

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



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الملف بنك أسئلة التوجيه الفني 6 (reading)

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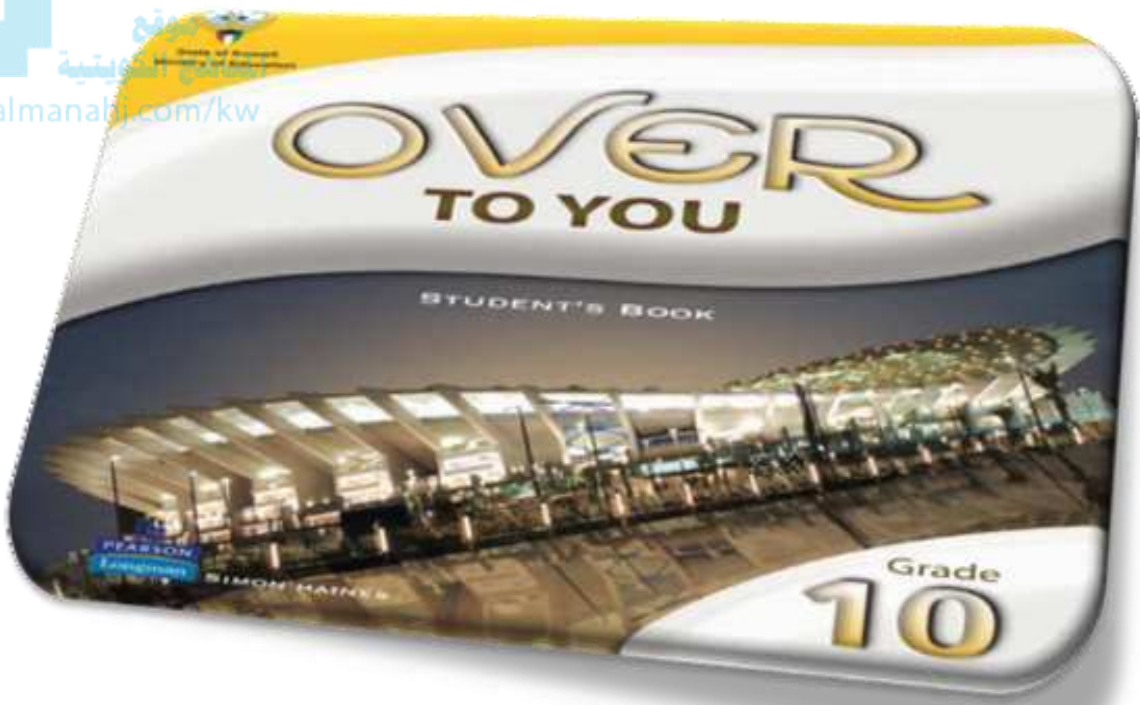
المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

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وزارة التربية

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



GRADE 10

READING COMPREHENSION

Classified by: Mohamed Abdel_Mawgood

GRADE 10 – UNIT SEVEN – READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

Floods are second only to rainforest wildfires as the most common of all natural disasters. They occur almost everywhere in the world, resulting in widespread damage and even death. Consequently, scientists have long tried to perfect their ability to predict floods. So far, the best that scientists can do is to recognise the potential for flooding in certain conditions. There are several conditions, from deep snow on the ground to human error, that cause flooding.

When deep snow melts, it creates a large amount of water. Although deep snow alone rarely causes floods, when it occurs together with heavy rain and sudden warmer weather it can lead to serious flooding. If there is a fast snow melt on top of frozen or very wet ground, flooding is more likely to occur than when the ground is not frozen. Frozen grounds or grounds that are very wet and already saturated with water cannot absorb the additional water created by the melting snow. Melting snow also contributes to high water levels in rivers and streams. Whenever rivers are already at **their** full capacity of water, heavy rains will result in the rivers overflowing and flooding the surrounding land.

Rivers that are covered in ice can also lead to flooding. When ice begins to melt, the surface of the ice cracks and breaks into large pieces. These pieces of ice move and float down the river. They can form a dam in the river, causing the water behind the dam to rise and flood the land upstream. If the dam breaks suddenly, then the large amount of water held behind the dam can flood the areas downstream too.

Unleashed dam water can travel tens of kilometers, cover the ground with mud, and waste. It can drown and crush everything and creature in their path. Although scientists cannot always predict exactly when floods will occur, they do know a great deal about when floods are likely, or probably, going to occur. Deep snow, ice-covered rivers, and weak dams are all strong conditions for potential flooding. Hopefully, this knowledge of why floods happen can help us reduce the damage they cause.

From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer:

01- The best title for the passage is:

- a. Melting Snow
- b. Causes of Floods
- c. A Natural Disaster
- d. A Scientific Research

GRADE 10 – UNIT SEVEN – READING COMPREHENSION

02. The underlined word "**unleashed**" in the 4th paragraph means:
- a. covered
 - b. created
 - c. released
 - d. astonished
- 03- The underlined word "**their**" in the 2nd paragraph, refers to:
- a. rivers
 - b. grounds
 - c. streams
 - d. water levels
- 04- According to the passage, the most common natural disaster is:
- a. rivers floods
 - b. the heavy rain
 - c. the melting snow
 - d. the rainforest wildfires
- 05- According to the passage, the following statements are **TRUE EXCEPT**:
- a. Saturated ground contributes to flooding.
 - b. Scientists can give exactly when and how floods will happen.
 - c. Scientists have long tried to perfect their ability to predict floods.
 - d. Deep snow with heavy rains and sudden warm temperature can cause flooding.
- 06- The writer's main purpose of writing this passage is to:
- a- suggest solutions to resist natural disasters.
 - b- compare floods with other natural disasters.
 - c- persuade the readers that rivers are not the main cause of floods.
 - d- inform the readers of what causes floods to help reduce future damage.

Answer the following questions:

07- What might happen when the surface of the frozen river cracks and breaks into large pieces?

.....

08- What are the results of snow melting?

.....

GRADE 10 – UNIT EIGHT – READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

Dreams are fascinating. You can have nice ones, realistic ones or those that are scary, strange or imaginary. They occur as you sleep and generally become more vivid as the sleep stage progresses. Sometimes you can't remember a dream; others may be unclear while there are some that can be closely recalled because they are so intense. These are what we call Vivid Dreams.

So, have you experienced any vivid dreams? Social media and online forums are crammed with stories of vivid dreams. Experts are claiming that there is a lot of truth in this phenomenon. People are sleeping longer and this allows more time for dreaming. In addition, the more boring your life is, the more your night time brain activity tries to **recompense** and the more exciting your dreams become.

However, what do those dreams mean? Experts decline and refuse that dreams can predict events, but they can help us understand our feelings. The events in dreams are symbolic. For example, missing that train might indicate that you are feeling left behind, or simply that you are nervous. Walking on air shows your feeling of being impossible to be defeated. If you dream that your teeth are falling out, you have bitten off more than you can chew. Slow down and do less! Dreaming of natural disasters – earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions can be intense and terrifying. They show that you are feeling frightened by events out of your control.

It is worthwhile to try and discover the meaning of your dreams, as this can help you understand your feelings. One way to do this is by association. If you dream about people, ask: what does this person mean to me? If you dream about birds, for example, think: do you love **them** or do they make you nervous? Some people claim they never dream; well, they do, but they just forget.

You may try to recall your dreams, but they will not tell you anything important as experts approved.

From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

01. What is the best title for the passage?

- a. Real Life
- b. Long Days
- c. Natural Disasters
- d. Fascinating Dreams

GRADE 10 – UNIT EIGHT – READING COMPREHENSION

02. The underlined word “**recompense**” in the 2nd paragraph means:
- a. to fall asleep deeply
 - b. to post something on social media
 - c. to exercise as soon as you wake up
 - d. to give in return for something lost
03. The underlined word “**them**” in the 4th paragraph refers to:
- a. birds
 - b. people
 - c. dreams
 - d. feelings
04. According to the passage, what does dreaming of natural disasters reflect?
- a. The person feels capable of doing anything.
 - b. The person might be neglected or left behind.
 - c. The person tried something which is too difficult to achieve.
 - d. The person is feeling frightened of events out of his control.
05. All of the following statements are **NOT TRUE EXCEPT**:
- a. Dreams can help understand people’s feelings.
 - b. People can usually recall all their dreams accurately.
 - c. People can decide the kind of dreams they like to have.
 - d. All dreams are nice and realistic.
06. What is the purpose of the writer in writing this passage?
- a. To compare two types of sleeping habits.
 - b. To describe a dream he has had before forgetting it.
 - c. To inform the readers about dreams; how and why they occur.
 - d. To persuade the readers to sleep more to experience vivid dreams.

B. Answer the following questions:

07. Why are some people having vivid dreams?

.....

08. What might happen if you try to recall your dreams?

.....

GRADE 10 – UNIT NINE – READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

When the Great War of 1914-1918 broke out, Fleming became an army doctor and carried on his work in France. When a soldier is wounded in a battle, it usually happens that a piece of his dirty clothing is carried deep into the wound by the bullet. The wound becomes bad or **septic** and a disease spread through the body. Sometimes an arm or a leg has to be cut off or the man would die, not from the wound but from the poison in his body. This happened in thousands of cases in the Great War.

Fleming knew already that microbes, which increased very quickly, caused a disease of this kind. It might be possible to kill them by washing the wound in an acid, called antiseptic; this was always done as soon as possible, but the soldiers still died in great numbers. After the war, Fleming went on working for years, trying to find an antiseptic which would stop microbes from growing; but which would not harm the blood cells, so that the body could carry on its own fight against the disease.

One day he stopped to examine the glass dishes on which he had grown some microbes in a special liquid. In one dish, he was surprised to notice a greenish mould. That meant a tiny seed, too small to see, must have floated on the dish when the lid was off. Fleming took a closer look and then made a careful examination. He saw that a strange thing had happened. Where the greenish mould was growing, the disease microbes had disappeared. He began to grow enough of the mould to make from **it** a clear liquid, which tests showed could kill microbes or stop them in both animals and human beings without harming their white blood cells. He called the liquid penicillin.

A-From a , b , c and d , choose the correct answer :

01. The best title of this passage is:

- a. The Great War
- b. Life of Soldiers
- c. White Blood Cells
- d. The Discovery of Penicillin

02. The underlined word "**septic**" in the 1st paragraph means:

- a. safe
- b. clean
- c. healthy
- d. infected

GRADE 10 – UNIT NINE – READING COMPREHENSION

03. The underlined word “it” in the 3rd paragraph refers to:
- a. the mould
 - b. the disease
 - c. a strange thing
 - d. a careful examination
04. Penicillin is an antiseptic which:
- a. destroys white cells.
 - b. attacks only microbes.
 - c. kills animals and people.
 - d. harms white and red cells.
- almanahj.com/kw
05. According to the text, all the following statements are **TRUE** expect:
- a. Dirty clothing is carried into the wound by the bullet.
 - b. Microbes might be killed by washing the wound in antiseptic acid.
 - c. A tiny seed has floated on the dish when the lid was on.
 - d. The microbes had disappeared when the mould was growing.
06. The purpose of the writer in writing this passage is to:
- a. inform us about the Great War and how it ended.
 - b. tell us about penicillin and how it was discovered.
 - c. advise the soldiers to be careful while fighting in wars.
 - d. increase our knowledge about the best way of fighting diseases.

B-Answer the following questions:

07. What happened to soldiers when their wounds became badly septic?

.....

08. What was strange about the greenish mould?

.....

GRADE 10 – UNIT TEN – READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

If you have been reading fairy stories, you may believe that all wolves are harmful, and evil. They eat children, sheep, and other small animals. They are aggressive and won't stop until they get what they want. There really isn't anything good to say about wolves. Or is there? Are wolves just misunderstood?

Wolves are actually nothing like the characters described in fairy stories. While it is true that their diet consists of deer, rabbits, and other small animals, wolves would never attack a child just for the sake of eating. Wolves have been known to attack people when they threaten them. This happens only rarely. Wolves are usually pretty shy animals. **They** stay within their own land and protect their own pack (group).

Wolves are meat eaters, and they must hunt to get their food. They are strong and fast and have sharp teeth. They use their sense of smell to find prey. Wolves hunt in packs and chase their prey until it gets tired. They usually hunt the weakest, slowest animal in a group. Wolves are not cruel; they are just good hunters.

Some wolves, such as the red wolf, are near **extinction**. Their homes are steadily disappearing as people spread their own homes further into the wilderness. Wolves have also been hunted extensively. Ranchers and farmers pose another threat to wolves. They become angry when wolves come onto their property and eat their chickens and sheep. This is a serious problem, because the farmers lose their animals, and the wolves get shot by the angry farmers. No one wins in this battle.

Wolves are an important part of the balance of nature. They hunt weak animals and help keep down the population of some animals such as deer. In many countries, it is now against the law to hunt wolves. Many zoos and scientists are working hard to protect wolves, because they understand just how important and misunderstood they are.

A- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

01. A suitable title for the passage is:

- a. Wolves in the Jungle
- b. Wolves in Fairy Stories
- c. The Red Wolf
- d. True Facts about Wolves

02. The underlined word "**extinction**" in the 4th paragraph means:

- a. disappearance
- b. creation
- c. formation
- d. installation

GRADE 10 – UNIT TEN – READING COMPREHENSION

03. The underlined word "**they**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
- a. characters
 - b. rabbits
 - c. wolves
 - d. stories
04. People think that wolves are:
- a. harmful and aggressive
 - b. small and cute
 - c. cooperative and helpful
 - d. kind and friendly
05. According to the text, all the following sentences are **TRUE** except:
- a. Wolves attack people in case of a threat
 - b. Wolves hunt animals for the sake of killing
 - c. Wolves are shy animals
 - d. Wolves prefer to hunt in groups
06. The purpose of the writer is to:
- a. show wolves as pure aggressive animals
 - b. explain that wolves are skillful hunters
 - c. tell us that wolves are not aggressive by nature
 - d. inform us that wolves are strong, fast and have sharp teeth

B- Answer the following questions:

07. How do wolves hunt?

.....

08. Why do farmers and ranchers kill wolves?

.....

GRADE 10 – UNIT ELEVEN – READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

Before mobile phones and computers, written letters were one of the most basic forms of communication to convey thoughts and ideas, to answer queries and everything else that needs to be expressed. The method of sending letters improved a lot over the years. Around the fourth millennium, cuneiform script was written on stone or clay tablets with a reed. For over 35 centuries, this method of writing and communicating was applied. This has been replaced during the Roman Era with alphabetic writing.

Pigeon post is the use of homing pigeons as messengers. Pigeons have an excellent sense of direction and can easily find their way. After composing the message in little **scraps** of paper, they tied them to the bird's leg. Up to this present time, pigeon posts continue to be useful in the most remote places where electricity and Internet are unavailable. This method was also used in the military and navy to convey news and orders from one post to another. A far older way than homing pigeons was the use of smoke signals.

Nowadays, there are a lot of procedures on how to send a letter or a package to any part of the world. Among the popular options is the postal service like FedEx. Shipping fees vary according to the size, weight, the contents of your letter or package and its destination. We have to take into consideration when you want the package to arrive to its destination: overnight shipping (today at night) or next flight-out shipping (where they ship your package once a flight is available). If not urgent, there is also a one to five days shipping.

If you only need to send a letter faster, the Internet is always available and can provide different options. Email is one of the most common methods. Through an email service, you do not have to write down on a piece of paper, use a stamp or spend money. Emailing is a method of sending a letter virtually and the recipient can immediately receive **it** in a matter of seconds or minutes.

A. From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer:

01. What is the best title of this passage?
- Messages Nowadays
 - Homing Pigeons
 - Messages Throughout History
 - Messages Before Millenniums
02. What is the meaning of the underlined word “**scraps**” in the 2nd paragraph?
- pigeons
 - pieces
 - books
 - legs
03. What does the underlined word “**it**” the 4th paragraph refer to?
- the recipient
 - a method
 - money
 - a letter
04. According to the 2nd paragraph, who were the messengers?
- The news and orders
 - The remote places
 - The pigeons
 - The scraps of paper
05. According to the 3rd paragraph, all of the following statements are FALSE EXCEPT:
- The content of the letter does matter.
 - Only the weight of the letter is important.
 - What is in the package is not important.
 - The size of the package does not matter.
06. What is the author’s purpose in writing this passage?
- Drawing the readers’ attention to the importance of the Internet.
 - Giving the readers a historical account of sending messages.
 - Informing the readers of what happened in the 4th millennium.
 - Telling the readers of homing pigeons and how they worked.

GRADE 10 – UNIT ELEVEN – READING COMPREHENSION

B. With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

07. How were unwritten messages sent before pigeons were used?

.....

08. Who used to use pigeons to send orders to soldiers?

.....



GRADE 10 – UNIT TWELVE – READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

Winter is cold in some places. Many plants do not grow during winter. Some plants die. Snow and ice may cover the ground. It can be hard for animals to find food during winter. Some animals get through this time in many ways.

Birds and butterflies can fly. Many of them do not stick around for the winter. They leave. They go to a place with nice and warmer weather. Then they come home in the springtime. We call this migration. Migration means the movement from one place to another for different reasons. Migrating is a good way to avoid the cold **which** reaches about -40 in some areas.

Another good way to avoid the cold is to sleep through it. Many animals hide during the winter. Their bodies slow down. They save their energy. They do not eat. They live off of their fat. They do this until food returns. We call this hibernation. Snakes, frogs, and bears hibernate. Some animals store food in their homes. They do not sleep all winter, but they do much less. They live on what they saved in the summer and fall. This is what squirrels, beavers, and raccoons do. Skunks do this too.

Other animals tough it out. They do not leave. They do not hide. They must survive. Sometimes nature helps them out. Some animals grow thicker coats in the winter. Other animals change their colour. For example, the arctic fox is brown in the summer. Its coat turns white in the winter.

Winter may be pretty. It is nice to see snow on the trees. But it is **hazardous** too. People are also at risk and danger. You can get frost bitten or worse. How do you beat the winter? Do you wear a thick coat? Do you stay inside? Or do you live somewhere warm?

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer:

1. The best title for this passage could be:
 - a. Winter: A Time to Migrate
 - b. Hibernation: Sleeping it off
 - c. Survive: How Animals Beat the Winter
 - d. Birds and Butterflies: Nature's Movers and Shakers

GRADE 10 – UNIT TWELVE – READING COMPREHENSION

2. The underlined word "**hazardous**" in the 6th paragraph is closest in meaning to
- a. fabulous
 - b. enormous
 - c. dangerous
 - d. adventurous
3. The underlined word "**which**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
- a. cold
 - b. home
 - c. springtime
 - d. migration
4. According to the passage, a thicker coat:
- a. would help an animal hide better.
 - b. would protect an animal against attacks.
 - c. would help an animal stay warm.
 - d. would help an animal migrate.
5. According to the passage, all the following statements are TRUE except:
- a. Some animals survive the winter in many ways.
 - b. Some animals grow thicker coats or change their colour like the arctic fox.
 - c. Some animals migrate to warmer places in the winter like polar bears.
 - d. Some animals store food in their homes and sleep all winter.
6. The purpose of the writer in writing this passage is to:
- a. compare and contrast plants and animals.
 - b. warn readers against hunting some rare animals.
 - c. suggest ways to prepare for the cold winter months.
 - d. give information about how animals survive the winter.

B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

7. What is meant by migration?

.....

8. How do bears hibernate?

.....