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Full Mark

2018

GRADE 11

Prepared By

Mr. Ali Nazif

صدقة جارية ،،،، نسألكم الدعاء

⇐ يتكون الامتحان من (٤) أجزاء :-

القسم	المهارة	الدرجات
الأول (سؤالين)	الإنصات (Listening)	٧ + ٨ = ١٥ درجة
الثاني (٤ أسئلة)	القواعد و المفردات (Grammar & Vocabulary)	سؤال مرادفات ٢.٥ درجة سؤال قواعد ٢.٥ درجة سؤال مشترك ٥ درجات
الثالث (٣ أسئلة)	القراءة (Reading)	٢٠ درجة
الرابع (سؤالين)	الكتابة (Writing)	١٠ + ٥ = ١٥ درجة
المجموع	TOTAL	٦٠ درجة

⇐ و فيما يلي شرحاً تفصيلياً لهذه الأجزاء :

⇐ **الجزء الأول : الإنصات (15 marks) Listening**

يجب قراءة أسئلة الإنصات في بداية الامتحان و نكون مستعدين للاستماع و تحديد المطلوب (اسم شخص - مكان - عدد - وقت - سنة - سبب معين)
في الغالب ترتب الأسئلة بترتيب الإنصات بعض الاسئلة واضح و بعضها يحتاج الى تركيز ليس مهم أن تفهم كل كلمات النص و اذا لم تعرف إجابة انتقل للسؤال التالي و في النهاية لا تترك سؤال بدون إجابة

⇐ **و الإنصات عبارة عن سؤالين :**

⇐ **الأول (٧ درجات)** اختياري و يتم فيه تظليل الاختيار الصحيح - اختر اجابة واحدة فقط

⇐ **الثاني (٨ درجات)** و هو جزئين :

Part one : كتابة اجابة لا تزيد عن عدد الكلمات المطلوب (**Not more than 4 words**)

Part two : اختياري و يتم فيه تظليل الاختيار الصحيح - اختر اجابة واحدة فقط

الجزء الثاني : معاني الكلمات والمرادفات والقواعد الهامة (Vocabulary (10 marks)

و هو عبارة عن ثلاثة أنواع :

الأول (٢.٥ درجة) فقرة عن موضوع و يتم فيه تظليل الاختيار الصحيح من بين ٨ كلمات متاحة

الثاني (٢.٥ درجة) و هو عبارة عن ٥ جمل من القواعد المدروسة لتكملتها بكلمة واحدة

الثالث (٥ درجات) محادثة أو فقرة بها ١٠ كلمات (مرادفات و قواعد) تنقصها بعض الحروف

و لحل سؤال المرادفات : راجع أهم الكلمات الجديدة في منهج الفصل الدراسي الأول :

body language	لغة الجسد	connect	يوصل
speech	الكلام	conversation	محادثة
writing	الكتابة	download	يُحمل - يُنزل من النت
printing	الطباعة	job interview	مقابلة للوظيفة
newspaper	الجريدة	liar	كذاب
the telephone	الهاتف	message	رسالة
radio	الراديو - المذياع	password	رقم سري
television	التلفاز	confident	واثق
the internet	الانترنت	global	عالمي
wireless system	نظام لاسلكي	online	متصل
laptop	كمبيوتر محمول	opinion	رأي
computers	حاسوب	text messaging	الرسائل النصية
mobile phones	هواتف نقالة (محمولة)	social networking sites	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
e-mail	بريد الكتروني	technology	التكنولوجيا
blogs	مذكرات الكترونية	gestures	حركات - إيماءات
diaries	مذكرات عادية	adolescence	المراهقة
physical	بدني	angst	القلق - التوتر
mental	عقلي	hanging out	الخروج مع الأصدقاء
hormones	هرمونات	acne	حب الشباب
growth spurt	طفرة النمو	teens	المراهقين
puberty	سن البلوغ	suspicious	متشكك
spots	بقع - نمش	critical	حرج - نقدي
adult	بالغ	mood swings	تقلبات المزاج
adulthood	البلوغ	circle of friends	مجموعة الأصدقاء
teenager	المراهق	peer pressure	ضغط شديد
adolescent	المراهق	influence	تأثير
emotional	عاطفي	media	وسائل الإعلام
interrogate	يستفسر	stunning	مذهل - فاتن
moody	متقلب المزاج	thrilling	مثير
proofread	يصلح الأخطاء	tourism industry	مهنة السياحة
self-esteem	تقدير الذات	delicious	شهي
destination	مقصد	luxurious	فخم
discover	يكشف	secluded	منعزل
dune	كثبان	cosmopolitan	مدينة عالمية

encounter	موقع المناهج <i>المناهج</i>	منظم رحلات
itinerary	خط الرحلة	تقليدي
magnificent	رائع	مناظر
package holiday	رحلة منظمة	دخيل
reveal	يكشف	يتمشى
sanctuary	محمية	يتجول
sample	يجرب	طبقاً لـ
device	جهاز	مهندس معماري
discovery	اكتشاف	متوفر - متاح
invention	اختراع	يشكو
innovation	إبداع	ملائم
appliance	جهاز	غير راضي - غير قانع
convenient	ملائم	إلكتروني
speed	سرعة	مقال
aid	مساعدة	كلية
harmful	ضار	احتباس حراري
nuclear weapons	أسلحة نووية	يصلح
virtual reality	محاكاة الواقع	أنظمة

و أيضاً راجع القواعد الهامة Grammar

أولاً : مراجعة قواعد من السنوات السابقة

← نستخدم حرف الجر **on** مع أيام الأسبوع **on Friday**

و يوم من الشهر **on 4th January**

← ومع هذه الكلمات **on holiday - on foot - on the left - on the right**

← و يستخدم مع الأجهزة الكهربائية

on the radio - on the computer - on the internet

← نستخدم حرف الجر **at** مع الساعات والأماكن الصغيرة

at home - at 8 o'clock - at 6 o'clock.

← نستخدم حرف الجر **in** مع السنين و الشهور و البلاد

in English - in Arabic ومع اللغات **in Nizwa - in April - in 1990 o'clock.**

- in sign language - in Braille

ومع الإتجاهات **in the east** في الشرق

بعد الكلمات الآتية **will - can - could - able to - don't - didn't - doesn't** نستخدم المصدر

I can play football.

I don't like fish.

* بعد **while** مباشرة نستخدم (**was were + الفعل + ing**)

- While he was walking , he met Ali .

* بعد **when** مباشرة نستخدم ماضي بسيط

- He was walking when he met Ali.

* نستخدم any السؤال النفي المتأخر العمانية almanahj.com/om

There isn't any juice.

* نستخدم yet السؤال و النفي مع hasn't - haven't

Have they arrived yet? No, they haven't arrived yet.

* نستخدم who مع الأشخاص

A butcher is a person who sells meat.

* نستخدم which مع الأشياء غير العاقل

A knife is something which is used for cutting meat .

* نستخدم where مع الأماكن

A school is a place where pupils learn.

* بعد by نستخدم الفعل + ing

- We win at football by scoring the most goals.

* في المبني للمجهول نستخدم (is - are + p.p.) مع المضارع البسيط

- The flowers are watered by the girl.

* في المبني للمجهول نستخدم (was - were + p.p.) مع الماضي البسيط

- The pyramids were built by the ancient Egyptians.

* ينظر الي look at يبحث عن look for يشبه look like يبحث عن

كلمة في القاموس look up يعتني بـ look after

- Please, look after your brother while I'm out .

* نستخدم do مع بعض الأفعال

do homework do housework do shopping

do an experiment do an activity / activities

* نستخدم make مع بعض الأفعال

make a cake - make the bed - make noise - make tea

* مع look - listen - at the moment - now

نختار ing + الفعل + (am - is - are)

* مع yesterday - ago - last

نختار الماضي البسيط (الفعل + ed)

مع in the future - tomorrow - next نختار (will + المصدر) ←

مع already - just - for - since نختار (has / have) + التصريف الثالث ←

The present continuous المضارع المستمر

(am - is - are) + verb + ing

- Ahmed is reading a book now .
- We are eating lunch at the moment.
- I am still watching TV.

نختار هذا الزمن مع :

الآن now - في هذه اللحظة at the moment - انظر Look - استمع Listen - لا يزال still

The present Simple المضارع البسيط

الفعل في المصدر ولكن مع (he - she - it) يضاف له s / es

- Ahmed reads a book everyday .
- We always eat lunch at 3 o'clock.
- She usually watches TV in the evening.

نختار هذا الزمن مع :

كل ... every..... - عادةً usually - دائماً always - غالباً often - أحياناً sometimes
أبداً never - نادراً rarely - seldom

The Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

(was / were) + verb + ing

- Ahmed was going to school when he saw an accident.
- I fell down while I was playing football.
- We were having dinner when the light went off.

نختار هذا الزمن مع :

بينما while - عندما when - بينما as

- نلاحظ أن هذا الزمن في الغالب لا يأتي مفرداً بل يكون معه الماضي البسيط
و الفعل المستغرق فترة أطول هو الماضي المستمر (was / were) + verb + ing

The Past Simple الماضي البسيط

الفعل العادي مضافاً له (d - ed) أو التصريف الثاني إذا كان غير قياسي (شاذ)

- Ahmed went to school yesterday .
- We ate lunch 2 hours ago.
- I played tennis last week.

نختار هذا الزمن مع :

مضى ago - أمس yesterday - الماضي Last

إعتاد أن used to + المصدر

تستخدم used to و معها مصدر الفعل للتعبير عن عادة كنا نفعّلها في الماضي و انتهت الآن.

- Heba used to play in the street when she was five موقع المناهج العامة
- We used to travel by camels.

ضمائر الوصل who - where - which

* نستخدم who مع الأشخاص

A butcher is a person who sells meat.

* نستخدم which مع الأشياء (غير العاقل)

A fish is an animal which lives in the sea .

* نستخدم where مع الأماكن

A school is a place where pupils learn.

جمل و كلمات بعدها ing + فعل

like	يحب	go و تصريفاتها	يذهب	despite	بالرغم من
prefer	يفضل	finish	ينهى	in spite of	بالرغم من
good at	شاطر فى	enjoy	يستمتع	How about	ما رأيك
bad at	سيء فى	mind	يمنع	What about	ما رأيك
bored with	متضايق من	sorry about	أسف على	sorry for	أسف لأجل
busy	مشغول	keen on	حريص على	apologise for	يعتذر على
suggest	يقترح	start	يبدأ	angry about	غاضب على
interested in	مهتم بـ	because of	بسبب	by	بواسطة
look forward to	يتطلع إلى				

- I enjoy playing chess .
- I go shopping every week .
- I'm busy doing my homework .
- They don't mind swimming .

بدون فاعل يكون بعدها ing + فعل after - before - while

After eating, they watched a film.

While playing, it rained.

good - well

- My father is a good driver . = My father drives well .
- My mother is a good cook . = My mother cooks well .

In my opinion = I think أعتقد

I think English is easy. (opinion)

In my opinion , English is easy.

Where	أين	When	متى	How many	كم عدد
Which	أيهما	What	ما - ماذا	How fast	كم السرعة
Why	لماذا	Who	من	How old	كم عمر
What time	ما وقت	How often	كم مرة	How long	كم الطول - المدة
How	كيف	How much	كم سعر	How far	كم البعد

عند تكوين سؤال

نستخدم **did** مع الماضي ، **does** مع المضارع البسيط المنتهي بحرف (s - es) ، **do** مع المضارع البسيط الذي لا ينتهي بحرف (s - es)
و إذا وضعنا **do - did - do** نستخدم المصدر

- * He played football . ☺ What did he play ?
* He plays football . ☺ What does he play ?
* They play football . ☺ What do they play ?

← في حالة وجود فعل مساعد أو فعل ناقص نعكس الفعل و الفاعل و هذه الأفعال هي :-

is - are - was - were - has - have - will - can - would - shall - should -
could - may - might - must

He was angry because he was late . Why was he angry ?

← لاحظ هذه الأسئلة من هذا النوع وطريقة الإجابة عليها :

- Is he a boy ? - (Yes, he is. No, he isn't.)
- Are they playing ? - (Yes, they are. No, they aren't.)
- Do they play football ? - (Yes, they do. No, they don't.)
- Does he like fish ? - (Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.)
- Can you swim ? - (Yes, I can. No, I can't.)

النوع الأول من الأسئلة :

Semester One – First Session Academic Year: 2016 / 2017

GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY 1 (Items 1–5) (2½ marks)

For each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option

Satellites

The word "satellites" refers to machines that move around the Earth in space. We (1) _____ satellites mainly for communications, such as streaming TV signals and phone calls around the world. Satellites (2) _____ by using radio waves to (3) _____ signals to the satellite dish on the Earth. Some satellites capture pictures of the Earth which (4) _____ forecasters predict weather and track hurricanes. Others get pictures of planets, the sun, or faraway galaxies, so scientists can (5) _____ the origin of planets.

	expand	explore	help	المنهجية	استخدم	use	work
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

Semester One – Second Session Academic Year : 2014 / 2015

Dubai has been invited to (1)_____ World Expo 2020, the first time that this event has ever been held in the Middle East. The exhibition is likely to (2)_____ 25 million visitors to the city, most of them overseas. Dubai's hospitality, transportation and banking industries will all need to (3)_____ in order to deal with all these people. As part of preparations, the city will also (4)_____ the world's tallest commercial tower Burj 2020. This and other projects are expected to (5)_____ employment for thousands of UAE citizens.

	attract	construct	expand	export	host	invent	provide	return
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

Semester One – Second Session Academic Year : 2011 / 2012

The notes and coins used in a country are (1) its `currency. In ancient times, to get the things that they needed, people (2) things with each other. But this kind of trade stopped after money was (3) In the modern world, money (in the form of cash) has also become old-fashioned. It has mostly been (4) by credit cards These are (5)by almost all shops.

	accepted	borrowed	called	warned	exchanged	invented	refused	replaced
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY 2 (Items 6-10) (2½ marks)

Semester One – First Session Academic Year: 2016 / 2017

Complete each sentence with **ONE** word only.

6. Look at the sky! It going to rain.
7. Pencils invented in 1795.
8. How is your school from your house? "About five kilometres".
9. She already finished her assignment.
10. The town, I was born, is visited by many tourists every day.

Semester One – Second Session Academic Year : 2014 / 2015

6. long was the presentation ? – Forty five minutes.
7. Fatma's going study Medicine at university .
8. It is a holiday today, so.....is very little traffic on the road.
9. One of my CDs is broken and I know did it.
10. Why you stay at home yesterday

Semester One – Second Session Academic Year : 2011 / 2012

6. you go out last night ?
7. When Karima arrived, we having dinner .
8. The hotel we stayed, was very clean.
9. We went to Saif's house he wasn't there.
10. Ahmed already drunk four cups of coffee this morning.

Semester One – First Session Academic Year: 2016 / 2017

GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY 3 (Items 11–20) (5 marks)

Complete the unfinished words in the text.

Make sure you **spell** each word **correctly**.

EXAMPLE:

"Good_ morning! My_ name's Ahmed Al-Zedjali and_ I'm a student_ at a school_ in Muscat. I'm in Grade_ Six. My favourite_ subject is Maths."

TEXT

Boy : Have you seen my new digital cam _____ ?

Friend : Wow! It looks compact. What do you plan to do wi _ it ?

Boy : Well, I want to use it for my school pro _____ .

It is about making a short fi_____ on historical places.

Friend : Do y_____ have a particular place in mind?

Boy : Yes, there is an old fort in my vill_____ but nobody knows about it.

I plan to go the_____ and videotape the place.

Friend : This sounds inter _____ ! Is there any_____ else you will use it for ?

Boy : Oh yes, now I can ta_____ a lot of photos for my Instagram page.

Semester One – Second Session Academic Year : 2014 / 2015

Ahmed Zewail is a fam_____ scientist from Egypt. In 1999, he w_____ the Nobel Prize for Chem_____. He also received many other aw_____. However, his mo_____ important contribution has probably be_____ the creation of Zewail City. This is a_____ independent institution, which does rese_____

in many fields. For example, scientists are currently trying to find a cure for cancer.

Semester One – Second Session Academic Year : 2011 / 2012

Read the text. Complete the unfinished words. Make sure you spell each word correctly

(At THE AIRPORT)

Speaker A : May I see your ticket and **pass** _ _ _ _ , please

Speaker B : Of **course** _ _ _ .

Speaker A : How **long** _ _ will you **be** _ _ staying in London ?

Speaker B : Two **weeks** _ _ _ .

Speaker A : How many bags have you **got** _ _ ?

Speaker B : Just this **suitcase** _ _ _ _ .

Speaker A : **Would** _ _ _ you like a **seat** _ _ next to the window ?

Speaker B : Actually, I don't **mind** _ _ where I sit . Anywhere is OK.

تمارين متنوعة من سنوات سابقة

Complete each sentence with ONE word only :

- 1- It was raining hard we left the building.
- 2- When are you going visit grandma? " - Tomorrow morning"
- 3- How..... people attended the meeting ?
- 4- The house painted last year.
- 5- do you prefer : TV or newspapers ?
- 6- He was talking he was driving.
- 7- Professor Fox is planning attend a conference next week.
- 8- The magazine was foundedOctober 3rd , 1990.
- 9- How did you stay in Salaah ?
- 10- She is good playing the piano.
- 11- you go out last night ?
- 12- When Kareema arrived, we having dinner.
- 13- The hotel we stayed was very clean.
- 14- We went to Saif's house, he wasn't there.
- 15- Ahmed already drunk four cups of coffee this morning.
- 16- Last weekend all flights cancelled because of snow.
- 17- Selma finished all her work, so she's having a rest
- 18- of the two boys is older : Saif or Khalid ?
- 19- I tried to phone Mona she didn't answer.
- 20- Hind buying some furniture when I saw her.
- 21- Ahmed has just started evening classes. Helearning computer now.
- 22- My parents live a two-bedroom flat.
- 23- The Suez Canal connects the Red Sea the Mediterranean Sea.
- 24- They haven't finished homework yet.
- 25- Yesterday, all flights cancelled because of bad weather.
- 26- Saif doing his homework when the bell rang.
- 27- The knife is sharp to cut the fish.
- 28- The motorcycle is more dangerous a car.
- 29- Fatma hasn't finished her project
- 30- you go to Salalah last month ?

31. I used smoke, but I stopped last year. موقع المتاحف العمادية
32. Tokyo is more expensive New York.
33. Cars use unleaded petrol cause less pollution.
34. How people are coming to the party?
35. I went to New York plane.
36. "..... far is Nizwa from Muscat?" — "About 160 kilometres."
37. Good health is more important money.
38. you go to the meeting yesterday ?
39. Would you like me help you?
40. They sailed across Indian Ocean.
41. "I met her for the first time June 1998."
42. "Which is better for you: Monday Tuesday?"
43. "I never used like him, but now I do!"
44. I don't know scored the winning goal.
45. He's been working here 2003.
46. I used live in Sohar, but last year I moved to Muscat.
47. Don't put too sugar in my coffee!
48. "He's been working for us 1989."
49. "She used live with her parents, but now's she's married."
50. "Have they found out stole the money?"
51. "Those children are making a lot noise!"
52. "She went to the post office buy some stamps."
53. "What kind car do you drive?"
54. "I think Science is more interesting all the other subjects."
55. "Those children making so much noise! Tell them to be quiet!"
56. "..... don't we go to the cinema?" — "Good idea!"

Speaker A : Sara is feeling unhappy **be** _ _ _ _ of the acne on **h** _ _ face.

Speaker B : **H** _ _ she seen a skin doctor ?

Speaker A : Yes, she visited many doctors, **b** _ _ the creams increased the problem.

Speaker B : Why doesn't she **t** _ _ some natural cures.

Speaker A : Really? ! **Wh** _ _ kind of treatment do you suggest ?

Speaker B : I think she should **dr** _ _ a lot of water, **cl** _ _ her face with lemon and eat **he** _ _ _ _ food

Speaker A : I will tell her about your **ad** _ _ _ . Thanks a lot.

and - apply - are - as - for - their - when - would

A person can look through the newspapers while looking(1) a job. Employers usually advertise in the papers for applicants (2)there is a vacancy in their company. Sometimes many people apply for the same job. Only suitably qualified applicants (3) be called for an interview. The employers (4) interested in the applicants' qualifications (5) experience.

a - and - as - from - is - of - where - with

The internet is a wonderful new way to communicate (1) people. All you need (2) a computer with a modem and a connection to a direct telephone line.

Then you can send (3) ^{receive information to and from people all over the world.} ^{موقع التواصل العالمي} a local telephone call. One (5) the ways you can do this is on something called the World Wide Web.

For each item, read the definition and the example. Then complete the word in the space provided. You are given the first letter(s) of the word :

Make sure your spelling is correct

Example : (noun) a room where food is prepared and cooked.

e.g. They keep the fridge in the kit_____

1- (verb) say that you are annoyed or unhappy about something

e.g. You always **com** _____ about the food in every restaurant we go to.

2- (adjective) extremely good, excellent

e.g. We had a **fan** _____ day at Disney World.

3- (noun) a suggestion about what someone should do in a particular situation

e.g. You should listen to your mother's **ad**_____

4- (noun) a person who has won an important competition, especially in sport

e.g. Who was the world **cha** _____ racing driver last year ?

5- (verb) keep someone, something safe from harm or damage

e.g. Put on your sunglasses. They'll **pro** _____ your eyes from the sun.

6- (noun) something you received as a return for doing a good thing

e.g. As a **re**_____ for passing the exams, he got a new bike

7- (noun) to be out of danger

e.g. It is very important to teach children about road **sa**_____.

8- (verb) not to pay attention

e.g. The teacher **ig**_____ some students in the class which made them angry.

9- (noun) a liquid giving a pleasant smell especially to the body

e.g. She likes to buy a lot of **per**_____.

10- (verb) to damage

e.g. The explosion will **des** _____ most of the building.

11- (verb) no longer existing

e.g. Dinosaurs have been **ex** _____ for millions of years.

12- (noun) a person who sells medicines

e.g. The **ch** _____ made up my prescription immediately.

13- (noun) a path at the side of a street for people to walk.

e.g. You should walk on the **pav**_____ in order to be safe.

Exercises on Dialogues أسئلة قواعد متنوعة على هيئة محادثات

GRAMMAR 1 (Items 1 – 5)

Complete the text. For each space, choose the correct option: A, B, C or D.

Speaker A: Excuse me. **(1)** my glasses anywhere ?

Speaker B: You haven't lost them again, **(2)**

Speaker A: No! I just can't remember **(3)** I put them.

Speaker B: When was the last time you **(4)** them?

Speaker A: Let me think. Oh, yes! It was when I **(5)** your report.

Just after lunch

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- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. Are you seeing | B. Have you seen | C. Do you see | D. Had you seen |
| 2. A. are you | B. have you | C. did you | D. were you |
| 3. A. how | B. when | C. which | D. where |
| 4. A. used | B. are using | C. have used | D. will use |
| 5. A. was looking at | B. looked | C. look at | D. looking |

GRAMMAR 3 (Items 11 – 15)

Complete the dialogue. In each space, write **ONE WORD** only.

Speaker A: "(11) you seen Saif?"

Speaker B: "No. Why? Do you want to talk to (12)?"

Speaker A: "Yes. He has (13) money for me and I need it quickly. I have (14) pay my telephone bill."

Speaker B: "How (15) do you need? Maybe I can help."

Complete the dialogue. For each space, choose the correct option: **A, B, C or D.**

Speaker A: I had (1) yesterday.

Speaker B: Why? What (2) ?

Speaker A: I (3) home from work when my car broke down.

Speaker B: So what (4)?

Speaker A: I tried to call for help, (5) I couldn't, because the battery on my mobile phone was dead!

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. the bad day | B. some bad day | C. bad day | D. a bad day |
| 2. A. happens | B. has happened | C. happened | D. was happening |
| 3. A. was driving | B. drove | C. 've driven | D. drive |
| 4. A. were you doing | B. have you done | C. do you do | D. did you do |
| 5. A. or | B. so | C. but | D. if |

Complete the text. For each space, choose the correct option: **A, B, C or D.**

Hi Sami, I (1) your letter two weeks ago. I'm sorry I (2)

..... reply immediately. It sounds like you made (3) nice new friends in France. I'm going there myself (4) June. By the way, thanks for the photo! Where (5) it taken?

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. receive | B. received | C. was receiving | D. have received |
| 2. A. didn't | B. don't | C. haven't | D. wasn't |
| 3. A. some | B. any | C. much | D. a |
| 4. A. at | B. on | C. in | D. to |
| 5. A. did | B. is | C. was | D. has |

الجزء الثالث : القراءة وقطع النص Reading (20 marks)

و هو ٣ أنواع

- النوع الأول : مواقف بسيطة منفصلة نقرأها و نختار True / false
Read through the text and say whether the following statements are true or false :

This year's Notting Hill Carnival, Europe's biggest festival, was the best ever. Despite the cloudy skies, the carnival brought the street to life in its own unique way with record numbers and little reported crime. After the two murders in 2009, there had been major safety worries concerning this year's carnival. To deal with these fears several changes were made.

The weather was very good at this year's carnival.

True	False

Semester One – First Session Academic Year: 2016 / 2017

1- 'Seventeen' is an American magazine for teenagers. It was first published in 1944. It is read by females between the age of 10 and 21. The magazine inspired teenage girls to become model workers and citizens. It provided them with information about working women role models.

Teenage boys read Seventeen.

True	False

2- Ali is 21 years old and he loves driving his new Jeep. He is proud of his control over the car. So he sometimes uses his mobile phone while driving and he often dislikes fastening his seatbelt. Last week, he had a bad car accident caused by text chatting.

Ali is a careful driver.

True	False

3- Dear Agony Aunt, I'm 15 but I weigh 85 kilograms. I like eating fast food and can't resist chocolates. I like playing football, but my friends don't want me in their team. Now, I spend a long time using the computer.

The writer suffers from overweight.

True	False

4- Barbados and Tobago are two attractive islands. The beaches of Tobago and Barbados are clean and quiet. Barbados has amazing sand beaches and tourists enjoy the unusual experience of swimming with the turtles and surfing the waves. However, you can't do many activities on Tobago beaches because of the wet weather..

The writer prefers Barbados beaches.

True	False

5- Last weekend we visited an amazing fort. We were a group of 30 people. Unfortunately, the AC of the bus wasn't working and our children weren't comfortable at all. Although the tour guide was punctual and friendly, he didn't know much about the history of the place.

The tourist complained about the time.

True	False

- النوع الثاني : قطعتين صغيرتين عبارة عن إيميل و الرد عليه
و تكون اسئلته اختياري كل نص ٣ أسئلة

Semester One – First Session Academic Year: 2016 / 2017

Read the following two texts. Then, for each item, Choose the correct option: A, B or C.

Text 1

Dear Mr Brian,

I am writing to express my dissatisfaction with my recent purchase from your website. Although my friend thinks it is a reliable one, I had problems with my order. I ordered a wallet and a bag from your website and my order number is #12345548. You promised to send it on the 22nd December 2016. My parcel arrived on the 25th December 2016. Unfortunately, the products were not what I selected. Firstly, I chose a brown bag whereas I received a black one. In addition, the brand that I ordered for the wallet was 'President', but I got a different brand. I am travelling next Monday, so I do not have enough time. I think this matter deserves your urgent attention. I expect you to respond quickly by resending the requested wallet and bag within two days. Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to receiving your reply soon.

Yours faithfully,

Abdullah Shamis

6. Abdullah bought the things

a. online

b. from a shop

c. from a

friend

7. He received his order

a. early

b. late

c. on time

8. He received a bag of a different

a. size

b. colour

c. brand

Text 2

Dear Mr Abdullah,

First of all, thank you for your e-mail telling us about the problem you had with the processing of your order. In the last five years, we have had only one similar problem. I promise that we will act immediately on this issue and it will be solved soon. However, it takes us at least a week to send you the order again. A few new employees have joined the company recently. They might have mixed up your order. If you cannot wait to get the replacement, we will give you a full refund, in addition to 20% off your next purchase. In this case, I would request you to send us the wrong items back. Could you please confirm which option is more convenient for you?

Waiting for your reply.

Best regards,

Brian Holmes

9. This kind of problemhappens in the company.

a. regularly

b. never

b. rarely

10. Resending the order takes

a. one day

b. two days

c. a week

11. The company will give Abdullah 20% discount if he

a. returns the items

b. chooses refund

c. accepts the wrong items

- النوع الثالث قطعة كبيرة و عليها اسئلة Wh-questions و أسئلة اختياري

Semester One – First Session Academic Year: 2016 / 2017

Read the text. Then complete the tasks :

Dark tourism, also known as black tourism, is defined as tourism involving travel to places which are historically connected with death and disaster. People go to see the remains and effects of these disasters. Although this form of tourism started many years ago, it has only been named as 'dark tourism' in 1996 by Lennon and Foley. Travel writers were the first to describe their tourism to deadly places. For example, O'Rourke called his travel to Warsaw, Managua, and Belfast in 1988 'holidays in hell'. People go for dark tourism for many different reasons. Some visitors go to dark sites because of curiosity, interest and empathy reasons. However, the majority of tourists seek dark tours for educational purposes. These tours can offer learning experiences like visits to museums and historical sites. Tourists can also learn about the history of the sites and gain further knowledge about the country.

Destinations of dark tourism include different sites such as castles, war museums and sites of disasters. These disasters can either be natural or

man-made. An example of a natural disaster destination is the ancient town of Pompeii which was destroyed by a volcano. It has been a tourist destination for over 250 years. People go there to see the ruins of the city such as the thermal baths, the old temple and the theatre. Tourists also visit sites of man-made disasters such as the Ground Zero in New York after September 11, 2001. This site includes the 9/11 Memorial and the 9/11 Museum. The 9/11 Memorial receives about 5 million visitors a year. This makes it the most visited dark site in the world today.

It is difficult to say that dark tourism is right or wrong. Although some people believe that dark tourism has got some economic advantages to the community, others think that it can have a negative impact on the society. However, it seems that it is something many of us have practised at one point in our lives. Dark tourism is still under development. Some people believe that this type of tourism will continue growing in the future and more people are expected to engage with it in the coming years.

Task 1: For each item, write a short answer (not more than FOUR WORDS)

12. Who were the first people to write about dark tourism ?
13. Why do most tourists go for dark tourism ?
14. What type of dark tourism sites does Pompeii belong to ?

Task 2: For each item, shade in the bubble next to the correct option.

15. Ground Zero is thedark site in the world.
a. most popular **b. most ancient** **c. least visited**
16. In Pompeii tourists can visit the
a. memorial **b. museum** **c. baths**
17. Dark tourism willin the future.
a. decrease **b. stop** **c. increase**



← وهو عبارة عن سؤاليين

← الشكل الأول لهذا السؤال عبارة عن كتابة موضوع و في النهاية يجب أن تقول رأيك فيه سلبيا أو إيجابيا

Semester One – First Session Academic Year: 2016 / 2017

WRITING 1 (5 marks)

Write at least **75 words** on the following topic:

“All school students should have daily homework.”

Do you agree or not ? Give your reasons.

Your writing should be interesting and relevant.

لكتابة موضوع من هذا النوع ، يجب أن يشتمل على (المقدمة – موضوع المقال – الخاتمة)
كل منها فقرة خاصة.

المقدمة

Today, I am going to write about a very important subject that interests a huge sector of people. It's very interesting to write about it.

No one can deny that is very important and that we should do our best to encourage young people to (stick to it / keep away from it).

جمل يمكن الاستعانة بها في موضوع المقال

إذا كان موضوع يتناول شئ مفيد للفرد و المجتمع نكتب من الجمل الآتية ما يناسب الموضوع

- plays an important and vital role in our life and developing the national awareness. It has a great deal of advantages.
- It keeps us in touch with other countries , therefore it enables us to exchange culture, information and opinion.
- It keeps us in touch with the current events.
- It increases our knowledge and broadens our minds.
- Thanks to modern technology, the world has become a small globe. It saves time and effort.
- It is an important source of hard currency. It provides the youth with new jobs. It increases the national income.

إذا كان موضوع يتناول شئ ضار للفرد و المجتمع نكتب من الجمل الآتية ما يناسب الموضوع

- On the other hand, it has some disadvantages. It can waste time. Some people use it wrongly.
- It may have very bad effects on our children.
- * To conclude , We can say that is a double edged weapon. We should be careful when we use it.
- It is a very good way of spending our spare time. It teaches us self dependence, cooperation and team work.
- We should develop the role which it plays for the sake of our great country.

الخاتمة

In my opinion, this is a very important topic and we should do our best to improve it and help our children to practise it.

أو

In my opinion, this is a very dangerous topic and we should do our best to stop it and prevent our children from practising it.

النوع الثاني في الكتابة هو القصة المصورة

يأتي الشكل الثاني في الكتابة على هيئة صور و كلمات مساعدة

و لكتابة قصة معبرة عن الصور يجب استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط عند كتابة احداث القصة و تكون أفكار القصة مترابطة و تحكى ما موجود بالصور عن طريق استنباط أكبر عدد من الكلمات فى الصور
يمكن استخدام الكلمات :

First - next - then - after that - Finally

العنوان

Today, I am going to write a story. This story happened last week . I can tell you the story in detail. One day I went with my family to a nice place to have some pleasure with my brothers and sisters.

.....
.....
.....

Finally all the family were very happy .

Write a **story** of at least **100 words** based on the following pictures.

You can use the words in the box to help you.

You can also put in more details to make your story lively and interesting.

PlayStation	spend	angry	(not) study
result	study plan	reward	assembly



I wish you the best of luck. Mr. Ali Nazif