

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية



## مكتسبات التعلم منتصف الفصل مدرسة ابن سينا

موقع المناهج ← المناهج القطرية ← المستوى الحادي عشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل ال Bmg ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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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 ال Bmg



## 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

- After graduation he'll \_\_\_\_\_ for six months with a San Francisco firm.
- After three or four losses, there were rumors that Paul was going to \_\_\_\_\_ from his job.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ friendly and knowledgeable staff in our company.
- My \_\_\_\_\_ is paid directly into my bank at the end of each month.

wages / unemployed / trainee / benefits / staff

- The teaching \_\_\_\_\_ in our school are all highly qualified.
- If you are \_\_\_\_\_ you can claim social security or apply for a new job.
- There are extra benefits for people on low \_\_\_\_\_ in our company this year.
- He joined the company as a graduate \_\_\_\_\_ 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

- How does Ali \_\_\_\_\_ his living?  
A. earn                      B. gain                      C. win                      D. support
- I'm on a diet because I don't want to \_\_\_\_\_ any more weight.  
A. earn                      B. gain                      C. win                      D. support
- I'm surprised he's losing. Jack can \_\_\_\_\_ any game.  
A. earn                      B. gain                      C. win                      D. support
- The car began to \_\_\_\_\_ speed as it went down the hill.  
A. earn                      B. gain                      C. win                      D. support
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_ that employ three people.
2. he \_\_\_\_\_ takes business risks in the hope of making a profit.
3. The school has received a large capital \_\_\_\_\_ to improve its buildings.
4. Andrew is a waiter and meets many people in his \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ that employs three people.
2. All \_\_\_\_\_ in our firm will receive a pay rise this year.
3. Twenty \_\_\_\_\_ by two is ten.
4. This position is \_\_\_\_\_ , but it is only for six months.

### number / split / permanent / corporation

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

### skills / amount / business / staff

1. Two new members of \_\_\_\_\_ started in our office this month.
2. I learnt all the for making this type of cake from my mother.
3. We now do \_\_\_\_\_ with exporters in three continents.
4. Do they always give you such a large \_\_\_\_\_ 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	game(comp.)	لعبة
prize	جائزة	competition	مسابقة	race(bike)	مسابقة
leisure (time)	وقت فراغ	pastime	هواية، تسلية	spectators	مشاهدين
occupation	مهنة - وظيفة	fan	مشجع فريق	audience	عهد

### competition / distribute / pastime / accused

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

### spectators / divided / criticizing / prize

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

### blamed / race / medal / audience

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

### reward / occupation / share / fan

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



## Module 2 : Ex. C p. 25 – Prefixes

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

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

A. dis_	B. non_	C. in_	D. un_
---------	---------	--------	--------

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



## Grammar

### Module 1

## Grammar Present Simple VS Present Progressive

Present Simple	المضارع البسيط	Present Progress	المضارع المستمر
يتكون من <b>He, she, it + ( verb1 + s / es / ies )</b> ( <b>Does / النفي does not</b> السؤال ) <b>I , we , you , they ( verb1 فقط )</b> ( <b>Do / النفي do not</b> السؤال )		يتكون من <b>I</b> ⇒ <b>am</b> <b>he , she , it</b> ⇒ <b>is</b> <b>ing</b> <b>we , you , they</b> ⇒ <b>are</b>	
	يعبر عن: <b>*الحقائق</b>  * Water <b>boils</b> at 100 degrees.		يعبر عن : <b>*احداث تقع الكلام اثناء الكلام \ في الفترة الحالية</b>  * He <b>is reading</b> a story now. * She <b>is taking</b> an English course this month.
	<b>*العادات</b> <b>*حالة ثابتة دائما</b>  * I <b>drink</b> coffee every morning. * Ali <b>lives</b> in Qatar.		<b>*حالة مؤقتة في الفترة الحالية</b>  * Ali <b>is living</b> in London for a few months * She <b>is taking</b> an English course this month. * I'm <b>drinking</b> too much coffee these days.
	<b>*احداث ستقع في المستقبل لكن وفقا لجدول ثابت</b>  * Our flight to London <b>leaves</b> at 5 Pm tomorrow.		<b>*الخط والترتيبات المستقبلية</b> <b>future arrangement</b>  * I'm <b>meeting</b> Jassim after class today.
	<b>*في الجمل التعجبية</b>  Off ... / Here ... / There ... / etc. Here she <b>comes!</b>		<b>*مواقف أو أمور متغير ومتطورة</b> <b>situations changing or developing</b>  *Air pollution <b>is increasing</b> in our city.
	<b>إذا انتهى الفعل بـ</b> <b>( ch - sh - ss - o - x - z )</b> إذا كان الفاعل اسم مفرد أو ( he , she , it ) <b>نضيف es</b> wash - <b>washes</b> <b>إذا انتهى الفعل بـ y</b> قبلها حرف ساكن نحذفها ثم <b>نضيف ies</b> cry - <b>caries</b>		<b>إذا انتهى الفعل بـ e</b> <b>تضاف ing وتحذف e</b> move - <b>moving</b>
	*He <b>plays</b> .. / <b>Does</b> he <b>play</b> ...? He <b>does not play</b> ..  *They <b>play</b> .. / <b>Do</b> they <b>play</b> ..? They <b>do not play</b> ..		* He <b>is playing</b> .. / <b>Is</b> he <b>playing</b> ..? He <b>is not playing</b> ..  *They <b>are playing</b> ../ <b>Are</b> they <b>playing</b> ..? They <b>are not playing</b> ..
	<b>Time Expressions</b> 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>		<b>Time Expressions</b> 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 \_\_\_\_\_ (already/do) his homework.

7 Correct the verb in brackets.

Mr Ahmed \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to his office; you can call him there.

8 Correct the verb in brackets.

I \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) him for three years. I wonder where he is.

9 Correct the verb in brackets.

I can't go out because I \_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) my work yet.

10 Correct the verb in brackets.

Ali \_\_\_\_\_ (be) sick for three days.







## Reading 1

### A Pioneer in Transportation

1 Henry Ford, born in 1863 in Michigan, USA, was a remarkable inventor and entrepreneur whose innovations revolutionized transportation and changed the way people lived and worked.

2 In 1908, Henry Ford introduced the world to the Model T, also known as the "Tin Lizzie." This invention was a game-changer. Before the Model T, cars were expensive and considered luxury items. Only the wealthy could afford them. However, Henry Ford had a vision to make cars affordable for everyone.

3 In 1913, he implemented groundbreaking assembly line techniques in his factory. This allowed for the mass production of the Model T, significantly reducing production costs. As a result, the Model T became more affordable and accessible to ordinary people. This innovation not only transformed transportation but also impacted the way people lived and worked. People could now travel longer distances more easily, leading to changes in daily life and work patterns.

4 Henry Ford's influence extended beyond just making cars more affordable. He introduced the idea of a 5-day workweek and paid his workers a fair wage. In 1926, he adopted a 5-day, 40-hour workweek for his employees, setting a standard that would later become widespread in labor practices around the world. This commitment to fair labor practices improved the lives of workers and influenced how businesses treated their employees.

5 Furthermore, Henry Ford's work had a significant **impact** on the American economy. His efficient production methods not only lowered the cost of cars but also generated numerous jobs in factories and supplier industries. This, in turn, stimulated economic growth and development. As more people bought cars, the need for better infrastructure led to the construction of roads and highways, further changing the way people and goods were transported.

6 In summary, Henry Ford's remarkable contributions to transportation and industry began with the introduction of the Model T in 1908 and continued with his innovative assembly line techniques in 1913. His commitment to fair labor practices, as seen in the adoption of the 5-day workweek in 1926, left a legacy. Ford's impact on the American economy through job creation and infrastructure development remains influential to this day. Henry Ford's vision and determination continue to inspire us to make a difference and drive progress.

1. Which gas is most abundant in Earth's atmosphere?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Nitrogen
- C. Hydrogen
- D. Carbon dioxide



2. Who was the first President of the United States?

- A. Thomas Jefferson
- B. Abraham Lincoln
- C. Benjamin Franklin
- D. George Washington

3. What is the capital city of Japan?

- A. Beijing
- B. Tokyo
- C. Seoul
- D. Bangkok

4. Who is the author of the novel "To Kill a Mockingbird"?

- A. Harper Lee
- B. J.K. Rowling
- C. Mark Twain
- D. F. Scott Fitzgerald

5. Furthermore, Henry Ford's work had a significant impact on the American economy.  
Which word is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word?

- A. choice
- B. effect
- C. result
- D. cause

6. What is the main purpose of a greenhouse?

7. Where is the Great Barrier Reef located?



<b>8.</b>	<b>What did the following dates refer to?</b>	
	<b>1863</b>	
	<b>1908</b>	
	<b>1913</b>	

<b>9.</b>	<b>Based on the text decide which sentences are True, False or Not Given.</b>	
<b>A.</b>	Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1999.	
<b>B.</b>	The Great Barrier Reef is located in the Indian Ocean.	
<b>C.</b>	Recycling helps conserve natural resources and save energy during manufacturing.	
<b>D.</b>	George Washington served as the first President of the United States from 1789 to 1801.	

2025

2024







## Reading 2

### 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>	
<i>Reason</i>	

5. What did the following dates refer to?

1877	
1878	
1879	



## Reading 3

### 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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

1896

1873

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”

B. King Henry VIII was not a big fan of tennis.

C. People enjoy playing tennis in the open air.

## Writing

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

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