

نموذج إجابة أوراق عمل إثرائية شاملة لاختبار منتصف الفصل من مدرسة الأندلس



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج القطرية ⇨ المستوى الحادي عشر ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الأول ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: مدرسة الأندلس

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 إثرائية شاملة لاختبار منتصف الفصل غير مجابة من مدرسة الأندلس

1

نموذج إجابة مراجعة المواضيع المقترحة في الوجدتين الأولى والثانية

2

أوراق عمل إثرائية للوجدتين الأولى و الثانية غير مجابة

3

أوراق عمل إثرائية الوحدة الثانية غير مجابة

4

أوراق عمل إثرائية الوحدة الأولى غير مجابة

5

مدرسة الأندلس الخاصة للبنات

العام الأكاديمي 2026/2025



أوراق إثرائية شاملة

مادة اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف الحادي عشر

اسم الطالبة/.....

الصف والشعبة /.....

VOCABULARY

Vocabulary 1.A		Sb. Page 10	
employ	يُوظف	unemployed	عاطل عن العمل
employees	موظفين	out of work	عاطل / بدون عمل
staff	موظفين	get fired	مطروح
hold a meeting	يعقد اجتماع	intern	متدرب (خبرة مهنية)
salary	راتب شهري / سنوي	trainee	متدرب (برنامج تدريبي)
wage	أجر يومي / أسبوعي	job cuts	تقليل الوظائف
make ends meet	يُسبِر أموراً مادية بصعوبة	live on benefits	يعيش على مساعدات من الدولة

Fill in the gaps:

Unemployed – salary – ends – employ – meeting

- 1-The factory will **employ** over 200 people.
- 2- We need to hold a **meeting** to discuss the upcoming events in our company.
- 3- She became **unemployed** after the company's bankruptcy.
- 4- Despite working 2 jobs, He found it difficult to make **ends** meet.

win	يفوز	a race / a match / a game
earn	يكسب	money / a salary / one's living
gain	يكتسب	weight / speed / access / experience

Choose the correct word:

1. Larry wants to _____ some work experience, so he's doing volunteer work at the hospital.
A. earn B. **gain** C. win D. support
2. I don't like playing tennis with Fred. He _____ every match we play!
A. earns B. gains C. **wins** D. supports

Vocabulary 1.B

Sb. Page 15

You're your own boss	أنت مدير نفسك	private enterprises	شركات خاصة
self-employed	يعمل لحسابه الخاص	entrepreneurs	مقاول / صاحب شركة صغيرة
set up a business	ينشئ عمل تجاري	take off	يزدهر
government grant	منحة حكومية	line of work	مجال التخصص
have a head for business	لديه أفكار جيدة في الاعمال التجارية		
has a good head for figures	لديه قدرة عالية مع الأرقام والحسابات		

Fill in the gaps:

Take off – line of work – self-employed – entrepreneurs

- 1- What **line of work** are you in? – I am a teacher.
- 2- Their business started to **take off** after 2 years of hard work.
- 3- He is **self-employed**. He works for himself.
- 4- I have met with many **entrepreneurs**, who taught me how to start up private enterprises.

Vocabulary 1.B

Sb. Page 15

business	شركة / عمل / مشروع تجاري	sum of money	مبلغ من المال
company	شركة	amount of work	كمية العمل
corporation	مؤسسة / شركة كبيرة	number	عدد / رقم
split	يشق / يفصل	quality	صفة / خاصية
divide	يقسم	skill	مهارة
staff	الموظفين	full-time job	دوام كامل
personnel	طاقم العاملين	Permanent job	عمل دائم

Fill in the gaps:

business – split – quality

- 1- He runs a small **business** of cookies on Instagram.
- 2- Patience is a necessary **quality** to reach your dreams and goals.
- 3- The town will be **split** in two by a railroad.

2.A Vocabulary

S.B. Page 24

criticise	ينتقد	competition	مسابقة
blame ... for	يلوم ... على	game	لعبة
accuse ... of	يتهم ... بـ	race	سباق
share food	يشارك	pastime	هواية - تسلية
divide	يقسم	leisure (time)	فراغ
distribute	يوزع	occupation	مهنة / حرفة
reward (2500)	مكافأة مالية	fan	مُعجب
prize (first-second)	جائزة	spectator	مُشجع من الملعب
medal (silver - gold)	ميدالية	audience	جمهور (مسرح/سينما/محاضرة)

Fill in the gaps:

accused – share – race – fan

- 1- My younger brother is a big football **fan** He wants to be a footballer.
- 2- Who came in the second place in the bike **race**?
- 3- She **accused** me of stealing her bag.
- 4- I **share** the same bedroom with my sister.

GRAMMAR

Present simple & Present Progressive

Present Simple مضارع بسيط	Present progressive مضارع مستمر
V	am
V+s	is V+ ing
are	
عادات متكررة	فعل يحدث الآن
➤ I <u>visit</u> my grandparents every weekend.	➤ Alice <u>is talking</u> on the phone right now.
حالات دائمة	حالات مؤقتة
➤ Harry <u>works</u> for an international company.	➤ I'm <u>staying</u> with my brother's family this week.
حقائق عامة	فعل يتغير ويتطور في الوقت الحالي
➤ Water <u>boils</u> at 100 C.	➤ Air pollution <u>is increasing</u> in our city nowadays.
مواعيد مجدولة في المستقبل	ترتيبات شخصية في المستقبل
➤ The train <u>leaves</u> tomorrow at 10 a.m.	➤ We <u>are flying</u> to London tomorrow; we bought the tickets.
عبارات التعجب مع (off ... here... there...)	
➤ Oh no! there <u>goes</u> our train.	
every (day, week, month ...), always, usually, often, sometimes, regularly, rarely. (Once/twice) a week	now, at the moment, at present, currently these days, look... / listen...

Circle the correct answer:

- I usually _____ to the beach on Friday.
A. **go** B. is going C. went D. will go
- She _____ water the plants every morning.
A. isn't B. **doesn't** C. didn't D. hasn't
- What _____ John _____ at the moment?
A. does / do B. are / doing C. **is / doing** D. am/ doing
- I _____ sitting down at the moment.
A. **am not** B. are not C. is not D. does not

Stative Verbs

أفعال الحالة: وهي الأفعال التي تصف حالة معينة تدوم لفترة من الزمن (أفعال لا تصف حركة أو نشاط)

وهي أفعال **لا يمكن** استخدامها في الأزمنة المستمرة وتستخدم فقط في الأزمنة البسيطة، حتى لو وجدنا علامات المستمر.

see - feel - hear - smell - taste ...	أفعال الحواس
like - love - hate - dislike - want - need - prefer - mind - admire - wish- fear ...	أفعال المشاعر والتفضيلات
know - agree - find - think - believe - understand - remember - forget - hope - mean - imagine - appear - seem - notice...	أفعال المعرفة والإدراك والاعتقاد
have - own - belong - possess...	أفعال الملكية
be - cost - exist - weigh - consist (of)	أفعال الحالات الدائمة

Some verbs can be both stative and action:

ملحوظة هامة:

بعض الأفعال يمكن أن تكون أفعال حالة وأفعال حركية في نفس الوقت

Stative verbs	أفعال الحالة	Action Verbs	أفعال الحركة
feel ➤ Hassan feels homesick. ➤ Mona's hair feels smooth.	يشعر / ملمسها	feel ➤ Hassan is feeling his pocket to check for money.	يلمس / يتحسس
taste ➤ The soup tastes delicious.	تذوقها / مذاقها	taste ➤ The chef is tasting the soup.	يتذوق
smell ➤ The whole place smells awful.	رائحتها	smell ➤ Sara is smelling the place.	يشم
think ➤ I think that the weather is fine.	يعتقد	think ➤ I am thinking of buying a new car.	يفكر
have ➤ Mona has a house with a beautiful garden.	يملك / لديه	have ➤ Leena is having lunch right now.	يتناول
see ➤ We see Ghalia waiting at the bus stop.	يرى	see ➤ Fatma is seeing Lulwa this weekend.	يقابل

Practice (stative verbs)

- I **am seeing** (see) my friends this evening.
- The cake **tastes** (taste) so good.
- He **is having** (have) a party next weekend.
- This song **doesn't sound** (not/sound) right.
- She **thinks** (think) that reading is a great way to relax.

Present Perfect

Present perfect

مضارع تام

has
have + V.3

- to talk about an action which happened in the past, but the exact time is not mentioned.
للتحدث عن فعل حدث في الماضي، لكن الوقت غير محدد بالضبط.
 - I've **already finished** the project.
 - They **have visited** Paris before.
 - to talk about a state which started in the past and continues up to the present.
للتحدث عن **حالة** بدأت في الماضي واستمرت للحاضر.
 - I **have known** Ali **for** 3 years.
 - Osama **has had** toothache **since** yesterday.
 - They **have lived** in Doha **since** 2014.
 - for actions that happened in the past and finished, but the results are obvious in the present.
للتحدث عن فعل حدث في الماضي وانتهى، لكن النتائج تظهر واضحة في الحاضر.
 - Tim **has washed** his car, it's clean.
 - Dana **has broken** her arm. (she can't write)
 - They **have painted** the house, and it looks brand new.
- for / since / how long / just / already / yet / so far / ever / never
lately / recently before في آخر الجملة
once / twice / 3 times

Correct the verb between brackets:

- So far, I **have completed** (complete) two courses this semester.
- Salman **hasn't finished** (not / finish) his work yet.
- My grandfather **has lived** (live) in this house for 65 years.
- Sara has **drunk** (drink) the coffee *already*.
- I **have written** (write) 5 pages *so far* – I'm fed up!
- Alaa **has visited** (visit) her grandparents *twice* this week.
- We **have visited** (visit) Reem *before*.

Comparative and Superlative

Adjectives الصفة	Comparative المقارنة بين اثنين	Superlative المقارنة بين واحد و مجموعة
tall	tall <u>er</u> than	the tall <u>est</u>
short	short <u>er</u> than	the short <u>est</u>
nice	nic <u>er</u> than	the nic <u>est</u>
fine	fin <u>er</u> than	the fin <u>est</u>
happy	happ <u>ier</u> than	the happ <u>iest</u>
easy	eas <u>ier</u> than	the eas <u>iest</u>
big	bigg <u>er</u> than	the bigg <u>est</u>
hot	hot <u>ter</u> than	the hot <u>test</u>
interesting	more interesting than	the most interesting
beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
difficult	more difficult than	the most difficult
good / well	better than	the best
bad / ill	worse than	the worst
much / many	more than	the most
little	less than	the least
far	farther than / further than	the farthest / the furthest
Some two-syllable adjectives form comparative and superlative forms in both ways.		
clever	clever <u>er</u> / more clever than	the cleverest / the most clever
common	common <u>er</u> / more common than	the commonest / the most common
narrow	narrow <u>er</u> / more narrow than	the narrowest / the most narrow
simple	simpl <u>er</u> / more simple than	the simplest / the most simple
Things or People that are the same		
Sara is as tall as Moza . (= they are the same height)		
Sara is twice as tall as Moza.		
The red shirt is as expensive as the blue shirt. (= they are the same price)		
We can use ' not as ... as ' to say that two things are not the same.		
Lara is not as tall as Heba (= Heba is taller than Lara).		
Paris is not so big as London (= London is bigger than Paris)		

Correct the verb between brackets:

- The Nile is **longer** (long) than the Amazon River.
- The Sahara is the **hottest** (hot) desert on Earth.
- Antarctica is the **coldest** (cold) place on Earth.
- The blue whale is the **largest** (large) animal in the world.

READING

1-Do you wake up feeling fresh and alert in the morning or do you drag yourself out of bed most of the time? If you don't have at least eight hours of sleep each night, over time, your health will suffer.

2-Missing an hour or two of sleep for a few days will have an effect on your concentration and performance. However, sleeping more than the recommended hours does not necessarily mean that you will do better or accomplish more. Rather, oversleeping is quite similar to overeating. It makes you feel lazy and your concentration span becomes shorter too.

3- Having at least eight hours of sleep boosts our immunity which is the ability to resist diseases. People who adopt a good night's sleep pattern generally have stronger immunity. For many, especially women, compromising on their beauty sleep is impossible. When you sleep, your body repairs and regenerates skin, blood and brain cells. Our skin glows and our hair shines when we have enough sleep. People who are deprived of sleep usually have dark rings under their eyes.

4-When your body gets the right amount of sleep, it becomes healthy. In fact, everything seems to fall into place. Truly, your memory becomes better and you get smarter. You can maintain your weight which helps reduce blood pressure and stress. That can help keep your heart healthy and decreases the chances of diabetes. You will be able to perform better. While handling tasks, you make fewer mistakes. More importantly, for people who drive, their reaction towards an emergency is faster which reduces accident rates.

1- What is the text MAINLY about?

- a. What happens to our bodies during sleep
- b. The effects of sleep shortage on human skin
- c. The benefits of good sleep habits on our daily life
- d. The difference between overeating and oversleeping

2- What is the closest meaning to the underlined word “boosts”?

- a. creates
- b. consists
- c. embraces
- d. improves

3- How is oversleeping quite similar to overeating?

- a. It makes you feel lazy.
- b. Your concentration will be amazing.
- c. It helps you to be fit.
- d. It prevents making mistakes.

4- Mention two bad effects if you miss 2 hours of sleep for a few days?

Effect1	It affects your concentration
Effect2	It affects your performance

5- According to the last paragraph, what are the benefits when the human body gets healthy?

Benefit1:	Better memory and smarter thinking.
Benefit2:	Maintains weight, reduces stress and blood pressure, and keeps the heart healthy.

WRITING

Topic A:

You have taken part in a writing competition with the title
“My dream Job”.

Write an article describing the job.

You should include:

- what it involves
- requirements and qualifications needed for the job
- personal qualities and skills you have

OR

Topic B:

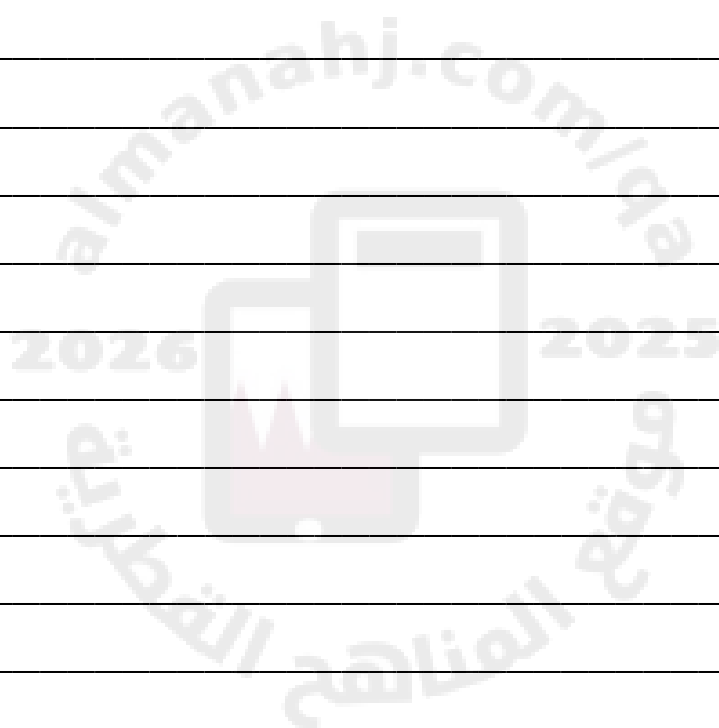
You are on the organising committee for activities in your school.
Think of an afterschool club you would like to attend.

Create an announcement for this club.

Mention the following:

- what activities are involved
- what equipment is needed (if any)
- when and where it takes place

Write your response here.



Content	Organization & Cohesion	Grammar, Language & Punctuation	Total	Checker	Reviser
/2	/2	/2	/6		