

## تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية



## أوراق عمل الأندلس نهاية الفصل غير مجانية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج القطرية ← المستوى الحادي عشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← أوراق عمل ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-11-29 11:09:00

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:

## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب المستوى الحادي عشر



صفحة المناهج  
القطرية على  
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

## المزيد من الملفات بحسب المستوى الحادي عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

أوراق عمل مسعييد قبل اختبار منتصف الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية

1

أوراق عمل مسعييد قبل اختبار منتصف الفصل غير محلولة

2

أوراق عمل ومراجعة في الوحدة الثانية لاختبار منتصف الفصل غير محلولة

3

أوراق عمل ومراجعة نهائية في الوحدة الثانية لاختبار منتصف الفصل غير محلولة

4

أوراق عمل ابن تيمية لاختبار منتصف الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية

5

مدرسة الأندلس الخاصة للبنات

العام الأكاديمي 2025/2024



الأوراق الإثرائية (الوحدة 3 , 4 , 5 )

لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف الحادي عشر

اسم الطالبة/.....

الصف والشعبة /.....

## Reading

1 Last month my friend, Sara phoned me. "Would you like to come with me for a picnic on the beach tomorrow, Mona" she said. I was really looking forward such an invitation. I always have fun when I am with Sara. "Of course, I will come, Sara." I replied. Unfortunately, my little brother Faisal heard about the picnic and said he wanted to come too. He is only nine years and he is a bit silly sometimes. For example, he likes pulling Sara's long hair. So, when he asked me to take him on the picnic with Sara, of course I said no.

2 On the day of the picnic, I got up early and got my things ready. I had made two big cakes to take with me. Sara and her family agreed to pick me up at my house at ten o'clock. At half past nine, Faisal came to my room with his beach bag. "I am ready to go," he said. "When is Sara going to be here?" I was so angry I didn't answer him and he went to look for mum. A few minutes later, my mother came into my room. "Why Faisal can't go with you, Mona?" she asked. "He will be good this time." I said: "Sorry, mum, I can't take him. Sara and her family don't have space in the car. "I didn't know if this was true, but it stopped Faisal and my mother arguing with me. At ten o'clock, I heard Sara's car and ran outside to meet her and her family. My mother and Faisal never saw that Sara's family was taking two cars to the beach and that there was plenty of space in both of them that day.

3 It was fun at the beach. Everyone loved my cakes. Sara and I talked for ages about our plans for the future. We swam and built sand castles. Time passed quickly like the wind. Suddenly, at two o'clock, everything changed. My mother phoned me and told me that Faisal was in hospital. After I had left the house, he had gone out on his bike without telling her. A car had hit him. He was unconscious and he had a broken wrist. My mother was crying.

4 Sara's family drove me quickly to the hospital. My parents were there already. Faisal was still unconscious and he looked very white. There was some blood on his forehead and a big cut on his cheek. The doctor told me that my brother was going to be Ok. But I felt terrible. I was filled with sorrow and regret. My first words to my mum were, "I wish I had taken him to the beach. I wish I hadn't been so selfish. If only I had listened to you, Mum."

5 Faisal was unconscious for three days. We were all sick with worry for those three days. On the fourth day, he woke up and asked for ice cream, sweets and lemonade. Everyone laughed and the doctors said he could come home.

### 1. What is this story mainly about?

- A. Mona's regret about what happened to her brother
- B. Faisal's silly behaviour with his sister and Sara
- C. Mona and Sara's plans for the future
- D. Faisal's treatment at hospital

### 2. Why didn't Mona take her brother, Faisal to the beach?

- A. because he was scared
- B. because he was busy
- C. because he was silly
- D. because he was sick

3. In paragraph four, how did Mona feel when she saw her brother-Faisal - in hospital? Support your answers with details from the story.

Feeling	
Evidence	

4. According to paragraph 4, How was Faisal in the hospital? Mention two things.

1 <sup>st</sup> thing	
2 <sup>nd</sup> thing	

5. Read the text again and decide if the statements below are True, False or Not Mentioned. Write (T), (F) or (NM).

Sara's family didn't mind that Faisal join their beach picnic.	
Faisal was hit by Sara's family's car.	

## Module 3

## Prepositional phrase

on behalf of	نِيبَاةً عَنْ	in a hurry	في عجله من امره
on display	مَعْرُوض	in a mess	إِضْطِرَاب / فَوْضِي
on fire	يَخْتَرِق	in cash	نَقْدًا
on good terms	علاقه جيده	in charge of	مسؤول عن
on holiday	في اجازته	in debt	مدين
on purpose	مقصود	in particular	خصوصا
on sale	متاح للشراء	in public	بشكّل علّني
on second thoughts	تغيير رأي - ندم	in sb's interest	يساعد شخص
on the phone	يقوم بعمل مكالمة	in tears	بالدموع
on the run	سريعا	in the future	في المُستقبل
on the verge of	على حافه	in the long run	على المدى البعيد
on tour	في جوله	in the meantime	في هذه الاثناء
		in the mood for	في مزاج مناسب ل
		in trouble	في مشكله

**Test your understanding:**

- On \_\_\_\_\_, I'll come with you. I'd like to see Rodney.  
A. charge of      B. tears      C. the mood for      D. second thoughts
- I'm sorry. I didn't do it on \_\_\_\_\_. It was an accident.  
A. fire      B. purpose      C. the verge of      D. the long run
- You're in \_\_\_\_\_ the kids while we are away this weekend.  
A. charge of      B. tears      C. the mood for      D. second
- If we do it this way, I think it'll be better in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fire      B. purpose      C. the verge of      D. the long run

## 1- Past Simple

## الماضي البسيط

## 1. التكوين Form

يتكون الماضي البسيط من (التصريف الثاني للفعل) بإضافة d أو ed أو ied للفعل اذا كان منتظم) مثل Play – played / help – helped  
أما إذا كان فعل شاذ ( غير منتظم ) يُحفظ مثل see - saw / go - went / have – had.

AFFIRMATIVE اثبات	I/You/He/She/It/We/They waited/saw.
NEGATIVE نفي	I/You did not/didn't wait/see. He/She/It did not/didn't wait/see. We/You/They did not/didn't wait/see.
INTERROGATIVE استفهام	Did I/you/he/she/ it/we/they wait/ see?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/ they did. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/ they didn't.

عبارات تستخدم مع الماضي البسيط Time expressions used with the past simple:

yesterday, last night/ week etc, two weeks/a month ago, in 2010, once, when I was young, etc.

**Test your understanding:**

- Last summer, my family \_\_\_\_\_ a fantastic holiday in Morocco.  
A. have B. had C. has D. are having
- My family \_\_\_\_\_ delicious food last week.  
A. ate B. eat C. eats D. eating
- Yesterday my friends and I \_\_\_\_\_ a new diet.  
A. start B. Started C. starting D. starts
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ my pen last class?  
A. are-taking B. are-take C. did-taked D. did-take

## 2- Past Continuous

## الماضي المستمر

( فاعل + was/were + verb + ing

التكوين:

AFFIRMATIVE اثبات	I/He/She/It was living. We/You/They were living.
NEGATIVE نفي	I/He/She/It wasn't living. We/You/They weren't living.
INTERROGATIVE استفهام	Was I/he/she/it living? Were we/you/they living?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/he/she/it was.      No, I/he/she/it wasn't. Yes, we/you/they were.      No, we/you/they weren't.

Time expressions used with the past continuous: عبارات تستخدم مع الماضي المستمر

all + day, morning, afternoon, evening, night, time ), while, as, just as, when, between 6 and 8 ,  
at ...o'clock yesterday , at...o'clock last, The whole/all day yesterday**Test your understanding:**

- Where were you last night? I \_\_\_\_\_ for ages.  
A. had called      B. used to call      C. was calling      D. would call
- I \_\_\_\_\_ all day yesterday.  
A. worked      B. have work      C. was working      D. were working
- Between 9 and 4 pm last night my father \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. slept      B was sleeping      C. would sleep      D. sleeping

## Past Simple vs Past Continuous

## الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر

Past Simple	Past Continuous
actions which happened at a <b>stated time</b> in the past. <b>Alice bought a new suit yesterday.</b>	actions <b>in progress</b> at a stated time in the past. <b>This time last week we were standing on a volcano.</b>
actions which happened <b>one after the other</b> in the past. <b>He took the camera and his wallet and went out for a walk.</b>	two or more actions which were happening at <b>the same time</b> in the past. <b>She was talking on her mobile while she was waiting for the aeroplane to take off.</b>

## When vs While

1- When	ماضي بسيط ( v+ ed )	ماضي مستمر (was-were+v.+ing)
ex. When the phone rang, Ali was watching TV.		
2- When	ماضي بسيط ( v+ ed )	ماضي بسيط ( v+ ed )
ex. When the phone rang, Ali arrived home.		

**Test your understanding:**

- While I \_\_\_\_\_, my father arrived.  
A. slept                      B. sleep                      C. was sleeping                      D. were sleeping
- My brother washed our car \_\_\_\_\_ I was doing homework.  
A. what                      B. when                      C. while                      D. who
- While Ali \_\_\_\_\_ TV, Ahmed was playing football.  
A. watch                      B. watched                      C. was watching                      D. were watching
- What were you doing ..... I phoned you?  
A. when                      B. while                      C. what                      D. who



**Used to – Would**

Form: subject + used to + bare infinitive الفعل بدون إضافة

<b>AFFIRMATIVE</b> اثبات	I/You/He/She/It/We/They <b>used to play</b> tennis.
<b>NEGATIVE</b> نفي	I/You/He/She/It/We/They <b>didn't use to drive</b> cars.
<b>INTERROGATIVE</b> استفهام	<b>Did</b> I/you/he, etc <b>use to fly</b> planes?
<b>SHORT ANSWERS</b>	<b>Yes</b> , I/you/he/she/it/we/they <b>did</b> . <b>No</b> , I/you/he/she/it/we/they <b>didn't</b> .

**Test your understanding:**

1. When I was young, I went jogging every morning. (used to)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I wanted to travel around France, but then I got sick and cancelled my trip. (going)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. My family and I always travelled to Europe when we could afford it. (would)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I always thought that trips to the countryside were boring until I went to visit my aunt (not used)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Module 4

Delicate	لطيف – رقيق	prey	فريسة	Pose	يطرح – يسبب
food chain	السلسلة الغذائية	Predator	مفترس	biodiversity	التنوع البيولوجي

**Test your understanding:**

**delicate – posed – biodiversity - chain – predators – prey**

- Mice and other small creatures are the owl's \_\_\_\_\_.
- Emily \_\_\_\_\_ the question of why everyone had to obey Paul.
- Peaches have \_\_\_\_\_ skins which are easily bruised.
- The rhinoceros uses its horn to fight off \_\_\_\_\_.
- The contamination of the food \_\_\_\_\_ in the areas directly affected was long term.
- A new National Biological Survey to protect species habitat and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Prepositions**

advantage of	يستفيد من – ميزة	impact on	تأثير على	damage to	ضرر
importance of	أهمية	effect on	يؤثر على	solution to	حل
decrease in	انخفاض في	feed on	يتغذى على	threat to	خطر على
increase in	ازدياد في	need for	يحتاج الى	reason for	السبب في

**Test your understanding:**

- There has been a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ **in** the number of people using their cars to get to work.  
A. decrease    B. effect    C. need
- My house has the \_\_\_\_\_ **of** being close to the station. It's very convenient.  
A. need    B. threat    C. advantage
- The main \_\_\_\_\_ **for** inviting you all here today is to thank you for your support.  
A. reason    B. damage    C. importance
- The biggest \_\_\_\_\_ **to** these birds' habitat is the destruction of the forest for farming.  
A. threat    B. effect    C. reason

### Linkers

**Clauses of Reason** express the reason for something.

- because / as / since + subject + verb
- because of / due to + noun/-ing form
- due to + the fact + that -clause

**Clauses of Concession** express contrast or opposition.

- although / even though + subject + verb
- in spite of / despite + noun / -ing form / what...
- in spite of / despite + the fact + that -clause

**Clauses of Result** express the result of an action or a conclusion.

- so + adjective/adverb + (that)
- such + (a/an +) (adjective +) noun + (that)

**Clauses of Purpose** to show the purpose of an action.

- to / so as (not) to / in order (not) to + base form.
- so that + can / may / will (not) (present / future time reference)
- so that + could / might / would (not) (past time reference)

### Test your understanding:

1. It was so cold that we stopped playing. (such)

---

2. These shoes are comfortable. I love them. (so)

---

3. This is a comfortable bed, let's buy it. (such)

---

The match was cancelled because it was raining. (due to)

---

5. Although Ann isn't very attractive, she is very popular. (However)

---

### Module 5

Literally	بدون شك	exactly	بدقة - تماما	actually	في الحقيقة
scenario	سيناريو	situation	موقف	In case of	في حال - اذا ما
In the event of	في حال	memorised	يحفظ شيئا	remember	يتذكر
remind	يذكر شخصا	single	واحد - أعزب	rare	نادر
unique	لا مثيل له	combine	يمزج - يجمع	connect	يربط - يتصل
match	يناسب - يطابق				

### Test your understanding:

1. Leave it to me. This \_\_\_\_\_ requires someone who can stay calm.  
A. comment                      B. situation                      C. event                      D. scenario
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ these two wires here, you will have electricity.  
A. combine                      B. connect                      C. match                      D. mix
3. I had \_\_\_\_\_ the whole book, so the exam was easy.  
A. memorised                      B. remembered                      C. reminded                      D. considered
4. Can you please \_\_\_\_\_ this text from Chinese to English?  
A. translate                      B. motivate                      C. inspire                      D. replace

#### '-ed' adjectives

Adjectives that end in **-ed** are used to describe how people feel:

'He was **surprised** to find that he had been upgraded to first class.'

'I was **confused** by the findings of the report.'

'She felt **tired** after working hard all day.'

#### '-ing' adjectives

Adjectives that end in **-ing** are used to describe things and situations. Compare these example sentences to the ones above:

'Being upgraded to first class is **surprising**.'

The findings of this report are **confusing**.'

'Working hard all day is **tiring**.'

### Test your understanding:

1. Jennifer was \_\_\_\_\_ that the children behaved so badly.  
A. appalling                      B. appalled
2. I woke up to the \_\_\_\_\_ sound of singing birds.  
A. pleasing                      B. pleased
3. What is that \_\_\_\_\_ smell?  
A. Disgusted                      B. disgusting

## Grammar

## Modals

N.	Usage	Modal Verbs	Example	Replaced with	Example
1	Obligation necessity الالتزام duty	must / have to/ought to / should	You <i>must</i> obey your parents.	You are obliged to ... It is obligatory to ... It is necessary ... It is your duty ---	It is obligatory to obey your parents.
2	absence of necessity غياب الضرورة (present) Past	don't have to don't need to needn't didn't have to didn't need to needn't have pp	You <i>don't have to</i> bring anything for the event.  You <i>didn't have to</i> add salt I already added	It isn't necessary ...  It wasn't necessary to	It isn't necessary to attend the meeting.  It wasn't necessary to add salt.
3	prohibition التحريم	Mustn't Can't	You <i>mustn't</i> talk during the lesson. You <i>can't</i> park here .	You are not allowed to. It is prohibited to .... It is forbidden to .... It is against the rules ..	It is forbidden to talk during the lesson.
4	advice النصيحة	should / ought shouldn't	You <i>should</i> do your homework daily.	It is advisable to ... I advise you to ... It is a good idea to .. It is a good thing to ... If I were you, I would	It is advisable to do your homework daily.
5	possibility الامكانية	can "general" could "specific"	He <i>can</i> be kind hearted.	It is possible to ... It was possible to ....	I <i>can't</i> get it all done by Friday - it's just not possible.
6	probability الاحتمالية	may + v1 Perhaps ..... will	He <i>may</i> buy a new car.	It is probable ..	It is probable that he <i>may</i> buy a new car.
7	ability القدرة	can مضارع could ماضي	Now I <i>can</i> drive cars. When I was ten, I <i>could</i> drive cars.	am/is/are + able to .. was/were + able to .. He managed to ...	Now I am <i>able to</i> drive cars. When I was ten, I was <i>able to</i> drive cars.
8	offers العروض	Could/ Can I ..... Would you like me to ..... Shall I .....	Would you like me to carry these bags for you?	Do you want me to ...	Do you want me to carry these for you?

**Test your understanding:**

- You're not allowed to park here. **must**  
You \_\_\_\_\_ here.
- It's not necessary to take an umbrella, because it won't rain today. **need**  
You \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella, because it won't rain today.
- You're not allowed to bring your cat into the house. **can't**  
You \_\_\_\_\_ into the house.
- Is it necessary for me to go to Aunt Helen's house this weekend? **have**  
Do \_\_\_\_\_ to Aunt Helen's house this weekend?

## Grammar

## Future Tenses

## Future Simple Tense - المستقبل البسيط

## 1- will+ v. "bare infinitive"

• تستخدم للتعبير عن: ...

- for on-the-spot decisions.

قرارات سريعة

It is cold. I will turn on the heating.

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

تنبؤ

-Tom will enjoy being retired. – I am afraid Kelly will lose her job.

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

وعود

I promise we will go on holiday next year.

- Threats

تهديدات مستقبلية

If

you are late for work again, I will 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 will 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.

يستخدم مع الكلمات:

## Time expressions used with the future simple:

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

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

... تستخدم للتعبير عن

- 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.

**Future Continuous Tense** المستقبل المستمر

يدل على أن شيء سيكون مستمر في الحدوث في وقت معين في المستقبل ومن أهم علاماته

**This time tomorrow/ next week .... etc. – At 3 pm tomorrow**

This time tomorrow, I will be watching a movie in the cinema.

My flight leaves to Paris at 10 a.m. tomorrow, so at 11 a.m., I will be flying to Paris.

**Future Perfect Tense** المستقبل التام

يدل المستقبل التام على أن شيء سيكون قد تم واكمل قبل أو بحلول وقت معين في المستقبل ومن أهم علاماته

**We use the future perfect for actions that will have finished before a stated time in the future.**

By + مستقبل

**By (the year) 2100 / By tomorrow morning / by next October / by next Monday / by tomorrow evening /**

**by next year / By this time next week / by 6 o'clock tomorrow /**

She will have finished her interview by 3 o'clock.

By 2022, The Qatari government will have built 10 new stadiums.

IN 6 years, The Qatari government will have built 10 new stadiums.

**Future Perfect Continuous Tense** المستقبل التام المستمر

يستخدم لحساب مدة حدوث فعل حتى / بحلول توقيت معين في المستقبل ومن أهم علاماته

**We use the future perfect continuous to emphasise the duration of an action up to a certain time in the future. The future perfect continuous is often used with: by ... for / In ... for**

By the time he finishes, he will have been working for sixteen hours.

In a week, I will have been working in Qatar for 10 years.

**Time clauses** are introduced with **as soon as, when, after, before, until, as and while**. We never use future forms in time clauses.

*As soon as I get my results, I will call you.*

-The expression **be (just) about to + base form** is used to refer to an action that will happen very soon

I was just about to leave. What do you need?

**Test your understanding:**

1. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (order) a pizza.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) by 6pm
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) in May.
4. This time tomorrow I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to Nottingham.

## Writing

### Choose a topic:

#### Topic 1:

Write a **story** about a situation that happened to you and mention the lesson you have learnt.

#### Topic 2:

Write a **cause-effect essay** about pollution.

#### Topic 3:

Write a **discussion essay** about the internet.

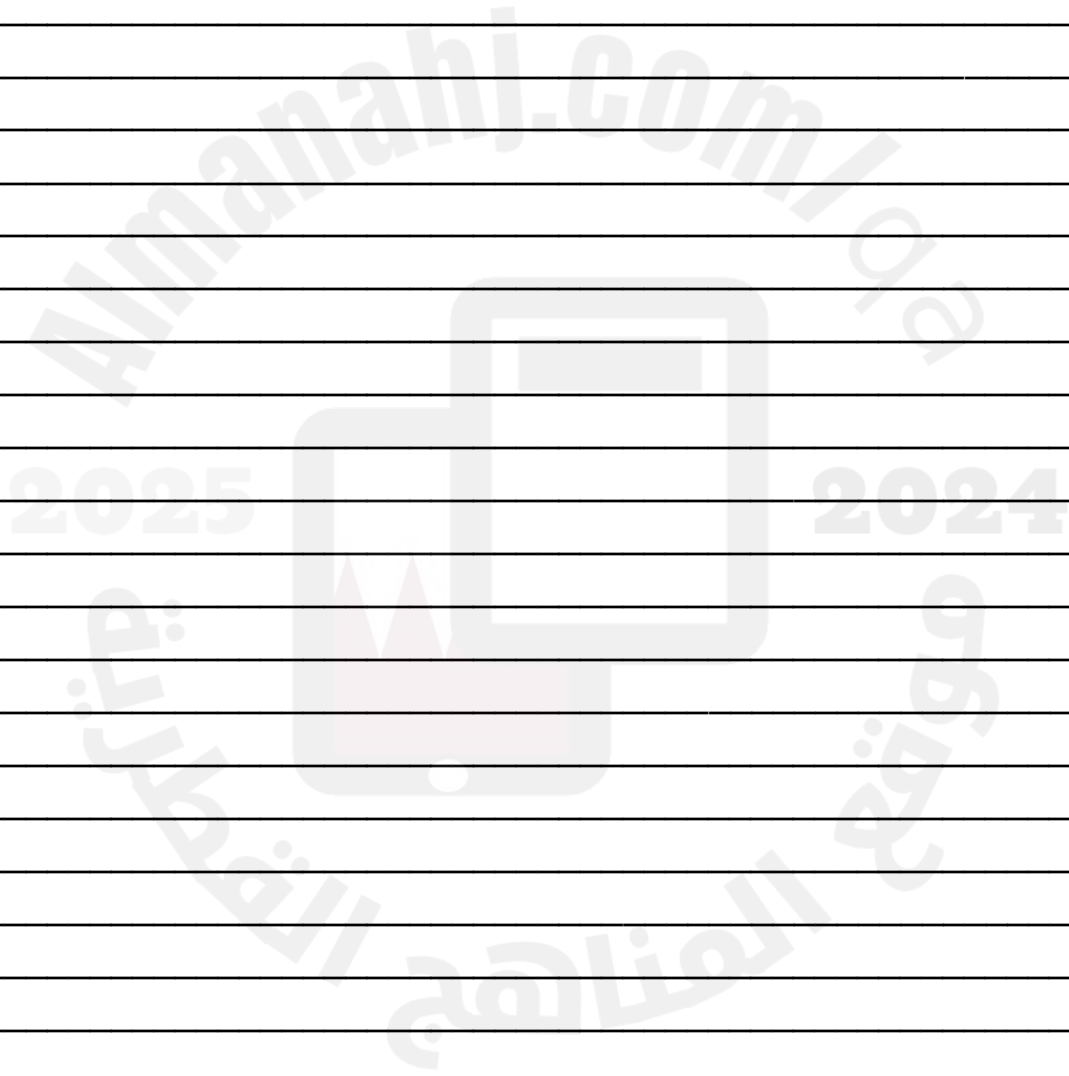


منتصف الفصل  
الدراسي الأول

مادة اللغة الانجليزية

أوراق العمل الإثرائية

العام الأكاديمي  
2025/2024



sky is your limit love! Good luck.