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natural habitat	الموطن الطبيعي	impact	تأثير - صدمة	captive breeding	تربية الحيوانات
ranching	بيت مزرعة	survival	بقاء - نجاه	extinction	انقراض
initiative	مبادرة - تمهيد	decline	يرفض - يتراجع	conservationist	محافظ على البيئة
logging	قطع الأشجار	marine	بحري	ecosystem	نظام بيئي

habitat – impact – survival - ranching - captive breeding - ecosystems

initiative – declined – conservationists – extinction – logged - marine

1. This decision will have a disastrous _____ on foreign policy.
2. Seals and whales are _____ animals.
3. If the weather's fine, we'll barbecue in the _____.
4. The peace _____ was welcomed by both sides.
5. The forest has been so heavily _____ that it is in danger of disappearing.
6. Fish struggle for _____ when the water level drops in the lake.
7. _____ are fighting to save the tiger.
8. Many species of plants and animals are in danger of _____.
9. The animals can reproduce well in their natural _____.
10. A captive _____ program has also been started to prevent the species from becoming extinct.
11. I asked my teenage son to clean up his room, but he _____.
12. Pollution can have disastrous effects on the delicately balanced _____.

delicate	لطيف - رقيق	prey	فريسة	destructive	مدمر
pose	يطرح - يسبب	recreation	ترفيه	mining	تعددين
biodiversity	التنوع البيولوجي	dump	يتخلص من	consequence	نتيجة - عواقب
food chain	السلسلة الغذائية	frequently	تكرارا	dramatically	بشكل كبير
predator	مفترس	measure	يقيس	threatened	يهدد - يتوعد

delicate – posed – biodiversity - chain – predators – prey – recreations – dumped

1. The lions in this area _____ on deer and other wild animals.
2. My favourite _____ are golf and playing Scrabble.
3. Several old cars had been _____ near the beach.
4. Emily _____ the question of why everyone had to obey Paul.
5. Peaches have _____ skins which are easily bruised.
6. The population got out of control because there were no natural _____ to keep it in check.
7. The contamination of the food _____ in the areas directly affected was long term.
8. A new National Biological Survey to protect species habitat and _____.

frequently – destructive - mining- consequence - dramatically - measure – threatened

9. _____ would pollute the lake and denude the forest.
10. He always makes snap decisions and never thinks about their _____.
11. The cost of the project has increased _____ since it began.
12. You must _____ the length by rule and line.
13. A masked robber _____ the bank staff with a gun.
14. They _____ hold conferences at that hotel.
15. I worry about the _____ effect that violent films may have on children.

energy-saving	موفر للطاقة	carbon dioxide	ثاني أكسيد الكربون	cool	بارد – هادئ
limit	محدود	consumption	استهلاك	measure	يقيس

limit - energy-saving- consumption - measures - carbon dioxide - cool

1. Mansoor has decided to _____ his use of fossil fuels by riding his bike to work.
2. Many doctors insist that the _____ of red meat is unhealthy.
3. Plants absorb _____, so it's good to have a few in your house.
4. I buy only _____ appliances because I care about the environment.
5. Governments need to take more _____ to help endangered animals.
6. Turn on the air conditioner to _____ the room.

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

1. The lecture was about the _____ pollution has on our lives.
A. decrease B. effect C. need
2. People keep telling me there's a(n) _____ for change, but I think everything is fine just the way it is.
A. decrease B. effect C. need
3. There has been a(n) _____ in the number of people using their cars to get to work.
A. decrease B. effect C. need
4. My house has the _____ of being close to the station. It's very convenient.
A. reason B. increase C. advantage
5. My boss was so pleased with the _____ in sales that he decided to give me a pay rise.
A. reason B. increase C. advantage
6. The main _____ for inviting you all here today is to thank you for your support.
A. reason B. increase C. advantage
7. The biggest _____ to these birds' habitat is the destruction of the forest for farming.
A. threat B. damage C. importance
8. I would like to point out the _____ of recycling.
A. damage B. solution C. importance
9. Did the storm do much _____ to your roof?
A. damage B. solution C. importance
10. Frank believes he has found a(n) _____ to your problem.
A. damage B. solution C. importance

1. People need to understand the importance _____ protecting the environment.
2. There has been an increase _____ the levels of pollution in the earth's atmosphere.
3. Which is the biggest threat _____ humanity?
4. Pollution has a very negative effect _____ both people's health and the environment.

5. One of the advantages recycling is that it reduces the amount of rubbish you create.
6. There is a great need _____ action against illegal hunting.
7. Many people believe that the increasing use of technology will have a negative impact _____ our lives.
8. What are your reasons _____ becoming a volunteer?
9. Acid rain causes a lot of damage _____ buildings.
10. I'm sure we can find a solution _____ our problem if we calm down.

overachieve	يتفوق دراسيا	overpay	يدفع بإفراط	underfeed	نقص - سوء تغذية
overcharge	نفقة زائدة	overrate	يبالغ في التقدير	underachieve	غير ناجح
overcook	يفرط في الطهي	overuse	إفراط في الاستعمال	undercharge	يقلل الأسعار
overestimate	يبالغ في التقدير	underestimate	يقلل من أهمية شيء	underuse	قليل الاستخدام
overfeed	تغذية زائدة	undercook	ني - تحت الطهي	underrate	يقلل من قيمته
underpay	يدفع أجر متدني				

cook charge feed achieve estimate use pay

1. Don't _____ her abilities. She's faster than she looks.
2. The poor boy looks _____. Let's buy him something to eat.
3. Mark used to be the best student in class, but something has changed and he _____ now.
4. Students sometimes _____ certain words and phrases because they don't have a wide enough range of vocabulary.
5. I think that the taxi driver _____ me. I usually pay less to go into the city centre.
6. The school has a modern library but it is _____ because students don't visit it much.
7. You must be careful not to _____ the spaghetti. If you cook it for more than 10 minutes, you will ruin it.
8. My mother _____ the time it would take us to get to the shopping centre, so we arrived even before the doors opened.
9. Robert thinks that he is _____ for the work he does and he is going to ask for a rise.
10. Don't take the steaks off the grill yet. If you _____ them, no one will eat them.
11. We realised we had _____ for our house when the roof collapsed as soon as we moved in.
12. I think the book is _____ **rated**. To me, the story is nothing new.
13. I don't think that some football players should be earning so much money. They are _____ **paid** for the work they do.
14. Don't _____ **estimate** how much time you need to get there. You mustn't be late.
15. In Britain, many people tend to _____ **use** the words 'please' and 'thank you.'
16. The vegetables are _____ **cooked**. They are too soft.
17. You shouldn't _____ **charge** people. You offer a very good service that is worth paying for.

3- Past Perfect

Form: subject + **had** + past participle of the main verb

AFFIRMATIVE	اثبات	I/You/He, etc had taken .
NEGATIVE	نفي	I/You/He, etc had not/hadn't taken .
INTERROGATIVE	استفهام	Had I/you/he, etc taken?
SHORT ANSWERS		Yes, I/you/he, etc had . No, I/you/he, etc hadn't .

We use the **past perfect**:

يدل على شيء حدث في الماضي قبل حدث آخر

- for an action which **finished before another past action** or **before a stated time in the past**.

*The ferry **had already left** by the time we arrived at the port.*

(past perfect: **had left** before another past action: **arrived**)

*The shops **had closed** by 6:00.*

(before a stated time in the past: **by 6:00**)

Time expressions used with the past perfect:

عبارات تستخدم مع الماضي التام

before, after, already, just, for, since, till/until, by, never, etc.

Past Simple vs Past Perfect

الماضي البسيط و الماضي التام

After / Before / By the time

1- After	past perfect (had+ p.p.) ماضي تام	ماضي بسيط (v+ ed)
ex. After he had finished his homework, he went to the gym.		
2- Before By the time	past simple (v+ ed) ماضي بسيط	ماضي تام (had+ p.p.)
ex. Before he went to the gym, he had finished his homework.		

Choose the correct answers:

- After we _____ our work, we went home.
A. finish B. finished C. had finished D. have finished
- I had studied my lesson when my father _____.
A. come B. came C. has come D. had come
- Before we _____, we had called our friends.
A. go B. went C. had gone D. have gone
- We _____ our lunch until we prayed.
A. eat B. ate C. didn't eat D. hadn't eaten
- After I _____ my flat, the accident happened.
A. build B. built C. didn't build D. had built

Correct the verbs between brackets:

- After the boy _____ (cooked) his food, he went to club.
- When we went home, we _____ (painted) our flat.
- My father _____ (read) the newspaper by the time he had lunch.
- We had changed our flat before the accident _____ (happen)
- Mary _____ (give) me Tony's address before she left.
- When the boys _____ (arrive) at the cinema, the film had already started,

7. They took a shower after they _____ (finish) the game.
8. Alan _____ (watch) TV after he had had lunch.
9. Uncle David went to the doctor after he _____ (has) ill for a month.
10. Before the police caught the thief, he _____ (steal) two more watches.
11. Dad drove me home after I _____ (fell) into the water.
12. We had eaten two Big Macs before we _____ (go) home.
13. The days became colder after it _____ (snow).
14. I felt great after I _____ (pass) the exam.
15. The lesson _____ (start) when I arrived.
16. When I _____ (get) to the park I found out that I had lost my keys.
17. When he had painted the kitchen, he _____ (decide) to have a rest.
18. After I _____ (finish) the report, I saw that it was too late.

-
1. Kelly _____ (attend) Spanish classes for two years before she _____ (move) to Madrid.
 2. By the time Mousa _____ (call) me, I _____ (clean) the whole house.
 3. How long _____ Mark _____ (travel) in the US before he _____ (go) to Oklahoma?
 4. After I _____ (leave) the office, I _____ (realise) that I _____ (forget) my mobile phone.
 5. Mary _____ (not be) at the company for long when she _____ (get) a rise.
 6. Carl _____ (discover) his new laptop wasn't working after he _____ (bring) it home.
 7. _____ Mona _____ (already / cook) dinner when you _____ (arrive) home?
 8. My husband _____ (be) to Paris twice before we _____ (go) together.
 9. James _____ (be) angry with Peter because he _____ (borrow) his car without telling him.
 10. Kate _____ (not finish) her project by midnight.
 11. The boy played football, he changed his clothes first. (After)

12. We called our friends but before that we had our lunch. (As soon as)

13. When she watched the film, she had already cleaned the house. (after)

14. As soon as they had cleaned the house, they went shopping. (Before)

15. While we were studying, someone broke the window. (when)

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)

1. He was a dreadful liar. Nobody believed anything he said. (such)

2. It proved to be a very difficult problem. No body could solve it. (such)

3. We had a very good time. We didn't want to go home. (such)

4. The food was very good. We ate far too much. (so)

5. His clothes were very old. They were falling apart. (such)

6. She got such a shock that she dropped the bag. (so choked)

7. He spoke too quickly for me to understand. (so)

8. It was so hot that we didn't go out. (such)

9. She was so weak that she couldn't walk. (such)

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

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

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

13. The fish in the sea are amazing. They're beautiful. (so)

14. I'm reading a long book ,I don't know when I'll finish it. (such)

15. The earthquake was such sever that houses destroyed. **(correct)**

16. He was so a clever criminal that he escaped from prison twice. **(correct)**

17. Helen went to the market so that she could buy some vegetables. **(in order to)**

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

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

20. As well as renewing the kitchen, she redecorated her bedroom. **(In addition)**

21. Since you are her elder brother, you must take care of her. **(Because)**

22. She opened the car window so that she could get some fresh air. **(to)**

23. Despite having some problems, she finally passed the test. **(even though)**

24. As a consequence of his father's illness, he couldn't go to work. **(As a result)**

25. Although she wasn't hungry, she ate a few biscuits. **(in spite of)**

26. Although she was very intelligent, she pretended not to understand. **(but)**

27 .He broke his left hand as a result of a skiing accident. **(due to)**

28. She didn't telephone John because she didn't have his number. **(so)**

29. Although she was very tired, she kept on working. **(despite)**

30. She lost her purse, so she went to the police station. (because)

31. The weather was very hot, so we all felt tired. (because)

32. I'm going to do more sport because I want to lose some weight. (in order to)

33. The school was closed down due to low inscription. (Because)

34. Helen went to the market so that she could buy some vegetables. (in order to)

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

36. Despite having a terrible headache, he went to the office. (although)

37. John won the race. Nevertheless, he didn't feel happy. (despite)

38. We are old but we enjoy life. (despite)

Reading

1 In recent years, global warming has become a cause for great concern. The reason is that the average global temperature has increased faster over the past fifty years than at any time in recorded history. To make matters worse, there is growing evidence that this increase is speeding up. To better understand this phenomenon and the impact that it is having, we need to examine the underlying causes and consequences.

2 The main cause of global warming is the increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases, for instance, carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄), are actually produced naturally, and they play a crucial role in making the Earth's climate liveable by trapping heat. However, human activities are significantly increasing the amount of these gases in our atmosphere. One such activity is the burning of fossil fuels to create electricity and power our cars. Other activities include farming, mining, the production of goods and services and the burning or clearing of forests.

3 The consequences of global warming are devastating. Firstly, it is leading to extreme weather conditions such as severe storms, floods, droughts and wildfires. These cause not only a loss of human life but also damage to the environment and man-made structures. Secondly, global warming is causing habitat destruction by changing the conditions in different ecosystems. This is leading to higher wildlife extinction rates because local species are finding it hard to adjust to the new conditions. Apart from this, higher temperatures are beginning to melt arctic sea ice, glaciers and ice sheets. As a consequence, sea levels are beginning to rise, which is leading to the flooding and destruction of coastal regions and low-lying areas.

4 **To sum up**, global warming clearly poses a significant threat both to humankind and the natural environment. It is evident that we need to take effective measures to reduce the greenhouse gases we produce. If we do not, the extreme conditions we are experiencing now will become even worse in the future. The question is, how much worse do things need to get before we decide to take action?

1. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. persuade the reader to adopt a specific view on an issue.
- B. recommend a specific course of action to deal with a problem.
- C. outline the main reasons for something and the resulting effects.
- D. discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a specific course of action.

2. What type of writing is the text?

- A. narrative
- B. informational
- C. discussion essay
- D. cause and effect essay

3. In paragraph 3, what does the underlined pronoun it refer to?

- A. deforestation
- B. global warming
- C. carbon dioxide
- D. forests

4. What does the underlined linker in paragraph (4) "to sum up" express?

- A. contrast
B. addition
C. conclusion
D. enumeration

5. What style is this text? Support your answers with a piece of evidence?

Style	
Evidence	

6. What are the causes of global warming? Mention two.

Cause 1	
Cause 2	

7. What are the consequences of global warming? Mention two.

Consequence 1	
Consequence 2	

8. what language features has the writer used in the above text? Give one piece of evidence to support your answer.

Feature	
Evidence	

9. What technique has the writer used in the text? Give one piece of evidence to support your answer.

Technique	
Evidence	

1 Deforestation is undeniably one of the most serious environmental problems the world faces today. The destruction of forests to make land available for other purposes is not something new. **However**, today, the consequences of deforestation are becoming more and more serious for the environment. In order to face an environmental problem such as deforestation effectively, it is necessary that we first understand what is causing it and what consequences it has on the world we live in.

2 Deforestation can be caused by natural factors, such as forest fires, but **it** is mainly caused by human activity. There is a wide range of human activities that contribute to the cutting down of forests worldwide. For example, many trees are removed from forests for use as fuel, or to create paper, furniture or build houses. Trees are also cut down to make more land available for farming or mining. Growing cities are also a threat to forests, which are cleared to make space for the larger and larger populations in many cities around the world.

3 All of these factors have very harmful consequences for the environment. Today, deforestation is the second leading cause of global warming. Trees absorb and store carbon dioxide, but, when they are cut down, this carbon dioxide is released back into the atmosphere contributing significantly to the greenhouse effect. Deforestation is also a major threat to biodiversity, as the loss of animal and plant habitats leads to the extinction of these species. Native people living in forests are also affected, losing their homes and their way of life.

4 On account of deforestation, huge areas of forests are lost every year. If we want to protect our planet and our way of life, it is evident that something needs to be done to stop deforestation. We must all make an effort to raise people's awareness of how serious the problem is and to support replanting efforts.

1. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. persuade the reader to adopt a specific view on an issue.
- B. recommend a specific course of action to deal with a problem.
- C. outline the main reasons for something and the resulting effects.
- D. discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a specific course of action.

2. What type of writing is the text?

- A. narrative
- B. informational
- C. discussion essay
- D. cause and effect essay

3. What are the effects of deforestation on native people?

- A. they lose their belongings
- B. they lose their money
- C. they lose their homes
- D. they lose their life

4. What are the effects of deforestation on plants and animals?

- A. they are extinct
- B. they are destroyed
- C. they are damaged
- D. they are spoiled

5. In paragraph 2, what does the underlined pronoun it refer to?

- A. deforestation B. global warming C. carbon dioxide D. forests

6. What does the underlined linker in paragraph (1) "However" express?

- A. contrast B. addition
C. sameness D. enumeration

7. According to paragraph 2, what are the causes of deforestation? Mention two.

Cause 1	
Cause 2	

8. What are the consequences of deforestation? Mention two.

Consequence 1	
Consequence 2	

9. What style is this text? Support your answers with a piece of evidence?

Style	
Evidence	

10. what language features has the writer used in the above text? Give one piece of evidence to support your answer.

Feature	
Evidence	

11. What technique has the writer used in the text? Give one piece of evidence to support your answer.

Technique	
Evidence	

Our oceans and seas are very valuable to us, and we rely heavily on them for food, air, natural resources, transport and recreation. They are, however, being threatened by ocean pollution, which has become increasingly worse in recent years. In fact, our oceans and seas have now reached a critical point. There are so many sources of ocean pollution and the damage is so great that it seems highly unlikely that we will be able to reverse the situation.

To begin with, one of the main causes of ocean and sea pollution is rubbish. Rubbish can be dumped by boats and ships in open waters, carried from land by strong winds or carried down rivers and waterways. Once in the ocean, it is very hard to clean up and becomes not simply unpleasant but also a threat to the environment, wildlife and even humankind. The most immediate effect of this rubbish is that it presents a physical danger. Marine animals are frequently injured or killed when they become caught in plastic objects. Moreover, they often mistake pieces of rubbish for food and eat them. Plastic rubbish, in particular, contains toxic chemicals, which build up in the food chain and eventually end up on our plates in the fish we eat.

Oil spills are also a major cause of ocean and sea pollution. Although oil sometimes escapes from the ocean floor after earthquakes, oil spills are largely due to human activity. Accidents often occur during the drilling for oil as well as during the transport and processing of it. Crude oil is extremely difficult to clean up, and because it is highly toxic, it has a destructive effect on marine life. It forms a thin layer on the surface of the water which prevents oxygen from getting through. This is especially harmful to shallow marine habitats and species living near the coast. In addition, marine animals, for instance seals, whales and dolphins, which need to come to the surface to breathe, become covered in oil. This has a negative impact on their health, behaviour and ability to reproduce.

In conclusion, there are many causes of ocean pollution and they are clearly having a devastating effect on marine life. It is evident that if we do not take measures soon to improve the situation, our oceans and seas will, before long, become inhospitable to life. How much time do you think we have before one of our most valuable resources here on Earth is lost?

1. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. persuade the reader to adopt a specific view on an issue.
- B. recommend a specific course of action to deal with a problem.
- C. outline the main reasons for something and the resulting effects.
- D. discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a specific course of action.

2. What type of writing is the text?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A. narrative | B. informational |
| C. discussion essay | D. cause and effect essay |

3. How does the writer feel about the issue?

- A. furious B. shocked C. optimistic D. discouraged

4. What is not true of the rubbish found in oceans and seas?

- A. It comes from different sources.
B. It is dangerous for humans.
C. It is easy to manage once it reaches open waters.
D. It often travels a long distance before it gets to open waters.

5. According to the writer, what ends up on our plates?

- A. the toxic chemicals that exist in rubbish
B. fish that died from plastic they consumed
C. pieces of rubbish that we mistake for food
D. small plastic objects

6. According to the writer, what is true of oil spills?

- A. They can occur naturally.
B. They eventually clear up on their own.
C. They are only caused by human activities in the oceans.
D. The oil that has been spilt eventually settles on the seabed.

7. How are marine animals frequently injured or killed? Mention two reasons.

Reason 1	
Reason 2	

8. What are the main causes of ocean and sea pollution? Mention two.

Cause 1	
Cause 2	

9. How do oceans and seas valuable to us? Mention two reasons.

Reason 1	
Reason 2	

10. what language features has the writer used in the above text? Give one piece of evidence to support your answer.

Feature	
Evidence	

11. What technique has the writer used in the text? Give one piece of evidence to support your answer.

Technique	
Evidence	

III – Writing

Write a cause and effect essay about one of the environmental problems.

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 margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Water is the most important resource for survival on the planet. It is the essence of life on our planet – Earth. Two-thirds of the Earth's surface is covered by water, seventy-six percent of your body is made up of water. Although there are water treatment processes such as drinking water treatment or desalination that facilitate its treatment, use and consumption in areas with quality or supply problems, it is necessary to avoid its contamination.

One of the many causes of water pollution is the point source pollution which are industrial plants scattered on the different parts of the world. These plants have been discharging by-products passing through the industrial pipes, straight directly to water bodies such as sea, lakes, and ocean. Thus, affects a major concern to the marine life environment.

Another cause is the sewage leakage underground amid a poor construction and engineering. Hence, this issue may contaminate the waste system underground. In addition, the oil spill from boats on the ocean is also a huge contributor to water pollution, because it is harmful not only to fishes but also to the sea plants which are the sources of oxygen in the ocean.

The effects of contamination of heavy metal content like lead, mercury, and magnesium to the water surface, affects the marine animal due to lead poisoning. This is the primary reason for the high mortality rate of fishes as a result of the polluted water environment, and then affected fish enters in the food chain. Consequently, the effects in human's health are crucial and severe.

To sum up, although these causes which contribute major effects to the water pollution are difficult to overcome, people can still mitigate this adversity by being disciplined and responsible member of the community. Hence, people must realize that water is one of the essential sources of life.