

أوراق عمل ومراجعة السيد عبد الشافي



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

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

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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: السيد عبدالشافي

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 الأول

أوراق عمل إثرائية لاختبار منتصف الفصل غير مجابة

1

نموذج اختبار منتصف الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية

2

نموذج اختبار منتصف الفصل غير مجاب

3

ملخص الوحدة الثانية للدكتور رجب أبو البراء

4

ملخص شامل للوحدة الأولى للدكتور رجب أبو البراء

5



*Let's English
We English Together*

G8A / Mid of Semester 1 / 2025

AlSayed AbdelShafi

304200003

Let's English

G8A / Mid Of Semester 1 / 2025

Modules 1 & 2
Listening (4 marks)
Speaking (4 marks)
Language Functions (2 marks)
Reading (6 marks)
Vocabulary (4 marks)
Grammar (4 marks)
Writing (6 marks)
Total (30 marks)

Language Functions

2 mini-dialogues

multiple-choice questions

4 options for each (A, B, C & D)

1 mark each

2 marks in total



Read and choose the correct response . . .



LET'S ENGLISH
AlSayed AbdelShafi

1. A: How was the job interview?

B: -----

A. Lucky you.

B. Sorry to hear that.

C. It was a piece of cake.

D. Happy to see you.

#1 & #2

expressing someone's positive opinion

It was a piece of cake.

2. A: How was the (AI) competition?

B: -----

A. Sorry, I am going to the cinema.

B. I want to be a teacher.

C. It was a piece of cake.

D. Fancy meeting you.

3. A: I haven't seen you since we were in Dubai.

B: -----

A. Well done.

B. Oh, my god.

C. Fancy seeing you here.

D. Coming back soon.

#3, #5 & #7

starting/maintaining a conversation

Fancy seeing/meeting you here/again!

4. A: Do you like camping?

B: YES, -----

A. Congratulations.

B. I am really into it.

C. Coming back soon.

D. Nice to meet you.

#4

expressing liking

subject + be + (really) into + something

I am really into it.

5- A: I haven't met you since 2020.

B: -----

A. Take it easy.

B. It is a piece of cake.

C. You never know.

D. Fancy meeting you here.

6- A: What is your opinion of this tablet?

B: -----

A. I'm off.

B. Take care

C. Long time no see!

D. It's something else!

#6 & #9

expressing someone's positive opinion

It's something else!

7- A: I haven't seen you since we were in grade 6.

B: -----

A- Fancy seeing you again.

B- Could you repeat the answer?

C- Are there any cultural events on?

D- I am not sure about the answers.

8- A: ----- ?

B: Yes, you can visit Qatar and enjoy Qatar National Day.

#8

asking about
current activities

Are there any
cultural events
on?

A- I'm not sure I get what you mean.

B- Could you call me later, please?

C- Are there any cultural events on?

D- May I borrow some money, please?

9- A: What do you think of my new cell phone?

B: -----

A-I'm off.

B-Take care

C-Long time no see!

D-It's something else!

Let's English

G8A / Mid Of Semester 1 / 2025

AlSayed AbdelShafi / 30420003

Reading Comprehension

one reading comprehension text

always start with reading all the questions, then read the text & finally answer the questions

6 questions

2 multiple-choice questions

4 options for each (A, B, C & D)

4 constructive response questions

1 mark each

6 marks in total

Where does chocolate come from? Believe it or **4-** it grows on trees. Not as a sweet chocolate candy bar wrapped in foil, **4-** as a cocoa bean.

These cocoa beans grow on a cacao tree, which is found in tropical areas such as Central and South America. The fruit of these trees **3-** is called pods, and they are long and hard. Inside the pods is a soft, white pulp that surrounds the thirty or so seeds. These seeds are what we call cocoa beans. They are very hard and bitter to the taste.

To make chocolate, people start by carefully taking the beans out of the pods, still covered in the white pulp, and leaving them in a bucket. The bucket is often covered with banana leaves and left for anywhere from a few days to a few weeks. This process is called fermenting. **5-** the beans are left to dry in the sun. Fermenting and drying the beans makes them less bitter. Then the beans are shipped to a factory to be turned into chocolate.

At the factory, beans are roasted in ovens to bring out their flavour. After roasting, the outer covering of the bean is removed. The inner bean is then crushed to form a paste known as chocolate liquor.

From this paste, people can either make cocoa powder or the chocolate we buy in stores. To make cocoa powder, the paste is crushed and pressed repeatedly to remove the fat, leaving behind only a dry, ground powder. To make chocolate, people need to add other ingredients to the paste, such as milk, sugar, and cocoa butter. Then, they heat the concoction several times to create a substance we would recognise as chocolate. It may even have fruit, nuts, or candy added to it before it is moulded into a shape.

Considering all that must happen to turn a bitter cocoa bean into a chocolate bar, I think a **6-** riyal seems like a small price to pay for such a delicious sweet treat.

A. Favourite chocolate flavours

B. The process of making sweet chocolate

C. Chocolate lovers

D. Chocolate's disadvantages

Q1 is about the text drift. It's not literally mentioned in the text. Ss should understand it on their own after skimming the text.

2. What is the closest meaning to the underlined word "concoction"?

A. coolness

B. experiment

C. mixture

D. recipe

Q2 is about guessing the meaning from the context. Relating the underlined word to another in paragraph 1 that is the closest in meaning.

Qs 3 – 6 are about details that are literally mentioned in the text. Ss should get these details after scanning the text.

3. What is the fruit of a cacao tree called?

The fruit of cocoa tree is called pods.

4. Where does chocolate come from? → for place

Chocolate comes from cocoa beans that grow on cacao trees.

5. In the process of making chocolate, what is the following step after fermenting?

The cocoa beans are left to dry in the sun.

6. What is the writer's opinion at the end of the text?

A riyal seems like a small price to pay for such a delicious sweet treat.

1. Do animals have feelings? Ask pet owners and they will certainly say, "Yes!" Scientists, on the other hand, are not so sure. Part of the problem seems to lie in how we divide emotions from feelings.

Scientists divide emotions into three types: primary emotions, social emotions, and feelings. Primary emotions come from instincts. Our instincts come into play when we are happy, surprised, scared, sad, or angry. Social emotions are more complex. These emotions help a person fit in with a group and include things like embarrassment, Pride, and thankfulness. Finally, there are feelings which come from our minds.

One could say emotions are the physical way our bodies act in situations. In contrast, feelings are what we think about our emotions. For example, if we are in good health and things are going well, we are happy. After thinking about it, we may conclude that we feel "joy" or we feel "satisfied."

What then do animals feel? Certainly, they feel the primary emotions. Even a simple worm feels fear when it is touched, and the worm's blood pressure and heart rate increase. There is also evidence that animals feel social emotions. For example, when owners get angry at their dogs, they often yell. You can see clear signs of something like embarrassment in dogs at such times. It is shown by the way they hold their tails and ears. What about feelings, then? Animals play and look like they are enjoying themselves. The hardest part is to prove that animals think about their emotions. Researchers have yet to come up with a way to show this, but in my opinion, I think animals are close to human beings in emotions and feelings.

1. What is the text Mainly about? → for ideas, things & actions

- A. Human's life
- B. Animals' feelings
- C. Animals' rights
- D. Scientists' emotions

Qs 1 & 2 are about the text drift. It's not literally mentioned in the text. Ss should understand it on their own after skimming the text.

2. According to the text, which of the following is NOT true? → for choice

- A. Social emotions are complex.
- B. Emotions result from experience.
- C. Emotions are divided into three types.
- D. Primary emotions come from instincts.

3. In paragraph (3), what is the closest meaning to the underlined word "joy"?

- A. coolness
- B. darkness
- C. happiness
- D. kindness

Q3 is about guessing the meaning from the context. Relating the underlined word to another in paragraph 1 that is the closest in meaning.

for manner, condition, process & quality

4. According to paragraph (3), how does the writer define emotions?

Emotions are the physical way our bodies act in situations.

5. According to paragraph (4), what happens when the worm is touched?

It feels fear and its blood pressure and heart rate increase.

6. According to paragraph (4), what is the writer's opinion?

Animals are close to human beings in emotions and feelings.

Read the passage and answer the questions . . .

1 In the 1950s, television was still a new and wonderful form of entertainment for American families. Movie makers worried about people staying home instead of going out to theatres. **2-** Advertisements about movies tried to bring people back into the cinemas. The movie also worked on developing new ideas to bring people back. One of these was **1-** 3D movies.

5 2 3D movies are recorded with two cameras, spaced apart like two eyes are spaced apart. **3- unique** Movie fans in the past had to wear special glasses to see the two images as one 3D film; makers knew that 3D itself was new and interesting, and it wasn't enough to win viewers. The content of these films would have to be dynamic. **4-** The first 3D movie was *Bwana Devil*, and it was followed by *House of Wax*. It is an adventure story about African lions attacking young men.

3 At the top, approximately five thousand theatres in the US were showing 3D movies. Unfortunately, there were some problems. Displaying these films required some technical skills. If the 3D films weren't displayed exactly right, they would not be clear even when viewed through the glasses. Also, some people suffered headaches and eye pain in the eyes from using the glasses. So, 3D movies began to die away.

4 The technique was never forgotten, though, and 3D films can be viewed with glasses at IMAX theatres. Avatar and Ice Age, very popular 3D films shown in regular theatres, won many major awards in 2010. In my opinion, I think **6-** we don't have to throw away our glasses. 3D is here to stay!

1 What is the text Mainly about? → **for ideas, things & actions**

- A. 3D movies are not very interesting.
- B. People in the past didn't go to movies.
- C. People had some problems with 3D glasses.
- D. 3D movies offer a new form of entertainment.**

Q1 is about the text drift. It's not literally mentioned in the text. Ss should understand it on their own after skimming the text.

2 Which of the following could bring people back to the cinema? → **for choice**

- A. 3D glasses
- B. Old movies
- C. IMAX theatres
- D. advertisements**

Qs 2, 4, 5 & 6 are about details that are literally mentioned in the text. Ss should get these details after scanning the text.

3 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word "special" in paragraph 2?

- A. brave
- B. happy
- C. unique**
- D. confident

Q3 is about guessing the meaning from the context. Relating the underlined word to another in paragraph 1 that is the closest in meaning.

4 What was the first 3D movie?

"Bwana Devil" was the first 3D movie.

5 How are 3D movies filmed? → **for manner, condition, process & quality**

3D movies are filmed with two cameras, spaced apart like two eyes are spaced apart.

6 What is the writer's opinion at the end?

We don't have to throw away our glasses. 3D is here to stay!

Vocabulary

1 multiple-choice sentence

4 options (A, B, C & D) with 1 mark

3 fill-in-the-gap sentences

4 words in a list

an extra word with no need

each word used just once, not more than this

1 mark each

4 marks in total

Read and choose the correct answer . . .

1. My brother doesn't listen to me. He is very -----.

- A. shy
- B. easy-going
- C. stubborn
- D. confident

#1, #4, #2 & #3
personality adjectives
stubborn, selfish & outgoing

2. Hassan is so -----, he didn't give me money when I asked him.

- A. bossy
- B. selfish
- C. easy-going
- D. confident

3. Ali is very----- He makes new friends wherever he goes.

- A. confident
- B. easy-going
- C. outgoing
- D. stubborn

4. My friend is very -----, and he only listens to his mind.

- A. selfish
- B. easy-going
- C. stubborn
- D. outgoing

5. Tom and Mark started to ----- judo.

- A. go
- B. do
- C. play
- D. collect

#5, #6 & #7
collocations related to sports
(do) is used for individual activities/sports in which a ball is not used.
do judo, karate, exercises, aerobics, athletics & gymnastics

6. I want to ----- karate on Friday.

- A. go
- B. do
- C. play
- D. collect

7. My instructor wants me to ----- karate each evening.

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

8. Wow! That elephant is huge. How much does it ----- ?

- A. enter
- B. weigh
- C. grow
- D. deep

#8
verbs with units of measurement
weigh + grams, kilos, kilograms, tonnes

9. What are you doing up there? You know you are not ----- to enter.

- A. amazed
- B. clever
- C. allowed
- D. banned

#9
be (not) + allowed + to + infinitive
are not allowed to enter

10. I have to go, I am in a -----

- A. notice
- B. sign
- C. hurry
- D. free

#10
expressions with (in)
be (am, is, are) + in + a hurry

11. My brother has ----- from Qatar Foundation.

- A. organized
- B. graduated
- C. planned
- D. studied

#11
verbs used with learning & education "graduate"
graduate from school, college, faculty, university

12. Let's ----- a chocolate cake for dinner.

- A. do
- B. make
- C. create
- D. give up

#12
collocations with (make)
make cake, friends, mistakes, noise

13. You can ----- the match online.

- A. play
- B. lend
- C. borrow
- D. sign

#13
collocations related to Sports
(play) is used to talk about ball sports and activities in which two people/teams compete.
play games, matches, cards, football, handball, basketball, volleyball, tennis, water polo

Read the following, then fill in the gaps with the suitable words . . .

upset/ selfish/ opposite/ goal/ compete

1. Nasser's car is **opposite** Ali's car in the parking area.
2. Of course, I am **upset** you are an hour late.
3. My **goal** is to be a successful doctor.
4. Rashid loves only himself, so he is **selfish**

stubborn /give up /opposite / create

1. The bookshop is **opposite** the new school.
2. Do not **give up** ! You are almost at the end.
3. Ali is **stubborn**, he insists on his opinions.

Play/ advantages / do/ stubborn

1. Ali is going to **do** Judo in his free time.
2. Practising sports has many **advantages** on our health.
3. Don't be **stubborn** and come with us.

selfish / uploaded / regularly

1. I try to exercise **regularly** because one of my goals to be fit.
2. Hassan is **selfish**, he thinks only about himself.
3. Mr. Hefnawy **uploaded** the pictures from his digital camera to his computer.

Key Vocabulary

- 1- prepositions of place "opposite"
- 2- personality adjectives "upset"
- 3- future plans "goal"

- 4- personality adjectives "selfish"

- 1- prepositions of place "opposite"
- 2- phrasal verbs "give up"
- 3- personality adjectives "stubborn"

- 1- collocations with sports "do"
- 2- positive impact of sports "advantages"
- 3- personality adjectives "selfish"

- 1- adverbs of frequency "regularly"
- 2- personality adjectives "selfish"
- 3- verbs used with technology "upload"

✚ **Read the following, then fill in the gaps with the suitable words . . .**

pay / kind / play / sells

1. Let's **play** water polo together.
2. Our English teacher is very... **kind**... He cares a lot about all of us.
3. This shop **sells** different kinds of board games.

do/ organises/ book

4. The new students **do** Karate at the gym.
5. I **book** most of my clothes online.

opposite / graduated / pay

6. The new hospital is **opposite** the police station.
7. How much do you **pay** for lunch?

make / do / play

8. I hope I will **do** well in my English test.
9. Don't **make** noise! The kids are sleeping.

Key Vocabulary

1- collocations with sports (**play**)

2- personality adjectives (**kind**)

3- verbs to express buying & selling (**sell**)

4- collocations with sports (**do**)

5- verbs to express buying & selling (**book**)

6- prepositions of place (**opposite**)

7- verbs to express buying & selling (**pay**)

8- collocations with (**do**)

9- collocations with (**make**)

Grammar

- 2 multiple-choice sentences**
- 4 options for each (A, B, C & D)**
- 1 mark each**
- 4 constructive response sentences**
- 0.5 mark each**
- 4 marks in total**

Read and choose the correct answer . . .



LET'S ENGLISH
AlSayed AbdelShafi

Let's English
G8A / Mid Of Semester 1 / 2025
AlSayed AbdelShafi / 30420003

- #1 & #2**
present progressive
subject + (he, she, it) is / (we, you, they) are + verb-ing +
now, at the/this moment
... is doing ... / ... are walking ...
1. Ali ----- karate now.
A. does
B. did
C. **is doing**
D. are doing
2. My brother and I ----- in the street now.
A. walk
B. walks
C. walked
D. **are walking**
- #3**
present simple
he, she, it + verb (s, es, ies) + every + period of time
... starts ...
3. My school ----- at 7am.
A. start
B. **starts**
C. is starting
D. started
4. Rashid and Fahad ----- camping yesterday.
A. go
B. goes
C. **went**
D. are going
- #4, #5 & #6**
past simple (subject + past form of the verb / v2)
irregular verbs (one change)
regular verbs (verb + ed)
... go (went) ... / ... travel (travelled) ...
5. Two years ago, I ----- to Dubai.
A. go
B. goes
C. **went**
D. are going
6. Yesterday, Mr Hefnawy ----- to Oman.
A. travel
B. travels
C. **travelled**
D. are travelling
- #7**
past simple with (used to)
affirmative (when + subject + was/were + subject + used to + infinitive)
... used to walk ...
7. When I was young, I ----- to school.
A. use to walk
B. uses to walk
C. using to walk
D. **used to walk**
- #8**
past simple with "used to"
negative (when + subject + was/were + subject + did not + use to + infinitive)
... used to walk ...
8. Mr Ibrahim ~~did not~~ ----- coffee.
A. use to drink
B. used to drink
C. using to drink
D. uses to drink
- #9 & #10**
comparatives with short adjectives
verb (not) + short adjective-er + than
... is not taller than ...
... is shorter than ...
9. Mr Sayed is not ----- than Mr Hefnawy.
A. tall
B. **taller**
C. tallest
D. more taller
10. My friend is ----- than my brother.
A. short
B. **shorter**
C. shortest
D. more shorter
- #11**
compound nouns
any + (place) where = anywhere
negative sentences (not + verb + ... + anywhere)
... can't find my keys anywhere ...
11. I can't find my keys -----
A. anything
B. everything
C. **anywhere**
D. something
- #12**
compound nouns
every + (place) where = everywhere
affirmative sentences (verb + ... + everywhere)
... take you everywhere ...
12. I'll take you ----- around the city.
A. anything
B. everything
C. **everywhere**
D. everybody
- #13**
superlatives with short adjectives
verb + the + short adjective-est
... is the fastest ...
13. Fahad is the ----- one in the class.
A. fast
B. faster
C. **fastest**
D. more faster

14. Ali is not as ----- as me.

- A. short
- B. shorter
- C. shortest
- D. more shorter

#14
similarity (positive adjectives)
verb (not) + as + adjective + as
... is not as short as ...

15. If Ali plays well, he ----- the match.

- A. win
- B. wins
- C. won
- D. will win

#15 & #16
conditional sentences (If) / type one
If + present simple + future (will + infinitive)
... will win ... / ... studies ...

16. If Rashid ----- hard, he will pass.

- A. study
- B. studies
- C. studied
- D. studying

17. When I come home, I ----- you.

- A. call
- B. calls
- C. will call
- D. called

#17, #18 & #19
time clauses (present - future)
when, after, before, until, as soon as + present simple + future (will + infinitive)
... will call ... / ... watches ... / ... go ...

18. After my brother ----- TV, He will go shopping.

- A. watch
- B. watches
- C. watched
- D. watching

19. Before I ----- out, I will call you.

- A. go
- B. going
- C. will go
- D. went

20. This is Ali ----- house is near my house.

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

#20 & #23
relative pronoun (whose) is used for possession
noun (owner) + whose + noun (belongings)
... Ali whose house / father ...

21. This is the book ----- I read.

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

#21
relative pronoun (which/that) is used for things,
animals, actions, events & ideas
... verb + noun + which (object) + subject + verb ...
... the book which I read ...

22. This is the park ----- we met.

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

#22
relative adverb (where) is used for places
... verb + noun (place) + where + subject + verb ...
... the park where we met ...

23. I met Ali ----- father is a successful businessman.

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

1. Nasser is shorter than Omar. (Begin with Omar)

Omar **is taller than Nasser.**

2. Doha is not as hot as Dubai. (Begin with Dubai)

Dubai **is hotter than Doha.**

3. Football is more popular than handball. (Begin with handball)

Handball **is less popular than football.**

4. Omar is **faster** (fast) than Othman. (Correct)

5. If you come to the party, we **will be** (be) happy. (Correct the verb)

#1 & #2

comparatives with short adjectives

verb + short adjective-er + than

... is taller than ...

... is hotter than ...

#3

comparatives with long adjectives

verb + less/more + long adjective + than

... is less popular than ...

#4

comparatives with short adjectives

verb + short adjective-er + than

... is faster than ...

#5

conditional sentences (If) / type one

If + present simple + future (will + infinitive)

... will be ...

#6

conditional sentences (If) / type one
If + present simple + future (will + infinitive)
... will arrive ...

#7

past simple
subject + past form of the verb (v2)
Irregular verbs (two changes / write)
... wrote ...

#8 & #10

relative pronoun (whose) is used for possession
noun (owner) + whose + noun (belongings)
... friend Adam whose bike ...
... the boy whose brother ...

#9

past simple
subject + past form of the verb (v2)
regular verbs (verb + ed / help)
... helped ...

6. If we leave at once, we **will arrive** (arrive) on time. (Correct the verb)

7. My brother **wrote** (write) his homework yesterday. (Correct the verb)

8. I met my friend Adam  bike is blue. (use: whose)

I met my friend Adam whose bike is blue.

9. My father **helped** (help) me to finish my work last week. (Correct the verb)

10. Ahmed is the boy  brother is the winner. (Correct the underlined word)

Ahmad is the boy whose brother is the winner.

Writing

2 writing Prompts

Ss choose either the first or the second.

Both topics typically have the same marks.

Ss have to write 10 complete meaningful sentences.

The writing prompt is marked according to the number of sentences, not lines.

Ss should divide their writing into 2 or 3 connected paragraphs.

Content, organization, cohesion, grammar, writing style & punctuation marks are the elements considered in the writing topic marking.

6 marks in total



Write on the following topic . . .

1. Write a post for a personal blog presenting yourself.

Helping phrases:

- Write about your personal basic information.
- Name-age-nationality.
- Add many sections like sports and your favourite sport.
- Write about activities you like to do.

Hello! My name is Omar. I am 15. I am a student. I live in Qatar.

My favorite sport is football. I play it with my friends after school. We have fun scoring goals!

I like reading books. On weekends, I go to the park with my family. It is a great way to relax!



Write on the following topic . . .

2. *Write a description of an interesting place you have visited.*

Helping phrases:

- Write the name of the place
- Where is that place?
- When did you visit it? With whom?
- Some interesting features of the place.
- Your opinion of the place.

I visited a beautiful park. It had flowers and trees. I saw birds flying around. The air was fresh.

There was a playground. I played games. I laughed a lot. I had fun.

There was a pond with ducks swimming in it. I fed them some bread. I was happy.



LET'S ENGLISH
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Let's English

G8A / Mid Of Semester 1 / 2025

AlSayed AbdelShafi / 304200003

End Of Revision

Let's English

“AlSayed AbdelShafi”

sincerely wishes you best of the best.

See you at the end of Semester 1,

ALLAH willing!