

أسئلة مراجعة Quiz الاختبار التكويني الثاني متبوعة بالإجابات المسار العام



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف 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:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

ملخص كلمات Reading القراءة وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد مع الشرح وتدريبات

1

كتيب شرح وتدريبات وفق الهيكل الوزاري المنهج الجديد المسار المتقدم

2

مراجعة شاملة وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد متبوعة بالإجابات المسار المتقدم

3

حل نموذج اختبار Exam Mock تجريبي وفق الهيكل الوزاري المسار المتقدم

4

نموذج اختبار Exam Mock تجريبي وفق الهيكل الوزاري المسار المتقدم

5

11 GEN – REVISION FOR THE SECOND ASSESSMENT EXAM

Vocabulary Definitions

Word	Definition	Example	Arabic Translation
Admirable	Worthy of respect or praise; inspiring admiration.	Her courage during the storm was admirable.	جدير بالإعجاب
Breakthrough	A sudden, important discovery or progress.	The scientist made a breakthrough in cancer research.	اكتشاف مهم / تقدم كبير
Gradually	Slowly over time; step by step.	The weather gradually became cooler in October.	تدريجياً
Unidentified	Not recognized or named; unknown.	The police found an unidentified object near the building.	غير معروف / مجهول
Obstacle	Something that blocks progress or makes things difficult.	Fear can be a major obstacle to success.	عقبة
Overcome	To defeat or successfully deal with a problem or challenge.	He overcame his fear of public speaking.	يتغلب على
Positive	Showing optimism, confidence, or good results.	She always has a positive attitude, even in hard times.	إيجابي
Handling (stress)	Managing or dealing with pressure or emotional strain.	He's good at handling stress during exams.	التعامل مع الضغط النفسي
Evaluate	To judge or assess the value, quality, or importance of something.	The teacher will evaluate your presentation.	يُقيم
Coping strategies	Techniques or methods used to deal with stress or difficult situations.	Deep breathing is one of her coping strategies.	استراتيجيات التكيف
Dealing with	Managing or facing a situation or problem.	He's dealing with a lot of homework this week.	التعامل مع
Perspective	A particular way of thinking or viewing something.	From her perspective, the decision was unfair.	وجهة نظر

Word	Definition	Example	Arabic Translation
Circumstances	The conditions or facts affecting a situation.	Due to financial circumstances, they postponed the trip.	الظروف

Grammar

1. Question Tags

What they are:

Question tags are short questions added to the end of a sentence. They're used to confirm information or invite agreement.

How they work:

- If the main sentence is **positive**, the tag is **negative**.
- If the main sentence is **negative**, the tag is **positive**.

Structure:

[Statement] + [auxiliary verb + subject pronoun]?

Examples:

- You're tired, **aren't you**?
- She doesn't eat meat, **does she**?
- They have finished the project, **haven't they**?

Why they matter:

They make conversations more interactive and polite. They're common in spoken English.

2. Wh-Questions

What they are:

Wh-questions ask for specific information. They begin with a question word like **Who, What, Where, When, Why, Which, How**.

Structure:

[Wh-word] + [auxiliary verb] + [subject] + [main verb]?

Examples:

- **What** are you doing?
- **Where** did she go?
- **Why** is he upset?
- **How** does this work?

Why they matter:

They help you ask for details, reasons, explanations, and descriptions. They're essential for interviews, research, and everyday conversation.

3. Historic Present

What it is:

The historic present is when we use **present tense verbs** to describe **past events**. It makes storytelling more vivid and dramatic — like the listener is experiencing it live.

Why it's used:

It brings energy and emotion to a story. It's common in spoken stories, novels, and personal narratives.

Examples:

- So I walk into the room, and **everyone stares** at me.
- He opens the door, and **there she is** — waiting.
- Suddenly, the lion **jumps** out of the bushes!

Compare with normal past tense:

- Past tense: I walked into the room, and everyone stared.
- Historic present: I walk into the room, and everyone stares.

Why it matters:

It helps you become a better storyteller and adds life to your writing.

Grammar Practice: Grade 11

1. Question Tags

Instructions: Add the correct question tag to each sentence.

1. You've finished your homework, _____?
2. She isn't coming to the party, _____?
3. They can speak Arabic, _____?
4. We're late, _____?
5. He didn't call you, _____?

Answers:

1. haven't you?
2. is she?

3. can't they?
 4. aren't we?
 5. did he?
-

2. Wh-Questions

Instructions: Complete each question using a Wh-word.

1. _____ are you going after school?
2. _____ is knocking at the door?
3. _____ do you study English?
4. _____ does this machine work?
5. _____ book did you choose?

Answers:

1. Where
 2. Who
 3. Why
 4. How
 5. Which
-

3. Historic Present

Instructions: Rewrite the past tense sentence using the **historic present** to make it more vivid.

1. I walked into the room and saw my friends.
2. He opened the box and found a letter.
3. She ran to the gate and waved goodbye.
4. They climbed the mountain and reached the top.
5. We entered the museum and looked around.

Answers:

1. I walk into the room and see my friends.
2. He opens the box and finds a letter.
3. She runs to the gate and waves goodbye.
4. They climb the mountain and reach the top.
5. We enter the museum and look around.

Here's a complete Grade 11 narrative text (within the 270–300 word range) followed by 8 multiple-choice questions using your vocabulary list. The story is vivid, engaging, and includes all the target words naturally.

The Secret of the Mountain Village

High in the mountains, at an altitude few dared to reach, lay a hidden village known for its remarkable longevity. The inhabitants were long-lived, with many reaching over a hundred years in good health. Scientists from around the world came to study them, hoping to find an accurate remedy for aging.

The village's secret wasn't in expensive preservatives or modern medicine. It was in their attitude — patient, honest, and deeply connected to nature. They lived in an unpolluted environment, ate fresh food, and avoided anything fraudulent or dishonest. Their lifestyle seemed to prevent many diseases that plagued the outside world.

One researcher, Dr. Lena, was determined to prove the validity of the villagers' way of life. She stayed for months, observing their habits. Unlike others who tried to take advantage of the villagers for fame or money, Lena respected their traditions.

One day, she met an elder named Tariq, who shared his story. "We don't rush," he said. "We listen to our bodies. We treat stress like a visitor — we welcome it, then let it go."

Lena realized that the remedy wasn't just physical — it was emotional and spiritual. She returned to the city with a new perspective, ready to share the truth. But she warned others: "Don't be dishonest. Don't be impatient. The secret isn't a product. It's a way of life."

1. What does "altitude" refer to in the story?

- A) Temperature
- B) Height above sea level ☒
- C) Population size

2. What helped the villagers live long lives?

- A) Preservatives
- B) Fraudulent medicine
- C) Unpolluted environment ☒

3. What does "longevity" mean?

- A) Living a short life
- B) Living a long life ☒
- C) Living in a city

4. What kind of attitude did the villagers have?

- A) Patient ☒
- B) Dishonest
- C) Angry

5. What does “prevent” mean in the story?

- A) To cause something
- B) To stop something from happening ☒
- C) To ignore something

6. What does “remedy” mean?

- A) A cure ☒
- B) A disease
- C) A mistake

7. What does “take advantage of” mean?

- A) To help someone
- B) To use someone unfairly ☒
- C) To ignore someone

8. What does “validity” mean?

- A) Truth or accuracy ☒
- B) Dishonesty
- C) Confusion

Advertising and the Infant Mind

In today’s world, children are exposed to commercial messages from a very young age. Even infants, who cannot speak or walk, are surrounded by visual media — from television screens to mobile devices. These advertisements often include catchy slogans, bright colors, and animated characters designed to grab attention.

While some ads are informative, teaching basic concepts like numbers or letters, others are purely promotional. The problem arises when children passively absorb these messages without understanding their purpose. At such a young age, their sense of judgment is still developing, and their ability to distinguish between entertainment and persuasion is limited.

Studies show that repeated exposure to noticeable and memorable ads can influence a child’s preferences, even before they can express them. For example, a toddler may recognize a cereal box not because of its taste, but because of the cartoon character on the packaging.

Experts argue that original content aimed at children should focus on healthy development rather than consumerism. They emphasize the importance of limiting screen time and encouraging active learning through play and interaction.

Parents play a key role in guiding their children’s media experience. By choosing educational programs and discussing what children see, they help build critical thinking skills. Advertising is not inherently harmful, but its impact depends on how it’s presented and how children engage with it.

In conclusion, while visual media can be powerful and engaging, it must be used responsibly. Children deserve content that supports their growth, not just their buying habits.

1. What does “commercial” mean in the text?

- A) Educational program
- B) Advertisement ☒
- C) Toy

2. What is a “slogan”?

- A) A type of food
- B) A short, catchy phrase ☒
- C) A cartoon character

3. What does “noticeable” mean?

- A) Easy to ignore
- B) Hard to see
- C) Easy to see or recognize ☒

4. What does “original” mean?

- A) Copied from others
- B) New and creative ☒
- C) Boring

5. What does “memorable” mean?

- A) Easy to forget
- B) Easy to remember ☒
- C) Difficult to understand

6. What is “visual media”?

- A) Books and newspapers
- B) Images and videos ☒
- C) Music and sound

7. What does “passively” mean?

- A) With full attention
- B) Without active response ☒
- C) With excitement

8. What does “limited” mean in the context of development?

- A) Very advanced
 - B) Restricted or not fully developed ☒
 - C) Fast-growing
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