



11

مركز نونفا التعليمي / المرحلة الثانوية

اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف الحادي عشر

الفصل الدراسي الأول

مراجعة منتصف الفصل الأول – منتصف الفصل الدراسي الأول

مراجعة شاملة لمفردات وقواعد الوجدتين 1 و2 مع تدريبات القراءة والكتابة، مطابقة للخطة الفصلية، مع الإجابات النموذجية.

تتضمن هذه الملزمة

Present simple vs present progressive;
stative verbs (16 questions) **M1 Grammar**Module 1 vocabulary – A job worth
doing (14 questions) **M1 Vocabulary**Present perfect simple (9
questions) **M2 Grammar (1)**Module 2 vocabulary and negative
prefixes (11 questions) **M2 Vocabulary**Reading comprehension: four texts (14
questions) **Reading**Comparative and superlative
adjectives (8 questions) **M2 Grammar (2)**An article and an announcement (2 tasks) **Writing**

الصف/الشعبة:

اسم الطالب:

تعليمات

- Answer all the questions in the space provided.
- In multiple-choice questions, choose ONE correct answer only.
- Read the reference tables before each set of exercises.

Module 1 – A job worth doing: Vocabulary

Student's Book pages 15, 16

self-employed	يعمل لحسابه الخاص	business	عمل تجاري / مشروع
take off	ينجح أو يشتهر فجأة	split	يقسم / يشق
entrepreneur	رائد أعمال / صاحب مشروع	divide	يقسم (حسابيًا / إلى أجزاء)
set up	يؤسس / ينشئ	personnel	الموظفون
line of work	مجال العمل	staff	طاقم العمل
grant	منحة / دعم مالي	amount	كمية
your own boss	أن تكون مدير نفسك	sum	مبلغ (من المال)
run a business	يدير مشروعًا / شركة	number	عدد
private enterprise	مشروع خاص (غير حكومي)	quality	صفة / سمة (أو جودة)
have a head for business	يجيد إدارة الأعمال	skill	مهارة
have a good head for figures	يجيد التعامل مع الأرقام	full-time	دوام كامل
company	شركة	permanent	دائم
corporation	شركة كبيرة		

Complete the sentences with words from the list.

enterprises / set up / employed / take off

1 I used to be self- but now I work for a small, local company.

2 Now that they are open in the evenings, the business is really starting to

3 Could you give me some advice about how to a health food shop? Where do you think would be a good location?

4 There are more and more private starting up in this area.

Choose the correct answer.

5 My uncle is; he doesn't work for a company; he works for himself.

- A** self-employed
- B** unemployed
- C** intern
- D** trainee

6 The new restaurant really after getting good reviews.

- A** set up
- B** took off
- C** ran
- D** employed

7 She decided to her own online clothing store.

- A** employ
- B** grant
- C** set up
- D** win

8 An often starts small businesses and takes risks.

- A entrepreneur
- B employee
- C intern
- D staff

Complete the sentences with words from the list.

personnel / split / full-time

9 The teacher will the students into two groups for the project.

10 She is a software engineer in a multinational firm.

staff / permanent / company

11 The hotel were very helpful during our stay.

12 After six months of probation, he was offered a position.

skills / amount / corporation

13 He learned new communication at the training workshop.

14 A large of money was donated to the charity event.

Module 1 – Grammar: Present simple and present progressive

Student's Book pages 11, 12, 16, 20, 87

	Simple Present	Present Progressive
Pattern	base verb (+ -s) — ends in -s for <i>he, she, it</i> , singular count nouns and non-count nouns	<i>be</i> + -ing verb — forms of <i>be</i> : <i>am, are, is</i> , depending on the subject
Use	- permanent situations - repeated / habitual actions - general truths - future actions related to timetables and programmes - exclamations: <i>Here she comes!</i>	- actions happening now - temporary situations - situations that are changing or developing around the present time - future arrangements
Time markers	every (day, week, month, year ...); once / twice / three times a week; adverbs of frequency (always, usually, often, sometimes, never)	now, right now, at present, at the moment, today, these days, this week / year; (future) next week, tonight, tomorrow; Look! / Listen!
Examples	I play volleyball every day. My sister usually drinks coffee. Do you jog every morning? He always does his homework.	We are taking a test now. She's learning French these days. What are you doing right now? My manager is talking at the moment. I'm visiting some friends at the weekend. (future arrangement)

Stative verbs (states or conditions – no -ing)	Dynamic verbs (actions or processes)
love, believe, have (= own), know, need, seem	eat, work, make, write, take, swim
Some stative verbs can take -ing when they describe an action (the meaning changes): <i>think</i> (= consider) · <i>see</i> (= meet) · <i>have</i> (= eat / drink) · <i>taste</i> (= try food) · <i>feel</i> (= touch)	Ella thinks her flat is too expensive. / She is thinking of finding a new one. — The children are having breakfast. — I'm tasting the food to see if it's ready.

Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D.

15 They often the bathroom after showers.

- A** clean
- B** cleans
- C** are cleaning
- D** is cleaning

16 Look! The kids home from school.

- A** come
- B** comes
- C** is coming
- D** are coming

17 Every day his grandfather for a walk.

- A** go
- B** goes
- C** is going
- D** are going

18 I with my friend at the moment.

- A** chat
- B** chats
- C** is chatting
- D** am chatting

19 Manal her homework at the moment.

- ☐ A do
- ☐ B does
- ☐ C is doing
- ☐ D are doing

20 My parents for the holiday right now.

- ☐ A shop
- ☐ B shops
- ☐ C is shopping
- ☐ D are shopping

Write the verbs between brackets in the correct form.

21 The train from London (arrive) at 9.15 am tomorrow.

22 My uncle (visit) us next week.

23 Ahmad (live) in Istanbul with his family.

24 Salem (become) fitter and fitter after he started going to the gym.

25 The tree leaves (turn) yellow in autumn.

26 Hassan (taste) the pasta to check if it is ready to eat.

27 My parents (think) about ways to increase their income.

28

Sally (have) an expensive sports car.

29

The students (have) their breakfast in the canteen.

30

The cake (look) delicious in the pictures.

Module 2 – Chillax: Vocabulary

Student's Book pages 24, 25

criticise	ينتقد	competition	مسابقة
blame ... for	يلوم ... على	game	لعبة
accuse ... of	يتهم ... بـ	race	سباق
share	يتشارك	pastime	هواية / تسلية
divide	يقسم	leisure (time)	وقت الفراغ
distribute	يوزع	occupation	نشاط يشغل وقت الشخص
reward	مكافأة (على جهد)	fan	معجب / مشجّع
prize (first / second)	جائزة (للفائز)	spectator	متفرّج (لا يشارك)
medal (silver / gold)	ميدالية	audience	جمهور (مسرح / محاضرة)

Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D.

31 I was really upset when Ali me of lying.

- ☐ A accused
- ☐ B blamed
- ☐ C divided
- ☐ D praised

32 Can you these flyers outside the station?

- ☐ A blame
- ☐ B accuse
- ☐ C criticize
- ☐ D distribute

33 Ali was for losing the match after he missed a penalty.

- A blamed
- B accused
- C rewarded
- D distributed

Complete the sentences with words from the list.

race / reward / prize

34 Going to Oxford University was the best for Omar's hard work.

35 After the ended, winners greeted the spectators in the stands.

medal / game / audience

36 The applauded the actors on the stage after the show.

37 Mutaz Barshim won the gold in the high jump competition.

Negative prefixes (non-, un-, in-)

Prefix	Adjective	Negative form	Meaning
non-	smoking / stop / refundable / existent	non-smoking, non-stop, non-refundable, non-existent	غير مدخنين، بدون توقف، غير مسترد، غير موجود
un-	expected / fair / clear	unexpected, unfair, unclear	غير متوقع، غير عادل، غير واضح
in-	decisive / formal / experienced / complete	indecisive, informal, inexperienced, incomplete	متردد، غير رسمي، قليل الخبرة، غير مكتمل

Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D.

38 This is a room, so please put out your cigarette.

- A** non-stop
- B** non-existent
- C** non-smoking
- D** non-refundable

39 She thinks it is to get such a low mark after hours of studying.

- A** unfair
- B** unclear
- C** informal
- D** indecisive

40 My teacher looked totally different in his outfit at the mall!

- A** unfair
- B** unclear
- C** informal
- D** indecisive

41 The company rejected my application after submitting documents.

- A** unfair
- B** non-stop
- C** informal
- D** incomplete

Module 2 – Grammar: Present perfect simple

Student's Book pages 25, 87, 88

Present Perfect Simple	
Form	subject + have / has + past participle (worked, visited, gone, lost ...)
Use	▪ an action that happened in the past, but the exact time is not mentioned ▪ an action that finished in the past, but its result is obvious in the present (<i>Tim has washed his car.</i>) ▪ a state that began in the past and continues up to the present
Time markers	just, yet, already, ever, never, before, always, how long, for, since, recently, lately, once, twice, so far (and unfinished periods: this week / this month)
been / gone	<i>have been to</i> = went and came back (I've been to the cinema twice this month). <i>have gone to</i> = went and has not returned yet (Siraj isn't here; he's gone to the post office).
Examples	"I have finished my homework." — She has visited Paris. — I haven't seen him since Monday.

Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D.

42 I London already.

- ☐ A visit
- ☐ B visits
- ☐ C am visiting
- ☐ D have visited

43 Sarah English since 2015.

- A** learns
- B** is learning
- C** has learned
- D** have learned

44 I the email yet.

- A** don't send
- B** doesn't send
- C** hasn't sent
- D** haven't sent

45 We our meal, and it will be here soon. Do you want me to make another order for you?

- A** order
- B** orders
- C** are ordering
- D** have ordered

46 Adam his uncle in Spain recently.

- A** visits
- B** is visiting
- C** has visited
- D** have visited

Write the verbs between brackets in the correct form.

47 I (visit) London twice.

48 I (be) to the mall twice this week.

49 Anas isn't here; he (go) to the mall.

50 Fahed (lose) his wallet, and he's looking for it everywhere.

Module 2 – Grammar: Comparative and superlative adjectives

Student's Book pages 30, 88

Rule	Comparative	Superlative
One-syllable adjectives	tall → taller	tall → the tallest
One-syllable ending in -e	large → larger	large → the largest
One syllable: consonant-vowel-consonant	big → bigger, hot → hotter	big → the biggest, hot → the hottest
Two syllables ending in -y	happy → happier, easy → easier	happy → the happiest, easy → the easiest
Two or more syllables	beautiful → more beautiful	beautiful → the most beautiful
Irregular adjectives	good → better, bad → worse, far → farther / further	good → the best, bad → the worst, far → the farthest / furthest

Write the adjectives between brackets in the correct form.

51 This exercise is (easy) than the previous exercise.

52 This show is (interesting) TV show in Qatar.

53 Yesterday was (hot) day of the year.

54 It is (difficult) test of all.

55 This pen writes _____ (good) than my previous one.

56 This book is _____ (exciting) than that film.

57 This is _____ (old) castle in Britain.

58 Friends are _____ (important) than money.

Reading

True, False or Not Mentioned

Passage 1

Emma loves cooking and experimenting with new recipes. She often watches cooking shows on TV and tries to recreate the dishes at home. Last weekend, she made a homemade pizza for her family, and they loved it.

Read the text again and decide if the statements below are True, False or Not Mentioned.

59 Emma's family didn't like the pizza she made last weekend.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

60 Emma frequently watches cooking shows.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

61 Emma plans to open a restaurant in the future.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

Passage 2

James is a photographer who specializes in nature photography. He enjoys capturing landscapes and wildlife. Last month, he traveled to the Amazon rainforest for a photography project, where he took hundreds of photos of rare animals.

Read the text again and decide if the statements below are True, False or Not Mentioned.

62 James has published a photography book.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

63 James visited the Amazon rainforest last year.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

64 James mainly photographs nature scenes.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

Read the following text. Then answer the questions that follow.

A chef on a submarine

'Being a chef on a submarine is a very important and demanding job. The quality of the food I serve affects the mood of everyone on board, especially when we are away at sea for months at a time. I always have to be very imaginative with my recipes because the fresh food runs out after a few weeks and then I have to use tinned or frozen ingredients. I've got used to it now, though, and I can make tasty meals out of almost anything. The kitchen space is very limited and it gets really hot in there when I am cooking, so occasionally I wish that I had a 'normal' job, but most of the time I enjoy it. The hardest part is being away from my family for such a long time. I think that's something you never get used to. Anyway, at least my salary is good and I get long breaks in between jobs.'

- 65** According to the text, what are the advantages and disadvantages of being a chef on a submarine? Mention ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage.

Advantage

Disadvantage

- 66** What did the submarine chef get used to while he was at work?

- ☐ **A** being away from his family
- ☐ **B** the bad moods of some people on board
- ☐ **C** making good food with limited ingredients
- ☐ **D** using fresh food in more imaginative ways

Read the passage and answer the (2) selected-response questions and the (3) constructed-response ones. Be sure to put your answer in the space provided.

The history of transportation

- 1 The history of transportation is very long and full of changes and inventions. Transportation started with walking, which is not exactly an invention since it only needs energy. People used to walk to get to places. If you wanted to get somewhere quickly, the only way to do that was to run.
- 2 Then people invented ways to transport themselves and objects from one place to another. The most popular invention was the wheel, and that was the beginning of many discoveries and innovations in transportation. It started in the 4th millennium BC, and once people had wheels, they could invent other ways to travel. They could attach wheels to the sides of a board and make it a wagon. Then they could tie that wagon to a horse to carry heavy materials to a destination.
- 3 Wheels led to what we have today: trucks, cars, and even boats and planes. They were also part of the oldest steamboat, which was invented in 1807. The steamboat was used to travel along the wide rivers of the United States. It had giant wheels to push the water away and push the boat forward. In 1811, a ship designed by John Stevens used steam power to carry passengers between New Jersey and New York. It was the first ship to successfully navigate the river, which was considered a noticeable move.
- 4 Moreover, wheels are essential parts of the airplane. Wheels of airplanes help control speed for taking off and landing. They also help airplanes to take off and land safely. In addition to that, they are designed to support the full weight of the aircraft while on the ground. The wheels of a modern airliner can be seen clearly as it lands on the runway. Even space shuttles and spaceships need wheels to land safely. People predict that someday everyone will have a self-driving car. Self-driving cars are cars that travel without a driver and are controlled by robots and computer programs.
- 5 Thanks to wheels, transportation has made it easier for people to travel and explore the world. It is incredible that we can now travel and see new things around the world so easily

and comfortably. Besides, businessmen can now buy goods that would have been impossible to get from faraway countries in the past. Finally, transportation is something we cannot live without.

67 What is the text mainly about?

- ☐ A How self-driving cars save our lives.
- ☐ B The importance of wheels in transportation.
- ☐ C The history of steamboats in the United States.
- ☐ D The invention of spaceships and space shuttles.

68 What is the CLOSEST meaning to the underlined word “innovations” in paragraph (2)?

- ☐ A directions
- ☐ B motivations
- ☐ C inventions
- ☐ D celebrations

69 According to paragraph (3), how did the old steamboats in the United States move through the rivers? Mention TWO things.

Thing 1

Thing 2

70

According to paragraph (4), what are the benefits of wheels to the airplanes? Mention TWO benefits.

Benefit 1

Benefit 2

Read the text again and decide if the statements below are True, False or Not Mentioned.

71

The first ship to successfully navigate the river was invented in 1807.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

72

Wheels help airplanes to take off and land safely.

- ☐ A True
- ☐ B False
- ☐ C Not Mentioned

Writing

Student's Book pages 18–19 (article), 32–33 (announcement)

1. Writing an article – features

- a. includes questions and exclamations
- b. deals with different aspects of the topic in separate paragraphs
- c. states the writer's opinion and develops it by explaining or giving examples
- d. wants to interest and entertain the reader

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- a. includes questions and exclamations
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 - d. wants to interest and entertain the reader

73 Write an article about your DREAM JOB, stating the reasons for your choice and how you can make it a reality.

2. Writing an announcement – features

1. A clear, attention-grabbing title
2. Short and easy to understand
3. States **what** the announcement is about in a direct way
4. **Who** is it for / who is involved – **What** is happening – **When** it will take place (date, time) – **Where** it will take place – **Why** it is important – **How** people can take part / any instructions
5. Add contact information for queries
6. Decide the level of formality first; put the most important information first; use stylistic devices (rhetorical questions, exclamations, emotional appeals) when appropriate

74 Write an announcement about **LUSAIL SPORTS GAMES** that will take place in Lusail next Friday. Include the facilities and rewards of the race.

انتهت التدريبات - مع تمنياتنا لك بالتوفيق والنجاح