

مدرسة الأندلس الخاصة للبنات

العام الأكاديمي 2025/2024



أوراق عمل إثرائية وإجاباتها "منتصف الفصل الدراسي الثاني"

مادة اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف العاشر

اسم الطالبة/.....

الصف والشعبة /.....

## Module 6 Vocabulary

un-		in-		im-	
unaffected	غير متأثر	insecure	خطر، غير آمن	impatient	عديم الصبر
unaware	جاهل - غافل	incorrect	غير صحيح	immature	غير ناضج
unkind	قاس - غير لطيف	Inexperienced	قليل الخبرة	impractical	غير عملي
unwilling	متردد	Inappropriate	غير مناسب	impolite	غير مهذب
unreliable	لا يعتمد عليه	Inconvenient	مزعج	impossible	مستحيل
unsuitable	غير مناسب				
il-		ir-		ir-	
illiterate	لا يقرأ ولا يكتب	Irregular	غير منتظم	irrelevant	غير مناسب
illogical	غير منطقي	irresponsible	غير مسؤول	irrational	غير معقول
illegal	غير قانوني				

## A. Fill in with the correct prefix (in, un, ir, il, im, in)

- I don't think Ali should get a driving licence yet. He's so **im**mature for his age!
- The politician was **un**willing to answer the reporters' questions and got up and left.
- Whether I think you're good at maths or not is **ir**relevant. The important thing is that you pass the exam.
- What I'm going to say may sound crazy and **il**logical, but it's true.
- Lots of teenagers are **in**secure about their appearance. We need to help them feel confident about themselves.
- Don't be **im**patient. I know it's a long queue, but it will be your turn soon.
- My cousin is 24 years old and has a(n) **ir**rational fear of cats.

**2. Rewrite the sentences to correct the adjectives.**

1. Sometimes Henry works well, but sometimes he's lazy and other times he's lost lots of jobs for being irresponsible **RESPONSIBLE**.

2. Mike never says 'please' or 'thank you'. He's very impolite **POLITE**.

3. Joyce didn't get the job because she was inexperienced **EXPERIENCED**.

4. I argued with George, and now he is unwilling to talk to me. **WILLING**.

5. I don't trust Marshall. He is completely irreliable **RELIABLE**.

**B. Complete with words from the box**

well-educated - satisfying - set - developing - made

1. Role-play is helpful in developing communication skills.

2. The key to a successful modern economy is a well-educated and motivated worker.

3. He made history by being the first man to walk on the moon.

4. To be successful in life, you must set goals for yourself.

5. It is very satisfying to know that the project was a success.

**Module 7 Vocabulary**

with	on	from
cope	depend	benefit
deal	insist	rescue
cooperate	spend	recover
communicate	congratulate	escape

## **2. Read the sentences and choose the correct preposition.**

1. Jane is a good friend, who I can rely \_\_\_\_\_ for whatever I need.

- A. in                      B. at                      **C. on**                      D. from

2. The firefighter rescued the baby \_\_\_\_\_ the burning building.

- A. in                      B. at                      C. on                      **D. from**

3. How much did you spend \_\_\_\_\_ your new car?

- A. in                      B. at                      **C. on**                      D. from

4. Eric shouldn't cope \_\_\_\_\_ the stress at this job so he quit.

- A. on                      B. at                      **C. with**                      D. from

5. My sister insisted \_\_\_\_\_ lending me the money.

- A. on**                      B. at                      C. with                      D. from

6. Khalid finally recovered fully \_\_\_\_\_ his illness.

- A. on                      B. at                      C. with                      **D. from**

7. If we all cooperate \_\_\_\_\_ each other, we will quickly solve the problem.

- A. on                      B. at                      **C. with**                      D. from

## Vocabulary part 2

<b>companion</b>	<i>a person or an animal that travels with you or spends a lot of time with you</i>
<b>myth</b>	<i>a story from old times that describe the early history of a people</i>
<b>oversized</b>	<i>bigger than the normal size; too big</i>
<b>overhear</b>	<i>to hear, especially by accident, a conversation in which you are not involved</i>
<b>struggled</b>	<i>to try very hard to do something when it is difficult or when there are a lot of problems</i>
<b>blinded</b>	<i>to destroy somebody's ability to see</i>
<b>attacked</b>	<i>to try to hurt or kill somebody</i>
<b>gazed</b>	<i>to look steadily at somebody/something for a long time, either because you are very interested or surprised, or thinking of sth else</i>

Complete the sentences with words from the box

companions - myth - overhear - blinded - attacking

- The two men have been companions since they were in school together.
- She was blinded as a child in a terrible fire.
- The cat is attacking the mouse in the yard.
- The popular myth is that air travel is more dangerous than travel by car or bus.
- John overheard his boss talking about how badly the company was doing.



## Grammar

## المستقبل البسيط Future Simple Tense

1- will+ v. "bare infinitive" ... • تستخدم للتعبير عن:

- for on-the-spot decisions. قرارات سريعة

It's cold. I'll turn on the heating.

- for future predictions based on what we believe or imagine will happen تنبؤ

-Tom will enjoy being retired. - I'm afraid Kelly will lose her job.

- for promises. (usually with the verbs promise, swear, etc.) وعود

I promise we'll go on holiday next year.

- Threats تهديدات مستقبلية

If you're late for work again, I'll tell your manager.

- Warnings تحذيرات

You should finish that report today or the boss will be disappointed.

- Hopes آمال

He hopes his manager will approve his leave.

- Offers عرض المساعدة

We'll give you a pay rise.

- for actions/events/situations which will definitely happen in the future and which we cannot control.

أشياء مؤكدة الحدوث في المستقبل

She will be twenty next month.

Time expressions used with the future simple: يستخدم مع الكلمات

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week/ month/year, tonight, soon, in a week/month/year, etc.

## 2- going to + v. "bare infinitive"

تستخدم ... :

- مع الخطط و القرارات النوايا المسبقة لفعل الشيء (غالباً ما يحدد وقت) وخاصة مع أفعال مثل :

Planned / intended / decided - I have decided that I am going to do more exercise in future.

التنبؤ الذي له دليل نراه في المضارع مع ذكر الدليل في الجملة:

I just read the weather report. It's going to be sunny.

The man is driving too fast. He is going to have an accident.

مع بعض الأنشطة التي لا تفعل بدون قصد أو نية أو تفكير مسبق مثل (مشاهدة التلفاز / الدراسة / الوظيفة)

I am going to watch the TV news before I go to bed.

My sister is going to apply for a place at medical school.

He is going to be a doctor when he finishes school.

- التحذير :

Watch out! Be careful! Pay attention! Look out!

Watch out! The baby is going to fall.

### Put the verbs in the correct form

1. I think I will order (order) a pizza.
2. I promise I will make (make) you scrambled eggs for breakfast tomorrow.
3. Next year I will be (be) fifteen years old.
4. I am feeling energetic. So, I think I will wash (wash) my car.
5. We have already made plans for the vacation. We are going to travel (travel) to the Bahamas.
6. The weatherman said that it is going to rain (rain) tomorrow.

## Conditional Sentences الجمل الشرطية

Conditional clauses consist of two parts: the **if-clause** (hypothesis) and the **main clause** (result).

When the **if-clause** comes before the **main clause**, the two clauses are separated with a comma.

*If you go to the gym, I'll come with you.*

## 1- IF type Zero

## الحالة الصفرية

General truth or scientific fact

تعبر عن الحقائق العلمية

1- IF When	present simple ( v+ s/es ) مضارع بسيط	present simple ( v+ s/es ) مضارع بسيط
ex. If / When you boil water, it evaporates. If you eat too much, you gain weight.		

## 2- IF type 1

## الحالة الشرطية الأولى

Probability / real situation, likely to happen in the present/future

أشياء محتمل حدوثها في المستقبل أو المضارع

2- IF When	present simple ( v+ s/es ) مضارع بسيط	simple future(will), imperative, can/must/may + bare infinitive الفعل بدون إضافة
ex. If there's enough time, we will play football in the park. If you study hard, you will pass the test. If you see a lion, run away.		

## 3- IF type 2

## الحالة الشرطية الثانية

Improbability/ unreal, imaginary situation in the present/ future / • advice

أشياء غير محتمل حدوثها في المستقبل / وكذلك للنصيحة

2- IF	past simple ( V(2)/V+ ed/d ) ماضي بسيط - was / were / had	would/could/might + bare infinitive الفعل بدون إضافة
ex. If we had a net, we could play volleyball. (but we don't) (untrue in the present) If I were you, I wouldn't eat so much junk food. (advice)		

Correct the verbs between brackets .

- If he presses (press) that button, the machine starts.
- If it rains, the ground gets wet (get) wet.
- If he mixes (mix) yellow and blue, he gets green.
- If she studies (study) hard, she will definitely succeed.
- If you promise to pass the exam. I will bring (bring) you a present.



6. If you see Omar, tell (tell) him to call me.
7. If you don't hurry (not hurry), we'll be late.
8. If I were (am) you, I would tell him the whole story.
9. If I had enough money, I would go (go) to U.S.A.
10. My brother would buy (buy) a sports car if he had the money.
11. Where would you go if you could (can) travel anywhere in the world.

**Rewrite the following sentences using the given words:**

1. Look at those big black clouds. It is very likely that it will rain. **going**

Look at those big black clouds. It's going to rain .

2. He always returns to the office in the afternoon. Call him then. **will**

He will return to the office in the afternoon. Call him.

3. My cousin has planned to play in a charity football match at the weekend. **going**

My cousin is going to play in a charity football match.

4. Aisha isn't expected to come over later because she must work overtime. **going**

Aisha isn't going to come over later because she must work overtime.

## Module 7 Grammar

### Grammar

#### الماضي التام Past Perfect

Usage	past action happened before another one
used with	By + past date ( 2010 ) / 2 o'clock
Formation التكوين	
Affirmative	sub. + had + V(3) التصريف الثالث Ex. By 2016 my father had bought a new house.
Negative	sub. + had + not + V(3) التصريف الثالث Ex. By 2016 I hadn't bought my old car.
Question	wh + had + sub. + V(3) ? التصريف الثالث Ex. Where had you done your homework?

#### Past Simple & Past Perfect

#### العلاقة بين الماضي البسيط و الماضي التام

After		
As soon as	ماضي تام ( had + p.p. ) past perfect	ماضي بسيط ( v.+ed-d ) past simple
Because		

Ex. After I had done my homework, I went out with my friends.

Ex. After I had been working in Qatar for 5 years, I travelled abroad.

Ex. I was tired because I had played all day.

Before		
By the time	ماضي بسيط ( v.+ed-d ) past simple	ماضي تام ( had + p.p. ) past perfect
When		

Ex. Before I went out with my friends, I had done my homework.

Ex. Before I travelled abroad, I had been working in Qatar for 5 years.

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ several doctors before she found out what the problem was with her hand.  
A. visited      **B. had visited**      C. have visited      D. visit
2. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson before he gave us a break.  
A. explain      **B. had explained**      C. has explained      D. explaining
3. Kholood realised her mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_ still at home after she had reached the office.  
A. had been      B. have been      **C. was**      D. has been
4. By the time Hassan got up, his parents \_\_\_\_\_ for work.  
A. **had left**      B. left      C. was leaving      D. have left
5. The children were exhausted because they \_\_\_\_\_ all day playing in the park.  
A. spend      B. have spent      **C. had spent**      D. were spending

**Correct the verbs in brackets.**

1. After the girl **had cooked** (cook) her food, she went to the club.
2. My father **read** (read) the newspaper after he had finished lunch.
3. Alan **watched** (watch) TV after he had had lunch.
4. Dad drove me home after I **had called** (call) him.
5. We had eaten two big burgers before we **went** (go) home.
6. They **had played** (play) football in that field before it started to rain.
7. I felt great after I **had passed** (pass) the exam.
8. The lesson **had started** (start) when I arrived.

**Rewrite the following sentence using the word given:**

1. The boy played football, he changed his clothes first. (After)

-The boy played football after he had changed his clothes.

-After the boy had changed his clothes, he played football.

2. Saeed's flight landed. Then his parents arrived at the airport. (after)

-After Saeed's flight had landed, his parents arrived at the airport.

-Saeed's parents arrived at the airport after his flight had landed.

3. The captain and his crew spent many days at sea. Then they finally reached the island. (before)

-The captain and his crew had spent days at sea before they reached the island.

4. Saleh washed his car. A while later it started to rain. (before)

-Saleh had washed his car before it started to rain.

5. Jameel learnt to drive. Then he bought a car. (after)

- Jameel bought a car after he had learnt to drive.

-After he had learnt to drive, Jameel bought a car,



كتابة نص نقاشي عن المزايا و العيوب Writing a discussion essay

## 6b An essay discussing advantages and disadvantages

### Plan

#### INTRODUCTION

Introduce the subject of the essay and both sides of the topic.

#### MAIN PART

(2 paragraphs)

Refer to the advantages and disadvantages in separate paragraphs. Cover both sides of the topic equally.

##### Advantages

- A(n) important/major advantage/benefit of... is...

- Another positive aspect of... is...

- An argument in favour of... is...

##### Disadvantages

- A(n) important/major disadvantage/drawback of... is...

- Another negative aspect of... is...

- An argument against... is...

#### CONCLUSION

Make a general statement summing up and state your opinion.

### Topic B

Write an essay about the advantages and disadvantages of **studying abroad**.

#### Advantages

- 1- Learn other people's cultures.
- 2- Learn new languages.

#### Disadvantages

- 1- You will be away from your family.
- 2- It is very expensive...

<b>Introduction</b> التعريف بالموضوع وأن له مميزات وسلبيات	----- <b>عنوان الموضوع</b> ----- is becoming more and more popular nowadays. Most people see that ----- <b>عنوان الموضوع</b> ----- has many advantages . However, there are some people who warn of possible disadvantages. This essay will discuss both the pros and cons of ----- <b>عنوان الموضوع</b> -----
<b>Second para.</b> اذكر اثنين من المميزات مع شرحهم وتدعيمهم	On the one hand, there are many advantages to ----- <b>عنوان الموضوع</b> ----- Firstly, and most importantly, it ----- <b>الميزة الأولى</b> ----- for example, ----- <b>الشرح أو مثال</b> ----- Secondly, ----- <b>الميزة الثانية</b> -----, because ----- <b>الشرح أو مثال</b> -----
<b>Third para.</b> اذكر اثنين من السلبيات مع شرحهم وتدعيمهم	On the other hand, there are some <b>serious</b> disadvantages to ----- <b>عنوان الموضوع</b> ----- ----- <b>عنوان الموضوع</b> ----- . To begin with, ----- <b>السلبيّة الأولى</b> ----- ----- <b>الشرح أو مثال</b> ----- . For example, ----- <b>الشرح أو مثال</b> ----- ----- <b>السلبيّة الثانية</b> ----- because ----- <b>الشرح أو مثال</b> -----
<b>Conclusion</b> تلخيص للموضوع + وجهة نظر الكاتب أو نصيحة للقارئ	All in all , there are strong reasons both for and against ----- <b>عنوان الموضوع</b> ----- In my opinion, I believe that ----- <b>عنوان الموضوع</b> ----- can be dark or bright; positive or negative. So, we should think carefully before making our final decision.

العام الأكاديمي  
2025/2024

**Write a discussion essay about the advantages and disadvantages of mobile phones.**

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no vertical margin lines or other markings present. The paper appears to be a standard piece of stationery used for writing or drawing.

Content	Organization & Cohesion	Grammar, Language & Punctuation	Total	Checker	Reviser
/2	/2	/2	/6		

**Write a story about an unexpected situation that happened to you.**

[illegible]

Content	Organization & Cohesion	Grammar, Language & Punctuation	Total	Checker	Reviser
/2	/2	/2	/6		