

## شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية



## الاختبارات الاثرائية نهاية الفصل

[موقع المناهج](#) ⇨ [المناهج القطرية](#) ⇨ [المستوى الخامس](#) ⇨ [لغة انجليزية](#) ⇨ [الفصل الأول](#) ⇨ [الملف](#)

تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 16:04:16 2023-12-07

## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب المستوى الخامس



## روابط مواد المستوى الخامس على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

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

<a href="#">اوراق عمل نهاية الفصل محابة مدرسة عبد الله بن رواحة</a>	1
<a href="#">اوراق عمل نهاية الفصل غير محابة مدرسة عبد الله بن رواحة</a>	2
<a href="#">اوراق عمل في الوحدة الرابعة والخامسة</a>	3
<a href="#">اوراق عمل في الوحدة الثالثة</a>	4
<a href="#">اوراق العمل الاثرائية نهاية الفصل غير محابة</a>	5



وزارة التربية والتعليم والتعليم العالي  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION  
دولة قطر • State of Qatar

English Department

2023-2024

End of First Semester

المادة الاثرائية للصف/الخامس

نهاية الفصل الأول

اللغة الإنجليزية

Name: .....

Class: .....

## Word list

once	مرة واحدة	history	التاريخ
bamboo	نبات البامبو	Look for	يبحث عن
healthy	صحي	jar	جرة
dangerous	خطير	Three times	ثلاث مرات
early	مبكرا	good idea	فكرة جيده
rock	صخرة	sure	بكل تأكيد
city	مدينة	metal	معدني
trip	رحلة	English	اللغة الانجليزية
painting	لوحة فنية	Last	الفائت
Yesterday	يوم امس	Every day	كل يوم
Continent Africa, Asia, America...	قارة	went	ذهب
ate	اكل	was	كان
bought	اشترى	took photos	التقط صور
difficult	صعب	swam	سبح

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

dangerous - healthy - fantastic - English - bamboo - city - trip

- 1- Fish and rice are \_\_\_\_\_ foods.
- 2- The school \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach was nice.
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_ is my favourite school subject.
- 4- The bike I bought yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5- Lions are \_\_\_\_\_ animals.
- 6- Some animals like eating \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7- ALkhor is a nice \_\_\_\_\_.

**Choose the correct word:**

**8- I looked for the \_\_\_\_\_ of biscuit in the kitchen.**

- A. bottle
- B. cup
- C. jar
- D. glass

**9- Ahmed didn't get up \_\_\_\_\_ and he missed the bus.**

- A. busy
- B. early
- C. late
- D. slow

**10- Asia is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. city
- B. country
- C. continent
- D. desert

## Language function

-Read and match:

**A**

1- Who jumps the highest in the class?

2- Let's play football

3- When did you go to Doha?

4- What's the matter?

**B**

a. Sure!

b. Salim

c. My back hurts.

d. last week

-Read and match:

**A**

1- What's the matter?

2- Who reads the fastest?

3- Let's watch TV!

4- When did you buy this bike?

**B**

a. Fatima

b. My arm hurts.

c. yesterday

d. Good idea!

# Grammar

## Module 1 - present simple – SB. P. 67

### 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.

### Time Expressions

#### PRESENT SIMPLE

- always, usually, sometimes, never, etc.
- every day/week, etc.
- in the afternoons/summer
- on Mondays
- at the weekend

Choose the correct answer.

1- Ahmed \_\_\_\_\_ basketball every day.

A- play

B- plays

C- played

D-are playing

## Module 1 - present progressive – SB. P. 68

### Present Progressive

We use the **Present Progressive** for actions happening at the moment of speaking and for temporary states.  
e.g. *John is taking photos now.*

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
I'm/You're writing.	I'm/You're not writing.	Am I/Are you writing?	Yes, you are./I am. / No, you aren't. / I'm not.
He's/She's/It's writing.	He/She/It isn't writing.	Is he/she/it writing?	Yes, he/she/it is. / No, he/she/it isn't.
We're/You're/They're writing.	We/You/They aren't writing.	Are we/you/they writing?	Yes, you/we/they are. / No, you/we/they aren't.

### Choose the correct answer.

2- Ali \_\_\_\_\_ now.

- A- swim
- B- swam
- C- is swimming
- D- are swimming

### Time Expressions

#### PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

- now, at the moment

3- Is Fatima sending an email now?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

- A-Yes, it is
- B-Yes, I am
- C-Yes, he is
- D-Yes, she is



**Module 1 - good at/ bad at - SB page 68**



**4 - Do as shown between brackets:**

Khaled is good at \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) pictures. (correct the verb)

\_\_\_\_\_.

**5 - Do as shown between brackets:**

The boys are bad at \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) high. (correct the verb)

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Module 2 – past simple tense - SB page 69**

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 <b>Past Simple</b> 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.

**Time Expressions**

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

**Choose the correct answer.**

6- The family \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach last week.

- A- go
- B- go
- C- went
- D- is going

**7- Do as shown between brackets.**

The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ ( is ) at the hospital yesterday. ( correct the verb )

---

**8- Do as shown between brackets:**

We \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a film yesterday. (correct the verb)

---

## Module 3 – comparative/ superlative adjectives - SB page 31, 33

### Comparative Form

We use the **Comparative form** to compare two people, animals or things.  
An adjective in the **Comparative form** is usually followed by the word **than**.

Comparative Form			
Adjectives	Comparative Form	Irregular	
old	older	good	better
big	bigger		
happy	happier	bad	worse
dangerous	more dangerous	far	farther/further
modern	more modern	much/many	more

e.g. A skyscraper is **taller than** a house.

The Eiffel Tower is **more modern than** the Tower of Pisa.

### 9- Do as shown between brackets:

Aspir Tower is \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) than Doha Tower. (correct the adjective)

\_\_\_\_\_.

### Superlative Form

We use the **Superlative form** to compare one person, animal or thing with several of the same kind. The article **the** comes before an adjective in the **Superlative form**.

Adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives	Irregular		
			Adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives
old	older	the oldest	good	better	the best
dry	drier	the driest	bad	worse	the worst
long	longer	the longest	far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest
big	bigger	the biggest	much/many	Comparative	Superlative
busy	busier	the busiest		more	the most
modern	more modern	the most modern	An elephant is <b>bigger than</b> a lion. The blue whale is <b>the biggest</b> animal in the world.		
important	more important	the most important			

### 10- Do as shown between brackets:

The blue whale is the \_\_\_\_\_ (big) animal. (correct the adjective)

\_\_\_\_\_.

## Module 4 – past progressive tense - SB page 45

Questions	Short answers
Was I eating?	Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.
Were you eating?	Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
Was he/she/it eating?	Yes, he/she/it was. / No, he/she/it wasn't.
Were we/you/they eating?	Yes, you/we/they were. / No, you/we/they weren't.

e.g. – **Were** you **talking** on the phone at seven o'clock yesterday evening?  
– No, I **wasn't**.

### Choose the correct answer:

11- A: Was Fatima talking on the phone?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ .

A- Yes, I was

B- Yes, it was

C- Yes, she was

D- Yes, he was

12- A: Were Majed and Salim riding their bikes?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ .

A- Yes, he was

B- Yes, we were

C- Yes, you were

D- Yes, they were

## Module 5– quantifiers - SB pages 55, 57,59

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
They have got singular and plural forms and can be counted. We can use <b>a/an</b> or <b>numbers</b> before them. <i>a banana – five bananas</i>	They have only got a singular form and cannot be counted. We cannot use <b>a/an</b> or <b>numbers</b> before them. <i>meat – milk – sugar – soup</i>

### Quantifiers

#### some / any

We use **some** and **any** with plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.

We use **some** in **affirmative** sentences. We use **any** in **questions** and **negative** sentences.

e.g. *There are **some** sandwiches on the table.*

*There is **some** chocolate in the cake.*

*There isn't **any** milk in the glass.*

*There aren't **any** eggs in the fridge.*

*Is there **any** water in the bottle?*

*Are there **any** crisps in the bag?*

#### How many...? / How much...? / many / much

We use **How many...?** with plural countable nouns and **How much...?** with uncountable nouns to ask about the quantity of things.

e.g. – ***How many** hours do you sleep?*

– *I sleep eight hours every night.*

– ***How much** cheese do you eat every day?*

– *I eat some cheese at lunch.*

We use **many** in negative sentences with countable nouns and **much** in negative sentences with uncountable nouns.

e.g. *There aren't **many** biscuits on the plate.*

*There aren't **many** students in the classroom.*

*There isn't **much** juice in the bottle.*

*There isn't **much** ketchup on my cheeseburger.*

13- There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ chairs in the classroom

A- a few

B- some

C- much

D- many

14- There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ juice in the glass.

A- some

B- a few

C- many

D- any

15- Do as shown between brackets:

I need \_\_\_\_\_ any money to buy a bike.

(correct the underlined word)

\_\_\_\_\_.

## Reading comprehension

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Every creature needs to rest. Animals, people and plants all sleep just like eating. Sleep is important to live.

Sleep gives your body rest and allows it to prepare for the next day. It's like giving your body a small holiday. Sleep also gives your brain the chance to save things.

The amount of sleep we need depends on our ages. Babies sleep about 13-14 hours. Older people need about 7-8 hours of sleep each night.

If you don't sleep for one night, you will become lazy and angry. If you don't sleep for two nights, you will not be able to think. If you don't sleep for more than five nights you will start seeing things that are not there.

1- What is the text MAINLY about?

- A. ages
- B. health
- C. nights
- D. people



**2- What does the underlined word prepare mean?**

- A. Fall off
- B. look for
- C. get ready
- D. count down

**3- How many hours do babies need to sleep?**

.....

**4- What will happen if you don't sleep for one night?**

.....





