

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية



أوراق عمل ابن سينا مع الإجابة النموذجية لاختبار منتصف الفصل

موقع المناهج ← المناهج القطرية ← المستوى الحادي عشر ← 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 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 واختبار منتصف الفصل غير مجاب

1

مكتسبات التعلم منتصف الفصل مدرسة ابن سينا

2

ملخص وأوراق عمل منتصف الفصل الوحدة الاولى والثانية مع الإجابة النموذجية

3

ملخص و أوراق عمل منتصف الفصل الوحدة الاولى والثانية غير مجابة

4

أوراق عمل الأندلس الوحدة الثانية غير مجابة

5



General Revision

مكتسبات التعلم

للفصل الحادي عشر - لغة إنجليزية

منتصف الفصل الدراسي الأول 2025/2024

Modules 1 + 2

اسم الطالب: _____ الصف: (11 /)



Vocabulary

Module 1 : Ex. A p.10

employ	يوظف	holding a meeting	يعقد اجتماع	salary	راتب - معاش
employees	الموظفين	wages	أجور - مرتبات	job cuts	فصل من العمل
staff	طاقم عمل	unemployed	عاطل عن العمل	on benefits	الدعم
trainee	متدرب	get fired	يفصل من العمل	out of work	بدون عمل
make ends meet	يوفر ضروريات الحياة	intern	متدرب - مستجد		

salary / intern / employees / employ / get fired

1. After graduation he'll **intern** for six months with a San Francisco firm.
2. After three or four losses, there were rumors that Paul was going to **get fired** from his job.
3. We **employ** friendly and knowledgeable staff in our company.
4. My **salary** is paid directly into my bank at the end of each month.

wages / unemployed / trainee / benefits / staff

1. The teaching **staff** in our school are all highly qualified.
2. If you are **unemployed** you can claim social security or apply for a new job.
3. There are extra benefits for people on low **wages** in our company this year.
4. He joined the company as a graduate **trainee** for the three first months.

Module 1 : Ex. B p. 10 – Collocations

win →	a race	a game	a match
earn →	money	a salary	one's living
gain →	speed	access	weight
			experience

1. How does Ali _____ his living?
A. **earn** B. gain C. win D. support
2. I'm on a diet because I don't want to _____ any more weight.
A. earn B. **gain** C. win D. support
3. I'm surprised he's losing. Jack can _____ any game.
A. earn B. gain C. **win** D. support
4. The car began to _____ speed as it went down the hill.
A. earn B. **gain** C. win D. support
5. How much money do you _____ in your new job?
A. **earn** B. gain C. win D. support



Module 1 : Ex. A p.15

self-employed	يعمل لحسابه	take off	يقلع - يحقق نجاحا	set up	يقيم - ينشئ
entrepreneur	صاحب مشروع	line of work	مجال العمل	grant	منحة
your own boss	عملك الخاص	run a business	يدير (شركة)	private enterprise	مشروع/شركة خاصة
good head for business	لديه رؤية جيدة في الأعمال التجارية	have a good head for figures	ماهر في الرياضيات		

grant / line / figures / entrepreneur / business

1. He runs a small **business** that employ three people.
2. he **entrepreneur** takes business risks in the hope of making a profit.
3. The school has received a large capital **grant** to improve its buildings.
4. Andrew is a waiter and meets many people in his **line** of work.

Module 1 : Ex. B p.16

company	شركة	corporation	شركة كبيرة	business	عمل
split	يقسم - يشق	divide	يقسم - يصنف	personnel	الموظفون
staff	طاقم عمل	amount	كمية - قدر	number	رقم
quality	جودة - صفة	skill	مهارة	full-time	دوام كامل
permanent	دائم				

personnel / divided / full-time / company

1. He runs a small **company** that employs three people.
2. All **personnel** in our firm will receive a pay rise this year.
3. Twenty **divided** by two is ten.
4. This position is **full-time**, but it is only for six months.

number / split / permanent / corporation

1. This position is **permanent**, but it is only for 21 hours per week.
2. The **corporation** I work for has offices in fifty-two countries and employs over 100,000 people.
3. The **number** of people who attended the sales was up on last year.
4. The town will be **split** in two by the new motorway.

skills / amount / business / staff

1. Two new members of **staff** started in our office this month.
2. I learnt all the **skills** for making this type of cake from my mother.
3. We now do **business** with exporters in three continents.
4. Do they always give you such a large **amount** of work to do each day?



Module 2 : Ex. A p. 24

accused of	يتهم ب	blamed for	يلوم على	divided into	ينقسم الى
focus on	يركز على	share(food)	يشارك	distribute	يوزع
reward	مكافأة	medal(gold - silver)	ميدالية	criticize	ينتقد
prize	جائزة	competition	مسابقة	race(bike)	مسابقة
leisure (time)	وقت فراغ	pastime	هواية، تسلية	spectators	مشاهدين
occupation	مهنة - وظيفة	fan	مشجع فريق	audience	جمهور

competition / distribute / pastime / accused

1. His favourite **pastime** is playing volleyball.
2. He **accused** her of stealing the ring.
3. They are holding a **competition** to find the best young scientist.
4. Can you **distribute** these flyers outside the station?

spectators / divided / criticizing / prize

1. Karim won first **prize** in the car race last year.
2. The school year is **divided** into two terms.
3. Stop **criticizing** me. Don't you have anything good to say?
4. There were 30,000 **spectators** at the game.

blamed / race / medal / audience

1. The **audience** began clapping and cheering after finishing our theatrical show.
2. He won a silver **medal** at the last Olympics.
3. Who came in second place in the bike **race** ?
4. She **blamed** her brother for missing the ferry because he had left their tickets at home.

reward / occupation / share / fan

1. Salem is an Arsenal **fan** , like his brother.
2. Do you want to **share** a pizza with us?
3. Now that he's not working, Grandpa's main **occupation** is fixing things for friends.
4. There is a £1,000 **reward** for anyone who gives information that will help the police catch the criminal.



Module 2 : Ex. C p. 25 – Prefixes

refundable	non refundable	غير قابل للإسترداد	decisive	in decisive	متردد – غير حاسم
smoking	non smoking	غير المدخنين	formal	in formal	غير رسمي
stop	non stop	مستمر – متواصل	experienced	in experienced	قليل الخبرة
fair	un fair	ظالم – غير عادل	expected	un expected	مفاجئ – غير متوقع

1. This is a _____ - smoking room, so please put out your cigarette.

A. dis _	B. non _	C. in _	D. un _
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2. She spent hours working on her essay so she thought it was _____ fair that she got such a low mark for it.

A. dis _	B. non _	C. in _	D. un _
-----------------	-----------------	----------------	----------------

3. She's usually so _____ decisive, so it was quite a surprise when she bought two tickets without a second thought.

A. dis _	B. non _	C. in _	D. un _
-----------------	-----------------	----------------	----------------

4. There's no need for you to wear a suit; it will be an _____ formal meeting.

A. dis _	B. non _	C. in _	D. un _
-----------------	-----------------	----------------	----------------

5. When John started working here, he was young and _____ experienced .

A. dis _	B. non _	C. in _	D. un _
-----------------	-----------------	----------------	----------------

Module 2 : Ex. A–B p. 30 –Collocations

play	go	Do	go to	belong to/join	collect
football, hockey, pool, tennis, golf, board games	swimming, ice skating, camping, bowling, hiking, cycling	martial arts (karate, taekwondo, etc.), Pilates exercise , aerobics	a running track, the beach, a leisure centre, the gym	a club, an organisation , a gym	coins, postcards, model cars/ aeroplanes , comics

done / go / collects join / play

- Bradley loves to **play** table tennis and he has joined the local table tennis club.
- Jassim **collects** postcards from the places he goes to on holiday.
- My friends and I the **go** to leisure centre to play pool every Saturday afternoon.
- Peter has a black belt in karate. He karate has **done** for many years.
- I want to lose some weight so I think I will **join** a gym.



Grammar

Module 1

Grammar Present Simple VS Present Progressive

Present Simple	المضارع البسيط	Present Progress	المضارع المستمر
يتكون من He, she, it + (verb1 + s / es / ies) (السؤال Does / النفي does not) I , we , you , they (verb1 فقط) (السؤال Do / النفي do not)		يتكون من I ⇒ am he , she , it ⇒ is ing we , you , they ⇒ are	verb + ing
يعبر عن: *الحقائق * Water boils at 100 degrees.		يعبر عن: *أحداث تقع الكلام أثناء الكلام في الفترة الحالية * He is reading a story now. * She is taking an English course this month.	
*العادات *حالة ثابتة دائما * I drink coffee every morning. * Ali lives in Qatar.		*حالة مؤقتة في الفترة الحالية * Ali is living in London for a few months * She is taking an English course this month. * I'm drinking too much coffee these days.	
*أحداث ستقع في المستقبل لكن وفقا لجدول ثابت * Our flight to London leaves at 5 Pm tomorrow.		الخطط والترتيبات المستقبلية future arrangement * I'm meeting Jassim after class today.	
*في الجمل التعجبية Off ... / Here ... / There ... / etc. Here she comes !		situations changing or developing *مواقف أو أمور متغير ومتطورة *Air pollution is increasing in our city.	
إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (ch - sh - ss - o - x - z) إذا كان الفاعل اسم مفرد أو (he , she , it) نضيف es wash - washes إذا انتهى الفعل بـ y قبلها حرف ساكن نحذفها ثم نضيف ies cry - cries		إذا انتهى الفعل بـ e تضاف ing وتحذف e move - moving	
*He plays .. / Does he play ...? He does not play .. *They play .. / Do they play ..? They do not play ..		* He is playing .. / Is he playing ..? He is not playing .. *They are playing ../ Are they playing ..? They are not playing ..	
Time Expressions every - always – often – usually – sometimes – rarely – ever – never - etc <u>in the morning/spring, etc.</u> <u>on Mondays/Monday morning, weekdays etc.</u> <u>at the weekend, etc.</u> <u>once/twice/three times a week/day, etc.</u>		Time Expressions now – at the moment – at present – this – these – look – listen <u>today, these days, this week/year, etc.</u> <u>tonight, tomorrow, etc.</u> <u>next week/year, etc.</u>	



Stative verbs

Stative verbs usually cannot be used with –ing form (continuous, progressive).

- They are usually connected with **feelings, emotions, senses, thinking, opinions, belonging and permanent states.**
- So these verbs are not actions! Yes, that is why they can also be called non-action.

Feelings and emotions	Senses	Thinking , perceptions & opinions	Belonging	Permanent states	Other verbs
love like dislike hate prefer want wish desire mind	see hear smell sound taste feel	forget remember understand know believe think imagine doubt guess	have belong own possess	consist contain cost	sound seem look

"These shoes **belong** to Greg", not "They're **belonging** to Greg"

"This music **sounds** fantastic!", not "This music is **sounding** fantastic!"

NOTE

Some **stative verbs** can be used in progressive tenses, but with a different meaning.

- **see** (= meet, visit)

I'm seeing my doctor tomorrow.

- **think** (= consider)

I'm thinking of buying a car.

- **have** (= drink, eat, taste)

(with words like: lunch, breakfast, shower, barbecue)

He's having a shower at the moment.

- **taste** (= try food)

I'm just tasting the food to see if it's ready.

- **feel** (= touch)

John is feeling the packet to find out what's inside.



1. Now, Ali _____ with a friend until he finds his own flat.

- A. stays
B. is staying
C. stay
D. are staying

2. Hady usually _____ work at six.

- A. finish
B. is finishing
C. finishes
D. finishing

3. Ali _____ that going sailing in this weather is a good idea.

- A. thinks
B. think
C. is thinking
D. are thinking

4. Celina and Mary _____ to a conference in Lyon next week.

- A. goes
B. going
C. go
D. are going

5. Correct the verb in brackets.

Ali _____ (look) for a new job at the moment.

6. Correct the verb in brackets.

Mara's photography course _____ (end) in May.

7. Correct the verb in brackets.

Trains to Brighton _____ (run) every hour.

8. Correct the verb in brackets.

Look! The chef _____ (taste) the sauce to see if it's ready.

9. Correct the verb in brackets.

My mother _____ (make) a chocolate cake at the moment.

10. Correct the verb in brackets.

My brother always _____ (watch) TV in the evening.



Module 2- Present Perfect المضارع التام

كيف نكون جملة في هذا الزمن :

I, We , They , You, أي اسم جمع + have (not) + P.P.

He , She , It , أي اسم مفرد + has (not) + P.P.

Used with

- **already** (normally in affirmative sentences) في الجمل المثبتة
*You don't need to print the report. I have **already** emailed it to the boss.*
- **yet** (normally in interrogative or negative sentences) في النفي و الاستفهام
*Have you met your new co-worker **yet**?*
*They haven't published the report **yet**.*
- **just** (normally in affirmative sentences to show that an action finished a few minutes earlier) في الاثبات لتعبر عن شيء انتهى من وقت قصير
*I've **just** called the New York office.*
- **ever** (normally in affirmative and interrogative sentences) في الاثبات و السؤال
*This is the best job I've **ever** had.*
*Have you **ever** worked in a bank?*
- **never** (negative meaning) تستخدم لنفي المضارع التام
*I have **never** been promoted. Miranda has **never** written a CV.*
- **for** (over a period of time) يتبعها المدة الزمنية
*We haven't had a pay rise **for** years.*
- **since** (from a starting point in the past) يليها بداية المدة
*Nigel has worked as an accountant **since** 2005.*

1. My friend, Hady _____ as a teacher for seventeen years

- A. **has worked** B. works
C. is working D. work

2. The boys _____ English for ten years.

- A. learn B. will learn
C. were learning D. **have learned**

3. Has it _____ raining since you arrived?

- A. be B. **been**
C. being D. to be

4. My brother has been travelling _____ two months.

- A. yet B. since
C. **for** D. ago



5. Ali _____ English for 10 years.

- A. studied
B. has studied
C. have studied
D. had studied

6 Correct the verb in brackets.

Mohammed _____ has already done _____ (already/do) his homework.

7 Correct the verb in brackets.

Mr Ahmed _____ has gone _____ (go) to his office; you can call him there.

8 Correct the verb in brackets.

I _____ haven't seen _____ (not see) him for three years. I wonder where he is.

9 Correct the verb in brackets.

I can't go out because I _____ haven't finished _____ (not finish) my work yet.

10 Correct the verb in brackets.

Ali _____ has been _____ (be) sick for three days.



Module 2– Comparison

Comparatives/Superlatives

Adjectives of **one-syllable** add **-(e)r/- (e)st** to form their comparative and superlative forms

	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>high</i>	<i>higher (than)</i>	<i>the highest (of/in)</i>
<i>simple</i>	<i>simpler (than)</i>	<i>the simplest (of/in)</i>

Adjectives of **two-syllables** ending in **-ly, -y, -w** also add **-er/-est** or **-ier/-iest**

	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>happy</i>	<i>happier (than)</i>	<i>the happiest (of/in)</i>
<i>silly</i>	<i>sillier (than)</i>	<i>the silliest (of/in)</i>

Adjectives of two or more syllables take **more/most**

	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>useful</i>	<i>more useful (than)</i>	<i>the most useful (of/in)</i>
<i>expensive</i>	<i>more expensive (than)</i>	<i>the most expensive (of/in)</i>

IRREGULAR FORMS		
Adjective/Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
<i>good/well</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>
<i>bad/badly</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>least</i>
<i>much/many</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>most</i>
<i>far</i>	<i>farther/further</i>	<i>farthest/furthest</i>

1. The tortoise is _____ than the rabbit.

- A. slow
B. **slower**
C. slowest
D. slow as

2. I live in the _____ comfortable city in the world.

- A. more
B. **most**
C. less
D. than

3. These computers are _____ than those.

- A. **newer**
B. as new
C. newest
D. new as



4. This is the _____ hotel I have ever stayed in.

- A. amazing
B. more amazing
C. amazingly
D. **most mazing**

5. This test is _____ than the last one.

- A. hard
B. hard as
C. **harder**
D. hardest

6. Correct the word in brackets.

You become fitter and _____ **fitter** _____ (fit) the more you work out.

7. Correct the word in brackets.

Riding a bike is _____ **more challenging** _____ (challenging) than horse riding. I like it very much.

8. Correct the word in brackets.

Camel racing is as _____ **exciting as** _____ (exciting) horse racing.

9. Correct the word in brackets.

Playing football is more _____ **interesting than** _____ (interesting) watching action movies.

10. Correct the word in brackets.

The elephant is _____ **heavier** _____ (heavy) than the cow.



Reading 1

Thomas Edison: The Inventor of Light

1 Thomas Edison was a remarkable inventor who lived in the late 1800s and early 1900s. He created many amazing things that changed the way people lived. Let's take a journey through time to learn about his incredible inventions!

2 In the year 1879, Thomas Edison invented something very special: the light bulb. Before his invention, people used candles and gas lamps to light their homes, which were not only dim but also dangerous. Edison's light bulb shone brightly and safely, lighting up homes and streets. This was a massive leap forward in making our world brighter.

3 But Edison didn't stop there! In 1877, he made the phonograph, a magical machine that could record and play back sounds. Imagine being able to listen to your favorite songs whenever you wanted. Edison's phonograph made that dream come true!

4 In 1878, he worked on an electric power station. This station was like a super generator, sending electricity to houses and buildings. This invention allowed people to use Edison's light bulbs and many other electrical devices. Throughout his life, Thomas Edison created over a thousand inventions! He was always thinking of new ways to make life better and more exciting. He was a true genius, and his work continues to brighten our world today.

5 So, the next time you turn on a light or listen to music, remember Thomas Edison, the brilliant inventor who made it all possible. He truly was a light in the darkness and a sound in silence, making our world a better place to live.

1. What did Thomas Edison invent in the year 1879?

- A. Electric power stations
- B. Music players
- C. Gas lamps
- D. Light bulbs



2. How did Thomas Edison's light bulb change people's lives?

- A. It made homes colder.
- B. It made homes noisier.
- C. It made homes dimmer.
- D. It made homes brighter and safer.

3. What invention allowed people to listen to their favorite songs whenever they wanted?

- A. Candles
- B. Gas lamps
- C. The phonograph
- D. Electric power stations

4. What did Thomas Edison invent in the year 1879, and why was it important?

<i>Invention</i>	light bulb.
<i>Reason</i>	It was important because it provided a safe and bright way to light up homes and streets, replacing dim and dangerous candles and gas lamps

5. What did the following dates refer to?

1877	he made the phonograph, a magical machine that could record and play back sounds
1878	he worked on an electric power station
1879	Thomas Edison invented something very special: the light bulb.



Reading 2

Tennis

1 Tennis is a wonderful sport that has a long and fascinating history. It all began a very long time ago, in the 12th century, when people in France played a game called "jeu de paume," which means "game of the palm." They used their hands to hit a ball back and forth over a net.

2 But it wasn't until the 16th century that tennis started to look more like the game we know today. In England, King Henry VIII was a big fan of tennis, and he even built a tennis court at Hampton Court Palace in 1530.

3 The real breakthrough for tennis happened in the 19th century. In 1859, a man named Harry Gem and his friend Augurio Perera from England created the first rules for lawn tennis. They started using rackets instead of hands and made the game more organized.

4 Then, in 1873, Major Walter Clopton Wingfield created a simplified version of lawn tennis, which he called "sphairistikè." This version of tennis quickly became popular, and in 1877, the All England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club held the first Wimbledon Championships. Spencer Gore won the first men's singles title, and Maud Watson won the first ladies' singles title.

5 Tennis continued to grow in popularity, and it became an Olympic sport in 1896 for men and in 1900 for women. Today, tennis is enjoyed by people all over the world, and we have many amazing tennis players like Roger Federer, Serena Williams, and Rafael Nadal who have made history in this exciting sport.

1. What is the text MAINLY about?

- A. Tennis started with a game called "jeu de pamue"
- B. King henry VIII liked tennis and built a court
- C. Lawn tennis rules were developed in 1859
- D. Tennis grew in popularity.



2. When did the first Wimbledon championships take place?

- A. In 1877
- B. In the 12th century
- C. In 1530 at Hampton court palace
- D. In 1859 when lawn tennis rules were created

3. According to paragraph 3, what made the game more organized?

- A. using hands
- B. using rackets
- C. using tennis
- D. using lawn

4. What did the following dates refer to?

1530	King Henry VIII built a tennis court at Hampton Court Palace.
1896	became an Olympic sport
1873	Major Walter Clopton Wingfield created a simplified version of lawn tennis

5. Which sentences of the following are True, False or Not Given? Write T,F,NG

A.	Tennis originated from a game called “ jeu de paume”	T
B.	King Henry VIII was not a big fan of tennis.	F
C.	People enjoy playing tennis in the open air.	NG

Writing

1- Write an article describing your dream job (See SB p. 18/19)

2- Write an announcement (See SB p. 32/33/113)