

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية



أوراق عمل ومراجعات اختبار منتصف الفصل غير محلولة

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

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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 الخامس



صفحة المناهج
القطرية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب المستوى الخامس والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

أوراق عمل إثرائية اختبار منتصف الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية

1

أوراق عمل اثرائية لاختبار منتصف الفصل غير محلولة

2

أوراق عمل اثرائية الوحدة الثانية مجابة

3

أوراق عمل اثرائية الوحدة الثانية غير مجابة

4

أوراق عمل اثرائية الوحدة الأولى مجابة

5

Language functions

❖ Read and match.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Let's do a puzzle. | A. Last year. |
| 2. What is your full name? | B. I went camping. |
| 3. When did you go to France? | C. Sure! Great Idea! |
| 4. What did you do last summer? | D. Fahad Youssef. |

-Read and match:

A

- 1- What's the matter?
- 2- Where do you live?
- 3- What school do you go to?
- 4- How often do you go swimming?

B

- a. in Doha
- b. I hurt my back.
- c. twice a week
- d. Alandalus school

❖ Read and match.

1. I'm bored!

A. I was at the beach.

2. What is your email?

B. Let's play board games.

3. What is your favourite subject?

C. ahmed@mail.com

4. Where were you last weekend?

D. science.



Reading

❖ **Directions: Read the passage and answer the questions.**

Mammals are a kind of animal. Mammals can be found all over the world, on land or in the sea. Dogs, cats, cows, monkeys, and whales are common mammals. People are mammals, too!

Mammals are vertebrates, so they have backbones. They are the only kind of animal with fur or hair, except for some insects. Most mammals have four legs and a tail. Some mammals have two arms and two legs. Marine mammals that live in water, like whales or dolphins, have fins and a tail.

Mammals all feed their babies milk. Other types of animals, like fish or reptiles, can't make milk. Mammals are warm-blooded, just like birds. This means their bodies can make their own heat from food they eat.

1. What is the text **MAINLY** about?

- A. cows
- B. babies
- C. the sea
- D. mammals

2. What do mammals feed their babies?

- A. insects
- B. milk
- C. water
- D. legs

3. Where do mammals live?

4- Why are mammals considered vertebrates

Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Red Wolf is one of the endangered species. They are called Red Wolves because they have a red coat. Today, only 50 red wolves live in the forests and 200 are kept in zoos to protect them from hunters and other animals. They live in groups of two to ten members in forests, wetlands and mountains.

Red wolves eat small animals like rabbits. They hunt alone and sometimes they hunt in groups to catch bigger animals such as a deer. The female red wolf gives birth to 4 - 6 pups. When pups grow up, they can live with their parents or on their own.

1- What is the text mainly about?

- A. favourite meal
- B. plants in the forest
- C. tents in the desert
- D. one of the endangered species

2- Where do red wolves live?

- A. on the farms
- B. in the forests
- C. in the deserts
- D. In the seas and oceans

3- Why do red wolves hunt in groups?

4- What do red wolves eat?

5- Why are 200 red wolves kept in zoos?

2024



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

treasure

portrait

reporter

bored

1. I am _____. Let's do a puzzle.
2. A _____ talks to people and usually works on TV.
3. He painted a _____ of his sister.
4. We found a map that shows the exact location of the lost _____

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

explore

message

reporter

glass

- 5- This park is very big. Let's _____ it!
- 6- I want to talk to Mr. Hammad. Can I leave him a _____ ?
- 7- The _____ is asking Mr. Jones questions about his job.
- 8- This artist uses _____ bottles and draws on them.

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

trip

reporter

explore

bored

1. I don't like this game. I am _____.
2. They are going on a school _____ next weekend.
3. My father is a _____. He works in Al Jazeera TV.
4. They were sent to _____ unknown region.

2025

2024

موقع المناهج القطرية

Information Questions

We use questions with **Who, What** and **Where** to ask for information about someone.

- What's your full name? - What's your telephone number? - What year are you in?
- Joe Evans. - 01785 491079 - Year 5.
- What's your date of birth? - What's your email address? - Who's your favourite teacher?
- 27 November 2008. - joeevans12@mail.com - Mr White.
- Where do you live? - What school do you go to? - What's your favourite school subject?
- 22 Blunt Street, Leeds. - Fairview Primary School. - Science.

How often do you...?

Once/ Twice/ Three times a week. / Every day.



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						✓

Daisy plays tennis **once a week**.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
✓	✓					✓

Betty goes to the park **three times a week**.

How often do you have an art class?

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	✓					✓

I have an art class **once a week**.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Peter meets his friends **every day**.

Present Simple vs Present Progressive

Present Simple

We use the **Present Simple** for habits, for permanent states, and for general truths.

We also use the **Present Simple** for descriptions using verbs of senses (seem, feel, look, smell, taste, sound).

e.g. Penguins **live** in the Antarctic.

Betty **looks** sad.

John **writes** an article for the newspaper every Friday.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
I/You write.	I/You don't write.	Do I/you write?	Yes, you/I do. / No, you/I don't.
He/She/It writes.	He/She/It doesn't write.	Does he/she/it write?	Yes, he/she/it does. / No, he/she/it doesn't.
We/You/They write.	We/You/They don't write.	Do we/you/they write?	Yes, you/we/they do. / No, you/we/they don't.

Spelling rules

- In the third person singular the verb takes the ending **-s**.
He works She writes It eats
- Verbs which end in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o** take **-es**.
I pass → he passes I wash → she washes I catch → it catches I fix → he fixes I go → she goes
- Verbs which end in **one consonant + y** change the **y** to **i** and take **-es**.
I study → he studies
- Verbs which end in **one vowel + y** simply take **-s**.
I play → she plays

Past Simple of be

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
I/He/She/It was	I/He/She/it wasn't	Was I/he/she/it...?	Yes, I/he/she/it was./ No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
You/We/You/They were	You/We/You/They weren't	Were you/we/you/they...?	Yes, you/we/you/they were./ No, you/we/you/they weren't.

e.g. Linda **wasn't** at school on Wednesday.
Were they at the forest last weekend?

How did you **spend** your day yesterday?



I **was** at the zoo yesterday.

Past Simple

We use the **Past Simple** to talk about something that happened in the past.

Affirmative	Negative
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They visited / wrote.	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They didn't visit / write.
Questions	Short answers
Did I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they visit / write?	Yes, you/I/he/she/it/you/we/they did. / No, you/I/he/she/it/you/we/they didn't.

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Spelling rules

• most verbs take -ed	talk – talked
• verbs ending in -e , take only -d	dance – danced
• verbs ending in a consonant + -y , drop the -y and take -ied	try – tried BUT play – played
• verbs with one syllable ending in a one vowel + one consonant , double the consonant before the -ed	stop – stopped
• verbs with two or more syllables ending in a stressed vowel + one consonant , double the consonant before the -ed	prefer – preferred BUT happen – happened
• verbs ending in one vowel + -l , double the -l before the -ed only when the last syllable is stressed	travel – travelled BUT sail – sailed

Time Expressions

yesterday morning / afternoon, etc.
last Monday / night / week / month / year
two days / a week / three months ago

Choose the correct word:

1. My brother is good at _____
 - A. fish
 - B. to fish
 - C. fishing
 - D. are fishing

2. I always _____ properly in the class.
 - A. sit
 - B. sitting
 - C. sits
 - D. sat

3. They _____ TV last night.
 - A. is watching
 - B. are watching
 - C. watched
 - D. watch

4. Hamadhis car to work every day.
 - A. is driving
 - B. drives
 - C. drive
 - D. are driving

5. My friend is very good at _____.

- A. draw
- B. draws
- C. drew
- D. drawing

6. He usually _____ his homework at night.

- A. do
- B. did
- C. does
- D. doing

7. She is good at _____.

- A. paint
- B. paints
- C. painted
- D. painting

8. He always _____ at five o'clock in the morning.

- A. get up
- B. got up
- C. gets up
- D. getting up

9. When I was young, I was bad at _____.
- A. drawing
 - B. draw
 - C. to draw
 - D. drawer
10. Fahad always _____ up early in the morning.
- A. get
 - B. gets
 - C. got
 - D. getting
11. When I was five years old, I _____ to London.
- A. go
 - B. going
 - C. goes
 - D. went

Do as shown between brackets.

1- We study English every weekend . (Correct the underlined word)

2- Ali is bad at play football. (Correct the underlined word)

3. Last year, Ali visit Oman and enjoyed very much. (correct the underlined verb)

Do as shown between brackets.

4. He is read his favourite book now. (correct the underlined verb)

5. My mother make a cake now. (correct the verb)

6. Nasser go to the lake yesterday. (correct the verb)

❖ **Do as shown between brackets.**

7. Hamad watch TV now. (Correct the Underlined Word)

8. Last night, I clean my room. (Correct the Underlined Word)
