

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية



أوراق عمل منتصف الفصل غير مجانية

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

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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 الثاني

أوراق عمل ابن سينا منتصف الفصل غير مجانية

1

أوراق عمل منتصف الفصل مدرسة الأندلس مع الإجابة النموذجية

2

أوراق عمل الوحدة السابعة غير مجانية مدرسة الأندلس

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أوراق عمل منتصف الفصل مدرسة الأندلس غير مجانية

4

جدول مواصفات اختبار نهاية الفصل

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مادة اللغة الانجليزية

أوراق العمل

منتصف التيرم الثاني

للعام الدراسي 2024 - 2025

Grade 11

اسم الطالب:

الصف: 11 /

أوراق العمل لا تغني عن الكتاب المدرسي

Work sheets G11 : 2024-2025

Vocabulary

Aggressive	angry and violent	عدواني	Irritable	becoming angry or annoyed easily	سريع الغضب
selfish	caring only about one's own	أناني	Generous	willing to give money, time, help, etc. to others	كريم
Ambitious	achieve success in sth/life	طموح	Conscientious	making an effort to do things carefully and correctly	دقيق - حريص
Stubborn	not willing to change	عنيد	Snobbish	looking down on others	مغرور
Tolerant	accept other people's behaviour	متسامح	Greedy	never being satisfied with what one has	طماع

Choose the correct answer:

1. I can accept all sorts of behaviour but I am not _____ of liars!

- A. greedy B. tolerant C. irritable D. patient

2. You are turning into a(n) _____ old man who is never happy and always complaining.

- A. greedy B. tolerant C. irritable D. patient

3. Some people are _____ and think that they never have enough money.

- A. greedy B. tolerant C. irritable D. patient

4. Noora has always been _____ towards the poor. She often makes donations to organisations.

- A. aggressive B. generous C. selfish D. tolerant

5. When their team started losing, the fans became _____ and started shouting.

- A. aggressive B. generous C. selfish D. tolerant

6. The _____ sister did not let her siblings use her computer.

- A. aggressive B. generous C. selfish D. tolerant

7. The baby gets _____ if he doesn't have a nap at noon.

- A. conscientious B. generous C. irritable D. tolerant

8. Talal was a(n) _____ student at school, but he's changed. He doesn't study at all at university!

- A. ambitious B. conscientious C. snobbish D. stubborn

9. Adrian won't change his mind about this; he's so _____.

- A. ambitious B. conscientious C. snobbish D. stubborn

10. Maria is a(n) _____ person who thinks that people who have less money than her aren't as good as she is.

- A. ambitious B. conscientious C. snobbish D. stubborn

11. Mohammed is extremely _____. He wants to start his own business immediately after he finishes university.

- A. ambitious B. conscientious C. snobbish D. stubborn

12. My _____ neighbour is always giving money to charity.

- A. aggressive B. generous C. selfish D. tolerant

13. James is so _____ that he ate all five pieces of cake.

- A. greedy B. tolerant C. irritable D. patient

14. My _____ cousin looks down on me because my clothes aren't expensive.

- A. ambitious B. conscientious C. snobbish D. stubborn

15. Jenny's nature means that when she doesn't want to do something, there is no one who can make her do it.

- A. greedy B. stubborn C. irritable D. patient

16. His _____ son started off as a waiter in a hotel and ended up running it.

- A. ambitious B. irritable C. snobbish D. stubborn

17. Don't talk to him in the morning; he is always very _____ when he wakes up.

- A. conscientious B. generous C. irritable D. tolerant

18. Sarah is very _____ about her schoolwork; she makes sure every assignment is perfect.

- A) conscientious B) ambitious C) selfish D) aggressive

Break the news	to make something, usually unpleasant, known to someone	يعلم الأخبار
Break the silence	to say something or make a noise after a period of quiet	يكسر الصمت
Break the habit	to stop or give up doing something you usually did	يغير العادة
Break someone's heart	to make someone feel very sad	يجرح قلب شخص ما
Break the law	to do something illegal	يخالف القانون
Break the record	to beat a previous record	يسجل رقم قياسي
Break the rules	to refuse to obey common standards of behaviour	يعصي الأوامر
Break the ice	to make people feel relaxed by saying or doing something	يكسر الملل

Choose the correct answer:

- Everyone looked nervous, so I decided to _____ by telling a funny story.
 - break the ice
 - break the law
 - break the record
 - break their hearts
- It was a quiet, beautiful morning. Suddenly, the sound of a police siren _____.
 - break the new
 - break the law
 - break the silence
 - break the record
- I'm sorry to be the one to _____ to you, but somebody just crashed into your parked car.
 - break the news
 - break the law
 - break the silence
 - break the record
- Whoever doesn't buy a ticket before getting on the train is _____.
 - break the ice
 - break the news
 - break the law
 - break the record
- Before he started his lecture, Professor Richards told a joke in order to _____.
 - break the ice
 - break the news
 - break the law
 - break the record
- It nearly _____ when her pet cat died.
 - broke the habit
 - broke the rules
 - broke her heart
 - broke the law
- Students who _____ at this school will be in serious trouble.
 - break the law
 - break the rules
 - break the heart
 - break the habit

8. After a lifetime of smoking, Tony found it hard to _____

- a. break the habit
- b. break the rules
- c. break his heart
- d. break the law

9. He wanted to _____ for the 100-metre race, but he just couldn't run fast enough.

- a. break the ice
- b. break the news
- c. break the law
- d. break the record

10. Driving through a red light means you're _____.

- a. breaking the ice
- b. breaking the news
- c. breaking the law
- d. breaking the record

11. When the team scored the last goal, they _____ and made history in the championship.

- a. broke the ice
- b. broke the news
- c. broke the law
- d. broke the record

Complete the following sentences with the correct words in the box below.

the record - the ice - the rules - the habit - the silence - the law - the news - heart

1. Tariq has very good communication skills. He always knows just what to say to break _____.
2. With a distance of 8.98 m, Peterson just broke _____ for the longest jump in history!
3. Ali broke _____, which means we have no choice but to punish him.
4. It was early morning when the doctor appeared and broke _____ of Annie's death to her family.
5. The table fell over with a loud crash which broke _____ of the empty house.
6. I bit my nails for so many years that it was very difficult to break _____.
7. Amro broke _____ when he drove through the red light.
8. If anything happens to him, it will break his mother's _____.

Inheritance	Money or property passed down	ميراث مادي
Heritage	Cultural traditions or legacy	تراث ثقافي
Wedding	The ceremony of getting married	العرس - حفل الزفاف
Marriage	The legal union of two people	علاقة الزواج
Ancestors	Family members from the past	الأجداد
Descendants	Offspring or future generations	الأحفاد
Extended Family	Large family including relatives	عائلة كبيرة وممتدة
Nuclear Family	Small family unit (parents/children)	عائلة صغيرة
Grow Up	To mature (personally)	يكبر و ينشأ في مكان ما
Grow	To increase in size	يكبر في الحجم
Raise	To care for and nurture	يربي شخص
Sibling	Brother or sister	الأخ أو الأخت
Spouse	Partner in marriage (husband/wife)	الزوج / الزوجة - شريك الحياة
Bride	The woman on her wedding day	العروس
Groom	The man on his wedding day	العريس

Complete the following sentences with words from the table above:

- I have one brother. How about you? Have you got any _____?
- I first met my _____ at her father's house.
- You can learn a lot about your _____ by visiting the National Museum.
- The _____ was shared between the two brothers.
- One of my _____ was a fisherman in Portugal.
- Ahmed and Ali moved to this town in 1890, and their _____ still live in the area.
- I am my parents' only child, so I don't have any _____.
- With the money of the _____, I plan to buy a bigger house.
- What are you going to wear in the _____?
- They were very happy together and their _____ lasted for many years.
- The _____ wore a beautiful long white dress.
- The _____ looked at his new wife and smiled.
- A(n) _____ consists of parents, children, uncles, aunts, grandparents, cousins, etc.
- A(n) _____ consists of parents and their children.
- Tina's parents died in an accident, so she was _____ by her aunt and uncle.
- Tom has _____ so much since I last saw him! Look how tall he is now!

a good judge of character	يحكم علي الشخصيات بطريقه جيدة	in his nature	في طبيعته
in his DNA	طبيعة شخص	deep down	في الاساس- في الاعماق
at heart	في الاساس- في الواقع		

Complete the following sentences with words from the table above:

- I'm usually a good _____ of character, but I was wrong about Nancy. She's very reliable.
- Alan will always be very ambitious. It's in his _____
- She can be annoying sometimes, but she's a good person _____ heart.
- Kevin is very shy. It's not really in his _____ to be loud and outgoing.
- He has a reputation for being strict, but deep _____ he's a gentle guy.
- Many people think he is a bad person, but I can tell you that he's really a good person ____ heart.
- Karen always helps the poor; it is in her _____ to be kind.
- He made some bad choices, but he is an honest man deep _____.

be in touch	to communicate with sb by phone or in writing	يتواصل
be touched by	having strong feelings; being moved emotionally	يتأثر
lose touch	no longer have contact with sb	تنقطع العلاقة
lose one's touch	no longer be able to do sth as well as you did before	عجز عن فعل شيء
put the finishing touches	the final details to complete sth	ينهي- يضع اللمسات الأخيرة
touch a sore spot	to refer to a sensitive topic which may upset sb	يناقش مسألة حساسة

What is the meaning of the underlined idioms?

- I'm just putting the finishing touches to this painting before I sell it.
 - to refer to a sensitive topic which may upset sb.
 - to communicate with sb by phone or in writing.
 - the final details to complete sth.
 - no longer have contact with sb.
- Thank you for coming in for the interview. We'll be in touch.
 - to refer to a sensitive topic which may upset sb.
 - to communicate with sb by phone or in writing.
 - the final details to complete sth.
 - no longer have contact with sb .

3. The teacher's comment about John's poor mark in the test touched a sore spot because he had studied very hard for it.

- A. to refer to a sensitive topic which may upset sb.
- B. to communicate with sb by phone or in writing.
- C. the final details to complete sth.
- D. no longer have contact with sb.

4. I was deeply touched by the gift they gave me.

- A. having strong feelings; being moved emotionally.
- B. no longer be able to do sth as well as you did before.
- C. no longer have contact with sb.
- D. the final details to complete sth.

5. Julie and I lost touch after she got married and moved to Sweden.

- A. having strong feelings; being moved emotionally.
- B. no longer be able to do sth as well as you did before.
- C. no longer have contact with sb.
- D. the final details to complete sth.

Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box:

sore - lose – touches – finishing

1. I'm almost finished with my painting. All I have to do is put the _____ touches to it.
2. I hope Jane and I don't _____ touch now that she's moved to Mexico City.
3. Tom accidentally touched a _____ spot when he mentioned Henry's death.
4. The novel is almost ready; the writer is just putting the finishing _____ to it.

in comparison to	بالمقارنة مع	in contact with	على اتصال مع
in connection with	فيما يتعلق	in need of	بحاجة ل
in honour of	تكريما لشخص	in favour of	مؤيد ل

Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box.

need - with – connection

1. Have you been in contact _____ any of your university friends?
2. The police would like any information in _____ with the fire.

Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box.

comfortable – need - Of

3. Are you in favor _____ the new law or against it?
4. Please, ask the teacher if you are in _____ of help.

Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box.

contact– honour - Comparison

5. The food here is very good in _____ to other restaurants in town.
6. We are holding an event in _____ of the founder of the company.

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions:

1. A dinner at the castle was organised in honour _____ Baroness Cumberbatch.
2. Rosie hasn't been in contact _____ the people from her art class for years.
3. I'm _____ need of help, and I don't have anyone else to turn to.
4. This painting is quite large _____ comparison to the other works of art in the gallery.
5. The police announced that they have a new suspect in connection _____ the robbery at the museum.
6. Don't worry, Mr Jenkins. We'll be _____ touch.
7. Everyone in favour _____ spending the money we raised on a new school bus, please raise your hand.

Grammar

Relative Clauses

Relative clauses are introduced by relative pronouns (**who, which, that, whose**) and relative adverbs (**where, when**).

	PEOPLE	THINGS ANIMALS IDEAS	POSSESSION
Pronouns	who/that	which/that	whose
	PLACE	TIME	
Adverbs	where	when	

Who That	تحل محل الفاعل - المفعول العاقل حذف He - she - they - him - her - them	The boy , (who) I met, was playing. The boy , who studies hard, gets high marks. The boy , (that) I met, was playing.
<p>Ex. A monk is a man. The man has devoted his life to God. (who) A monk is a man who has devoted his life to God.</p> <p>EX. I sent an email to my brother. My brother lives in Australia I sent an email to my brother that lives in Australia.</p>		
Whom	للعاقل (مفعول فقط)	The boy , (whom) I met , was playing.
<p>Ex. That is the man. I spoke to him the other day. (whom) That is the man whom I spoke to the other day.</p>		
Which That	تحل محل الفاعل - المفعول غير العاقل حذف it - they	I drove the car which my father bought me. I drove the car that my father bought me.
<p>Ex. A lion is an animal. It is very strong. (which) A lion is an animal which is very strong .</p> <p>Ex. I passed the entrance test. That is quite difficult to do. I passed the entrance test, which is quite difficult to do.</p> <p>Ex. We broke the computer. The computer belonged to my father We broke the computer that belonged to my father</p>		
Whose	للملكية (مع العاقل وغير العاقل) حذف his - her - their - its - Ali's	That's the man whose son succeeded. The girl whose bag was stolen was crying Ahmed is the boy whose father is a teacher.
<p>They elected a new mayor. His aim is to help the poor. They elected a new mayor whose aim is to help the poor.</p>		
When	تحل محل ظرف الزمان حذف (then - that day...)	The holiday is a nice time when we enjoy.
<p>I'll never forget the day. I got my first bike on that day. I'll never forget the day when I got my first bike.</p>		
Where	تحل محل ظرف المكان حذف (here - there)	This is the school where we learn.
<p>I'll show you the hotel. I got married there. I'll show you the hotel where I got married.</p>		
<p>عند استخدام حروف جر في جملة الوصل مع اسم المكان والزمان، يجب استخدام ضمير الوصل (which) بدلاً من (where/when)</p> <p>The bank in which Huda works in is in the end of that street.</p> <p>This is the school where we learn. This is the school in which we learn.</p>		

Choose the correct answer:

1. This is the bank _____ I put my money.
a. **who** b. **where** c. **whose** d. **when**
2. Hamad, _____ you met, is interested in detective novels.
a. **who** b. **which** c. **whose** d. **when**
3. The man _____ robbed the bank had two pistols.
a. **where** b. **who** c. **when** d. **which**
4. He wore a mask _____ made him look like Mickey Mouse.
a. **that** b. **when** c. **who** d. **where**
5. The hotel in London _____ I met my wife is still there.
a. **where** b. **which** c. **when** d. **who**
6. The day _____ you saw me, I was feeling sick.
a. **why** b. **which** c. **when** d. **whose**
7. One should quit smoking, _____ is very harmful to health.
a. **who** b. **which** c. **whose** d. **Where**
8. The people _____ were in the bank were very frightened.
a. **where** b. **which** c. **whose** d. **who**
9. A man _____ **mobile** was ringing did not know what to do.
a. **who** b. **which** c. **whose** d. **why**
10. That is the house in _____ we used to live.
a. **which** b. **when** c. **who** d. **where**
11. I still remember the day _____ I graduated.
a. **who** b. **which** c. **whose** d. **when**
12. A woman _____ **daughter** was crying tried to calm her.
a. **who** b. **which** c. **whose** d. **When**

13. The car _____ was designed by a foreign company, won the race.
a. who b. which c. whose d. When
14. Was that the time in _____ your guys went to France together?
a. where b. which c. whose d. when
15. The school _____ I study English is not far from your house.
a. whom b. which c. where d. when
16. The robber _____ mask was obviously too big didn't drive.
a. who b. which c. whose d. where
17. The man _____ drove the car was nervous.
a. whose b. when c. who d. which
18. The man looked at the tree, under _____ he had often sat.
a. who b. which c. whose d. where
19. That is the place _____ I keep my t-shirts.
a. where b. which c. whose d. when
20. The woman _____ gave him the money was young.
a. where b. who c. whose d. When
21. A boy _____ sister is in my class was in the bank at that time.
a. why b. which c. whose d. who
22. Ali is the person _____ the manager wants to see.
a. whom b. which c. when d. where
23. We are living next to a woman _____ dog barks all the time.
a. who b. which c. whose d. when
24. I bought a new car _____ is very expensive .
a. when b. which c. whose d. who
25. With _____ were you speaking just now?
a. who b. which c. whose d. whom

Join the sentences using ((who, which, that, whose, whom or where))

1. We ate the fruit. I bought it. (which)

2. I sent you a text message. Did you read it. (that)

3. He lost the money. I had given him it. (which)

4. This is the restaurant. We celebrated our tenth anniversary here. (where)

5. I sent email to my cousin. My cousin lives in Uk. (that)

6. It was in the year 2012. My daughter was born that year. (when)

7. Ali brought the man. I used to often work with him. (Whom)

8. Fred wants to become mayor. His wife is an architect. (Whose)

9. The room is upstairs. It needs to be painted. (that)

10. The wallet belongs to John. Anwar found the wallet in the garden. (Which)

11. Mahmoud is my cousin. He went for dinner with me last night. (who)

12. Sama works at the hospital. Her car is new. (whose)

13. Tarek is my friend. He lives in Doha. (who)

Nouns

Countable nouns

Countable nouns can be counted and have singular and plural forms. We can use **a/an, one** in the singular and **some, any, (a) few**, etc. in the plural.

- The following nouns are always in the plural:
people, clothes, goods, police.
His clothes are always clean.
- Nouns that consist of two parts, such as **glasses, trousers, jeans, sunglasses** and **scissors** are also always in the plural. We use the expression *a pair of* to express quantity with these words.
Angie wears glasses.
George has bought two pairs of jeans.
- Words such as **family, team, group, audience, class, government** and **crew** are **collective nouns** and may take either a singular or a plural verb.
Tina's family is rich. Tina's family are on holiday.

Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns are only used with a singular form verb and we can't use **a/an** or **numbers** with them. To express quantity we use **some, any, much, little, a lot of**, etc.

Quantifiers

some / any / no

- some + uncountable / plural countable nouns** is used in affirmative sentences and in questions when we offer something or ask for something politely.
There are some biscuits in the cupboard.
Would you like some cake?
Could I have some juice, please?
- any + uncountable / plural countable nouns** is used in questions and negative sentences.
Is there any cake left?
We don't need any butter.
- no (= not any) + uncountable / plural countable nouns** is used in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning.
There is no time left. (= There isn't any time left.)

many / much / a lot (of) / lots (of) / plenty (of)

- many + plural countable nouns** is used mainly in questions and in negative sentences.
How many books have you read this year?
There weren't many people on the train this morning.
- much + uncountable nouns** is used mainly in questions and in negative sentences.
How much milk do we have?
There wasn't much traffic, so we arrived early.
- a lot / lots / plenty** are always used with *of* when they are followed by a noun. They are used with:
 - plural nouns and a plural verb.
There are a lot of things you can do.
 - uncountable nouns and a singular verb.
Have some more food. There's lots left.
Do you have enough money? Yes, plenty.

Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns are only used with a singular form verb and we can't use **a/an** or **numbers** with them. To express quantity we use **some, any, much, little, a lot of**, etc.

food	meat, sugar, cheese, butter, chicken, chocolate, etc.
liquids	milk, water, coffee, etc.
materials	wool, gold, paper, glass, iron, leather, etc.
abstract nouns	love, help, freedom, time, information, news, advice, health, communication, work, experience, traffic, business, etc.
natural phenomena	weather, light, rain, snow, etc.
some concrete nouns	traffic, furniture, money, luggage, etc.

- With uncountable nouns for **food** or **liquid**, we can use the following expressions to show quantity: **bottle, cup, glass, can, slice, piece, loaf, carton, box, bag, pound, litre, bar, bowl**, etc. + **of**
a loaf of bread *four cartons of milk*
- Certain words like **hair, light, glass, wood, experience, time, chicken, iron** can also be used as countable nouns with a difference in meaning.

Steve's hair is dark.	There are dog hairs on the sofa.
My room doesn't get much light .	The lights are on, but there's nobody home.
This isn't a diamond, it's just glass .	Please pour the orange juice into the glasses on the table.
This table is made of wood .	Would you like to go for a walk in the woods ?
Do you have any previous job experience ?	We had some fascinating experiences when we visited China.
Hurry! We don't have much time .	Lucy has been to the cinema three times this week.
There's some chicken on your plate. Are you going to eat it?	My mum bought a chicken from the supermarket. It was 30% off.
The gate is made of iron .	We need a new iron . This one doesn't work.

- Many** and **much** are used in affirmative sentences with **too, so, how, as**.
There's too much sugar in my coffee.
- Much** is used with **very** as an adverb (or on its own in negative sentences).
I miss my family very much.
She didn't like the food (very) much.
- A lot (of) / Lots (of) / Plenty (of)** are informal, so in formal writing it is better to use *many* or *a number of* with countable nouns and *much* or *a great deal of* with uncountable nouns.
A number of / Many people believe that recent technological developments have improved our lives.
A great deal of / Much stress is often experienced by people who work in offices.
- A lot (of) / Lots (of) / Plenty (of)** are not used with measurements of time or distance.
I was sick for many weeks.

a few / a little / few / little / hardly any

- **a few** (= a small number, some) is used with plural nouns and a plural verb.
I need a few more things from the supermarket.
There are a few coins on the table.
- **a little** (= a small amount, some) is used with uncountable nouns and a singular verb.
There's still a little cake left in the fridge.
- **few** (= not many) is used with plural nouns and a plural verb.
Very few people disagreed with him.
- **little** (= not much) is used with uncountable nouns and a singular verb.
There was little evidence to support his claim.
- **hardly any** is used with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns and means *very few* and *very little* respectively.
There's hardly any coffee left.

- For emphasis we can use:
 - **very, so, too** + little / few
There's very little milk in my coffee.
 - **only** + a little / a few
He has only a few friends.
- **Some, any, much, many, a little, a few, a lot, lots, plenty** can also be used without nouns, as pronouns.
Do you have any money? No, I don't have any.
We didn't buy any bread. We have plenty.

• We use some + uncountable / plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences and offers.

some بعض some + الأسماء غير المعدودة \ أو المعدودة الجمل المثبتة + some
There is some orange juice in the fridge. Would you like some chips?

• We use any + uncountable / plural countable nouns in questions and negative sentences.

any أي نستخدم مع الأسماء غير المعدودة \ أو المعدودة في جملة السؤال و الجملة المنفية فقط.
Is there any orange juice in the fridge? There aren't any chips on the table.

• We use no (= not any) + uncountable / plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning.

no لا نستخدم no والتي هنا تعني (لا يوجد أي) مع الأسماء غير المعدودة \ أو المعدودة في الجمل المثبتة لإعطاء معنى النفي.
There is no cheese in the fridge. (= There isn't any cheese in the fridge.)

• We use much with uncountable nouns, in questions and negative sentences.

much كثير (للأسماء غير المعدود) نستخدم much مع الأسماء غير المعدودة في جمل السؤال والجمل المنفية.
We don't have much money.

• We use many with plural countable nouns, usually in questions and negative sentences.

many كثير (للأسماء المعدودة) 2024
There aren't many books in the bookcase.

• We use a lot of/lots of / plenty of with uncountable and plural countable nouns, usually in affirmative sentences.

- نستخدم a lot of و lots of للتعبير عن الكمية الكثيرة. - a lot of و lots of نستخدمهما في الجمل المثبتة.
There is a lot of coffee in my cup. There are lots of apples in the fridge.

• We use a little with uncountable nouns, in affirmative sentences.

a little تعني القليل وهي تستخدم للأسماء غير المعدودة (في الجمل العادية المثبتة).
There is a little cheese on the table.

• We use a few with plural countable nouns, in affirmative sentences.

a few تعني القليل وهي تستخدم للأسماء المعدودة (في الجمل العادية المثبتة).
There are a few magazines on the table.

• We use little with uncountable nouns, when there's not enough of something.

نستخدم little بدون الأداة a مع الأسماء غير المعدودة عندما لا يكون هناك كفاية من شيء. للتعبير عن القليل a little - للتعبير عن القليل جدا.. جدا.. إلى درجة أنه يكاد ينعدم. Little
We've got very little time.

• We use few with plural countable nouns when there are not enough of them.

تعني قليل مع (الأسماء التي تُعد) عندما يكون هناك القليل جدا.. جدا.. من الشيء يعني يكاد ينعدم. Few
There are very few tomatoes left.

• hardly any is used with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns and means very few and very little respectively. قليل جداً

There's hardly any coffee left.

Choose the correct answers:

1. James has very _____ money in his bank account, because he isn't good at saving up.
a. little b. a little c. few d. a few
2. I brought you _____ books that I don't need anymore.
a. lots b. lot of c. no d. some
3. There wasn't _____ traffic on the roads so I got to work early.
a. many b. some c. no d. much
4. Mr. Paulson will call you in _____ minutes.
a. much b. any c. a few d. a little
5. Don't worry. We have _____ food for everyone.
a. a lot b. plenty of c. few d. many
6. London has _____ beautiful buildings.
a. much b. any c. little d. lots of
7. Did Lucy give you _____ good advice about your problem?
a. much b. any c. little d. a lot of

Complete with ((many, some, any or no))

1. Has he got _____ books?
2. He has got _____ books. We can borrow some.
3. Are there _____ elephants in this zoo?
4. Can you come here? I need _____ help.
5. I got up late, so I had _____ time for breakfast.

Passive Voice I

Use

We use the **Passive Voice** to emphasise the action rather than who or what is responsible for it.

Formation

The Passive Voice is formed with the verb **to be** in the appropriate form + the **past participle** of the

Passive Voice

a. Present Simple

am/is/are + past participle

b. Present Progressive

am/is/are + being + past participle

c. Past Simple

was/were + past participle

d. Past Progressive

was/were + being + past participle

e. Present Perfect Simple

have/has + been + past participle

f. Past Perfect Simple

had + been + past participle

g. Future will

will + be + past participle

h. Modal Verbs

can/must/may/should/could, etc. + be + past participle

Passive Voice II

- Verbs such as **know, believe, say, think, consider, expect** and **report** are often followed by a *that*-clause in the Active Voice and can be used to make general statements.

People think that these animals are dangerous.

The Passive Voice can be formed in two ways:

It + passive form of verb + that clause

(impersonal construction)

It is believed that he is very rich.

subject + passive form of verb + to + base form

(personal construction)

He is believed to be very rich.

- Some verbs (**give, offer, send**, etc.) usually take two objects in the Active Voice, the direct (thing) and the indirect (person):

They offered Tracy some flowers. / Some flowers were offered to Tracy.

The Passive Voice can be formed in two ways:

Tracy was offered some flowers.

Some flowers were offered to Tracy.

- The verbs **make, see, hear**, etc. are followed by a **bare infinitive** in the Active Voice but in the Passive Voice they are followed by a **full infinitive**.

My mum made me eat all of the soup. →

I was made to eat all of the soup.

They said that the new film was a hit.

It was said that the new film was a hit.

The new film was said to have been a hit.

2. The police thought that Adam robbed the bank last week.

It was thought that Adam robbed the bank last week.

Adam was thought to have robbed the bank last week.

3. People believe that the writer has created an excellent plot.

It is believed that the writer has created an excellent plot.

The writer is believed to have created an excellent plot.

4. People say that Ali plays tennis well.

It is said that Ali plays tennis well.

Ali is said to play tennis well.

Rewrite the sentences using the PASSIVE VOICE

1-Ali rescued three persons.

PASSIVE VOICE

2-The students handed in the reports yesterday.

PASSIVE VOICE

3- Ahmed crashed into the blue car.

PASSIVE VOICE

4-Ahmed has forgotten the book.

PASSIVE VOICE

5-The technician has not repaired the DVD recorder.

PASSIVE VOICE

6-The team had lost the match.

PASSIVE VOICE

7-They repaired my car yesterday.

PASSIVE VOICE

8-The Sheikh will open the new museum tomorrow.

9-They are painting their house at the moment.

10-Aisha hasn't sent the invitations yet.

11-They haven't opened the new sports center yet.

Choose the correct answers:

1. A secret cave _____ under this building.

- A. says to locate B. said was located C. is said to be located D. is said to locate

2. It is said _____ the seminar about social media will be very good. We should attend it.

- A. to B. for C. that D. by

3. Salem was asked _____ his room by his mother yesterday.

- A. clean B. to clean C. to be cleaned D. cleaning

4. The new Bond film _____ a great success.

- A. is expected to be B. expecting to be C. is expecting to be D. it is expected

He _____ a very rich man

- A. is said to be B. saying to be C. is saying to be D. is said

Rewrite using impersonal passive:

1. They say the factory causes a lot of pollution.

It _____

2. Everyone knows that car exhaust fumes pollute the air.

It _____

3. Their parents think that they will win the final match.

It _____

4. Everybody thinks that Bruce Springsteen is a great singer.

It _____

5. People believe that they had killed the animals during the night.

It _____

Reading / Part 1: Comprehension

Directions:

In this section, you will read a passage and answer (2) selected response questions and (3) constructed response ones. Be sure to put your answer in the space provided.

Is there such a thing as a true friend?

1 This is a topic that's close to my heart, but I didn't really know the answer to the question until about a year ago. First, let me tell you something - you will have around 350 friends in your lifetime, but only six of them will be your *true* friends, I was quite surprised when I read about this fact in a magazine survey the other day. I mean, if I look down the list of contacts on my mobile, most of the names in the list are friends' names. However, it made me stop and ask myself who would I contact if I wanted a shoulder to cry on or if I had a genuine emergency? There were only a few people on the list that I'd phone in a moment of crisis, and I suppose it's those people that I regard as my true friends.

2 One person I'd definitely phone is Rob. I still remember when we first met last year. I was sauntering past the sports hall in the local leisure center when I got a glimpse of a teenage boy in a wheelchair playing basketball. I stopped and watched for a while. He was about the same age as me, but I didn't think we'd have anything in common. After all, he was in a wheelchair. How wrong I was! A few days later, I was lifting weights next to the same boy in the gym, and we started chatting. We got on really well, and I suddenly realized that Rob's wheelchair didn't make him different from me at all. He was a typical teenager like me, and he was interested in doing the same sort of things as me. We've been really good friends ever since.

3 The most important thing I learnt that day is never to judge someone by what they look like. People often treat Rob differently because of his wheelchair, but they shouldn't. They should take time to find out about the real person. One of the things I admire most about Rob is his unselfish nature. He's very good at listening, and he doesn't ask too many questions. People like that are very generous, especially these days when everyone is on the go and often people can't think beyond their own obligations and personal concerns.

4 So, my answer to the question, 'Is there such a thing as a true friend?' is a resounding YES! They are the people who are always there for you. They won't mind if you interrupt them in the middle of something important. They won't mind if you call them in the middle of the night because you need someone to talk to. Try it yourself next time. Otherwise, you won't know who your true friends are!

1. How did the writer know that people make about 350 friends?

- A. by doing a student survey
- B. by going to a leisure centre
- C. by reading an online article
- D. by reading a magazine survey

2. What did the writer learn?

- A. You can't know a person just by looking at him.
- B. You can't know a person just by chatting to him.
- C. You can't know a person just by listening to him.
- D. You can't know a person just by playing sport with him.

3. According to paragraph (3), why did the writer admire Rob?

Mention TWO reasons from the text.

Reason (1):	
Reason (2):	

4. According to paragraph (4), what are the characteristics of a true friend? Mention

TWO characteristics from the text.

Characteristic (1):	
Characteristic (1):	

5- Based on the text, decide if the following statements are True(T), False(F) or Not Given(NG).

A. The author and Rob became friends because they shared similar interests.	
B. Rob is described as selfish and uninterested in other people's problems.	

Writing / Part 2: Prompt

Topic A

Mobile phones have many advantages in our life.

Write **AN OPINION ESSAY** expressing your opinion about **using mobile phones in our life.**

OR

Topic B

Your teacher has asked you to write a **PROCEDURAL TEXT** explaining how to create a **Facebook account.**

