

اختبار قراءة يركز على قواعد اللغة باستخدام النفي والأزمنة الماضية في نص عن الحياة في الإمارات قبل اكتشاف النفط



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف العاشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← 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:

إعداد: مدرسة أحمد خليفة السويدي

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

كتاب دليل المعلم Interactions الاستماع والمحادثة المسار العام

1

مفردات جميع الوحدات وترجمتها من كتاب interactions قراءة وكتابة المسار المتقدم

2

مفردات جميع الوحدات وترجمتها من كتاب interactions محادثة واستماع المسار المتقدم

3

مفردات الفصل الأول pdf

4

حل نموذج اختبار تجريبي المسار المتقدم

5



Teacher : Mr. Ali Hassan

Student's name: _____

Class: _____

Reading Test – CA 1 – Term 1 – 2024/2025

Maze:

Read the short story. Then answer the questions below.

Life in the past in the UAE (1) _____ simple and deeply connected to the land and sea. Before the oil was discovered, most people (2) _____ in small coastal villages or desert settlements. The main jobs were fishing, pearl diving, and trading, which (3) _____ essential to the economy. Pearl divers (4) _____ difficult conditions, spending long hours in the sea, while traders journeyed across the desert in camel caravans, connecting the UAE to other regions.

People (5) _____ in homes made of stone like today's homes. Homes (6) _____ from palm fronds or mud, offering protection from the heat. Water (7) _____ scarce, and people (8) _____ on wells and natural springs. Family and community played a crucial role, with people living close to their relatives and sharing responsibilities. Life was tough, but it (9) _____ with strong traditions, including hospitality and a deep respect for nature. Festivals and cultural gatherings were important moments of joy and celebration in this (10) _____ society.

1. A. is
 B. was
 C. had

2. A. living
 B. lived
 C. had lived

3. A. is
B. was
C. were

4. A. faced
B. facing
C. face

5. A. don't live
B. doesn't live
C. didn't live

6. A. are built
B. were built
C. had built

7. A. is
B. was
C. has

8. A. rely
B. relied
C. relying

9. A. filled
B. was filled
C. was filling

10. A. close-knit
B. far away
C. disconnected

Reading Text

Read the short story. Then answer the questions below.

A Ship in a Storm

Did you ever go far out into the great ocean? How beautiful it is to be out at sea when the sea is smooth and still !

When a storm approached, the scene changed. The heavy, black clouds appeared in the distance and threw a deep, long shade over the world of waters. The captain and sailors soon saw in the clouds the dark signs. The storm came like a huge moving mountain of air. It stroke the ship. Immediately, all hands were then set to work to take in sail.

If it was far out at sea, it would be likely to ride out the storm in safety. But if the wind was driving her upon the shore, the poor ship may hit the rocks.

While the wind was raging, and the billows were dashing against it, the cry was heard, "A man had fallen overboard ! " The rescue boat was lowered quickly, and it was soon seen bounding on its way over the mountain of waves. At one moment, the boat seemed lifted to the skies, and the next, it sank down and appeared to be lost beneath the waves!

Finally, the man was found. He had almost drowned, but he was taken on board, and now they made for the ship. The ship rolled so dreadfully that it seemed certain the boat wouldn't make it to the ship. Now, what should they do?

The captain told one of the men to throw down a rope. This was tied fast to the boat, and when the sea was somewhat calm, the rescue boat was hoisted and landed on the ship with a dreadful crash. It was a desperate way of getting on board, but fortunately everyone was safe.

At the dangerous points along our seacoast were lighthouses which can be seen far out at sea and serve as guides to ships. Sometimes the fog was so dense that these lights couldn't be seen, but most lighthouses had great fog bells or fog horns; some of the horns were made to sound by steam and could be heard for a long distance. These bells and horns kept sounding as long as the fog lasted.

There were also many life-saving stations along the coast where trained men are ready with lifeboats. When a ship was driven ashore, they at once went to the rescue of those on board and many valuable lives were saved.

1. What do the captain and sailors do when they notice signs of a storm?

- A. They tried to reach the shore quickly.
- B. They sent out a rescue boat.
- C. They worked together to sail the ship.

2. What is likely to happen to a ship caught in a storm far out at sea?

- A. It will be heavily damaged and sink immediately.
- B. Nothing will happen to the ship and it will survive the storm.
- C. It will get lost in the sea and be in danger.

3. How was the situation on the ship in the storm described in the story?

- A. Worrying and scary
- B. Exciting and fun
- C. Relaxing and enjoyable

4. Why was a cry heard on the ship during the storm?

- A. The ship was going to hit a very large rock.
- B. One of the crew had fallen off the ship in the sea.
- C. A strong wave was going to hit the ship.

5. What happened when the rescue boat was lowered into the sea?

- A. It sank immediately once it reached the water.
- B. It reached the man overboard and rescued him.
- C. It disappeared beneath the waves and never came up again.

6. What did the captain do to help the rescue boat return to the ship?

- A. He ordered the ship to sail closer to the boat.
- B. He lowered another boat to bring them back.
- C. He ordered a man throw down a rope from the ship.

7. What are lighthouses used for on the seacoast?

- A. They warn sailors about approaching storms.
- B. They prevent ships from hitting dangerous points
- C. They warn sailors about dense fog.

8. What happens when the fog is too dense for lighthouses to be seen?

- A. The ships stop sailing until the fog clears.
- B. The lighthouses shine brighter to be seen clearly.
- C. Fog bells or horns are used to guide ships.

9. How are some fog horns powered?

- A. By electricity
- B. By steam
- C. By wind

10. What is the main idea of the text ?

- A. Lighthouses are important to guide sailors.
- B, Sailors live a very hard and scary life.
- C. Life-saving stations save many lives.