تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج القطرية ⇦ الصف الحادي عشر ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الثاني ⇦ ملفات متنوعة ⇦ الملف

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المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية:	ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب 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 ا للمدرس

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر

صفحة المناهج القطرية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

1	إختبار الوحدة التاسعة
2	الخطة الفصلية المعدلة للفصل الثاني اخر تحديث 9 أبريل
3	الخطة الفصلية المعدلة للفصل الثاني
4	الخطة الفصلية للفصل الثاني
5	مواضيع الكتابة المطلوبة لاختبار منتصف الفصل

مدرسة الأندلس الخاصة للبنات

العام الأكاديمي 2026/2025

نهاية الفصل الدراسي الثاني

إختبار الوحدة العاشرة

مادة اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف الحادي عشر

اسم الطالبة/.....

الصف والشعبة /.....

أنت كفووو ثقي بنفسك

Vocabulary

cheque	شيك	fine	غرامة
change	فكة أو الباقي	fee	رسوم
cash	كاش / نقداً	tip	بقشيش / إكرامية
receipt	إيصال	note	ورقة نقدية (عملة)
bill	فاتورة	expense	صروف / نفقات
deposit	وديعة / دفعة مقدمة	instalment	قسط
loan	قرض	debt	دين

Shopping Vocabulary

window shopping	نافذة التسوق	designer label	ماركة
fitting room	حجرة قياس الملابس	special offer	عرض خاص
shopping trolley	عربة التسوق	half price	بنصف السعر
car boot sale	بيع من صندوق السيارة	damaged goods	البضائع التالفة
chain store	سلسلة متاجر	Bargain hunting	إبرام صفقة

1. Looking at shops without buying anything is called _____ shopping.

A) bargain B) window C) chain D) designer

2. A place where you try clothes on is called a _____ room.

A) fitting B) shopping C) car D) sales

3. A _____ trolley is used to carry items in a supermarket.

A) shopping B) fitting C) chain D) bargain

4. A second-hand sale from the back of a car is called a car _____ sale.

A) boot B) shop C) label D) offer

5. A _____ store is part of many stores owned by one company.

A) designer B) chain C) damaged D) fitting

Grammar

cash receipt cheque bill change

1. I paid the school fees by cheque
2. The cashier gave me the correct change
3. She prefers to pay in cash
4. Always keep the receipt after buying something.
5. We asked for the bill after finishing our meal.

6. He had to pay a _____ for parking in the wrong place.

A) tip B) fine C) cash D) fee

7. The school _____ must be paid at the beginning of the year.

A) note B) tip C) fees D) expenses

8. We left a _____ for the waiter after dinner.

A) fine B) note C) tip D) fee

Prepositions

borrow from	يستعير من	by credit card	بواسطة بطاقة الائتمان
owe to	يكون مديناً ل / يَدين ل	in cash	نقداً
pay for	يدفع مقابل	in debt	مديون

I'm a little short of money	لا أملك مالاً كافياً	by cheque	بواسطة شيك
on a tight budget	بميزانية محدودة	spend on	ينفق على
waste on	يهدر على	save up	يدّخر المال
free of charge	مجاناً	at an extra cost	بتكلفة إضافية

Complete the sentences using the correct prepositions.

1. I borrow money from my friend when I need help.
2. I owe money to my brother.
3. I'm a little short of money this week, so I can't buy anything.
4. I spend my pocket money on snacks.

Money Idioms

Idiom	Meaning	المعنى
Be rolling in money	To be extremely well-off	غني جداً
get paid peanuts	to have a very low salary	يتقاضى أجراً زهيداً جداً
money doesn't grow on trees	money is not easily obtained so you shouldn't waste it	المال لا ينمو على الأشجار (ليس سهل الحصول عليه)
on a shoestring	without spending much money	بميزانية ضئيلة جداً
cost an arm and a leg	to be very expensive	باهظ الثمن
go from rags to riches	to become wealthy after being poor	ينتقل من الفقر إلى الغنى
throw money around	to spend money carelessly	يصرف المال بدون حساب
money is no object	money is not an important issue	المال ليس مشكلة

1. After winning the lottery, he is _____ in money.
   A) short B) rolling C) saving D) losing

2. Many workers get paid _____ for long hours of work.
   A) peanuts B) bills C) loans D) debts

3. Remember, money doesn't grow on _____.
   A) trees B) rocks C) water D) books

4. They travelled across the country on a _____.
   A) luxury B) shoestring C) credit card D) cheque

5. That designer bag costs an _____ and a leg.
   A) arm B) ear C) eye D) hand

6. He went from _____ to riches after starting his own business.
   A) fame B) rags C) debts D) cash

Word Formation – Jobs (-er, -or, -ian, -ist)

Word	-er	Word	-or
trade	Trader (تاجر)	Investigate	Investigator (محقق)
manage	Manager (مدير)	Invest	Investor (مستثمر)
cash	Cashier (أمين صندوق)	financial advice	financial advisor (مستشار مالي)
bank	Banker (مصرفي)	Supervise	Supervisor (مشرف)
loan office	loan officer (موظف القروض)	Govern	Governor (حاكم)

Word	-ian	Word	-ist
politics	Politician (سياسي)	Economy	Economist (اقتصادي)
statistics	Statistician (إحصائي)	science	Scientist (عالم)
mathematics	Mathematician (عالم رياضيات)	Philanthropy	Philanthropist (فاعل خير / مُحسن)
technology	Technician (فني)	reception	Receptionist (موظف استقبال)
library	Librarian (أمين مكتبة)	Journal	Journalist (صحفي)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word.

1. The manager checked the daily reports carefully. **MANAGE**
2. The supervisor gave clear instructions to the team. **SUPERVISOR**
3. Many people voted for the young politician in the election. **POLITIC**
4. The receptionist helped me book an appointment. **RECEPTION**
5. The technician installed new software on the computer. **TECHNOLOGY**

Question tags

Question tags are short questions at the end of statements.

الأسئلة الذيلية هي أسئلة تأتي بنهاية الجملة

Formation

If there is an auxiliary verb in the statement, we use it to form the question tag.

A. When the statement is affirmative, we use a negative question tag.

• Ali is in the park, isn't he?

• It was raining that day, wasn't it?

B. When the statement is negative, we use a positive question tag.

• He isn't sleeping, is he?

• They weren't playing that match, were they?

If there is no auxiliary verb in the statement:

• Present simple → use don't / doesn't

Ali plays football every day, doesn't he?

They play football every day, don't they?

• Past simple → use didn't

Ali played football yesterday, didn't he?

Special cases:

• I am ... → aren't I? e.g. I am your best friend, aren't I?

• Imperative (orders) → will/can/could you? e.g. Open the door, will you? Don't forget to send the email, will you?

• Let's ... → shall we? e.g. Let's play football, shall we?

• somebody / someone / everybody / nobody / no one / anyone → use they e.g. Somebody is speaking, aren't they?

• something / everything / nothing / anything → use it e.g. Nothing will change her, won't it?

Choose the correct answer:

1. She is a teacher, _____?

A) is she

B) isn't she

C) does she

D) doesn't she

2. You don't like coffee, _____?

A) do you

B) don't you

C) are you

D) aren't you

3. I am late, _____?

A) am I

B) aren't I

C) is I

D) don't I

4. They went to the park, _____?

A) didn't they

B) don't they

C) aren't they

D) haven't they

5. He can swim, _____?

A) can he

B) can't he

C) does he

D) doesn't he

Writing – Advantages and Disadvantages Essay

Introduction (المقدمة)

There has been a lot of discussion recently about _____ (الموضوع). Some people see that it has many advantages while others believe that it has many disadvantages, so what exactly are the advantages and disadvantages of _____ (الموضوع)?

Body Paragraph 1 – Advantages (الإيجابيات)

To start with, there are many advantages to _____ (الموضوع).

Firstly, _____ (الإيجابية الأولى مع التوضيح). For example, _____ (مثال). In addition, _____ (الإيجابية الثانية مع التوضيح).

Body Paragraph 2 – Disadvantages (السلبيات)

On the other hand, there are also some drawbacks to _____ (الموضوع).

In the first place, _____ (السلبية الأولى مع التوضيح). For example, _____ (مثال). What is more, _____ (السلبية الثانية مع التوضيح).

Conclusion (الخاتمة)

To sum up, _____ (الموضوع) is often seen as a double-edged sword. While it offers numerous advantages, it also presents several challenges. It's essential for us to remain cautious, capitalize on the positive elements of _____ (الموضوع), and discard the negative ones.