

أوراق عمل قراءة الوحدة الثامنة متبوعة بالحل المسار المتقدم



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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر



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أوراق عمل قواعد Grammar الوحدة الثامنة متبوعة بالإجابات المسار المتقدم

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The Vanishing Silence of the Wild

In recent decades, the world's most remote habitats—once echoing only with the calls of wildlife and the rustle of wind through the trees—have grown eerily silent. This transformation is not due to natural shifts, but to the increasing encroachment of human activity.

Deforestation, fueled by the relentless extraction of fossil fuels and expansion of agriculture, has led to the fragmentation and decline of ecosystems globally. With their habitats destroyed or converted into urban developments and landfills, countless species face a future that is, at best, uncertain.

Among the most vulnerable are apex predators and herbivores, both integral to the balance of their ecosystems. When prey dwindles due to habitat loss or pollution—especially pollutants from industrial emissions—entire food chains begin to collapse. The result? Critically endangered species like the Amur leopard and the vaquita, whose populations are now counted in mere dozens.

Moreover, the increased presence of non-biodegradable waste in marine and terrestrial ecosystems disrupts not only animal health, but also the stability of flora. Even biodegradable materials, when dumped in excess, upset nutrient balances. Conservation initiatives now emphasize sustainability—managing resources in a way that maintains biodiversity and prevents further degradation.

Climate change exacerbates these challenges. With global temperatures rising, monsoon seasons have grown erratic, coral reefs bleach, and formerly lush habitats become inhospitable. This environmental instability leads to stress, disrupted migration patterns, and, in many cases, extinction.

Though the outlook may seem grim, communities across the globe are rising to the challenge. From local compost programs to global wildlife protection treaties, humans are beginning to understand that the health of our planet is inextricably linked to their own. Silence in the

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wild, once a poetic notion, is now a warning siren we cannot afford to ignore.

1. What is the primary cause of the growing silence in remote natural areas, according to the passage?

- A) Seasonal changes in flora and fauna
- B) Human-driven environmental degradation
- C) Increased use of compost and biodegradable materials
- D) The natural migration patterns of herbivores

2. What does the author imply about fossil fuels?

- A) They are sustainable when managed carefully.
- B) Their use has no direct connection to deforestation.
- C) Their extraction contributes to environmental destruction.
- D) They are the only cause of climate change.

3. Which of the following best explains the phrase "entire food chains begin to collapse"?

- A) Animals are choosing new habitats.
- B) Species are adapting to urban environments.
- C) The balance between predator and prey is disrupted.
- D) Pollution has made prey more aggressive.

4. According to the passage, why are species like the Amur leopard and the vaquita critically endangered?

- A) Due to an increase in marine flora
- B) Because of habitat loss and pollution
- C) Because they are omnivores
- D) Due to overpopulation in protected zones

5. How does non-biodegradable waste affect ecosystems?

- A) It fertilizes soil and promotes plant growth.
- B) It has no effect if recycled properly.
- C) It pollutes the environment and harms both animals and plants.
- D) It dissolves naturally without causing harm.

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6. What role does climate change play in the challenges described?

- A) It helps improve biodiversity.
- B) It causes more frequent and stable monsoon seasons.
- C) It creates further instability in natural environments.
- D) It reduces industrial emissions.

7. The author uses the term “sustainability” to refer to:

- A) Increasing non-renewable energy use
- B) Avoiding stress and depression
- C) Maintaining resources and biodiversity long-term
- D) Encouraging omnivores to change their diets

8. What tone does the author use when discussing the future of ecosystems?

- A) Entirely optimistic
- B) Sarcastic and humorous
- C) Balanced but cautionary
- D) Dismissive and indifferent

Model Answer Key

1. B) Human-driven environmental degradation
2. C) Their extraction contributes to environmental destruction
3. C) The balance between predator and prey is disrupted
4. B) Because of habitat loss and pollution
5. C) It pollutes the environment and harms both animals and plants
6. C) It creates further instability in natural environments
7. C) Maintaining resources and biodiversity long-term
8. C) Balanced but cautionary

Biodegradable or Bust: The Illusion of Green Solutions

As global awareness of environmental degradation grows, so too does the demand for sustainable solutions. Among the most popular is the shift toward biodegradable materials, heralded as a remedy for the overflowing landfills and marine debris plaguing our ecosystems. But how effective are these materials in practice?

Contrary to popular belief, **biodegradable** products do not always decompose as advertised. Many require specific conditions—such as high humidity, temperature, and microbial activity—not commonly found in conventional landfills or ocean environments. As a result, these materials often persist, contributing to the same **pollution** they were meant to prevent.

The overreliance on “green” packaging has, in some cases, distracted from more impactful practices like **composting**, **recycling**, and reducing **fossil fuel** consumption. For instance, producing biodegradable plastics still consumes significant energy and often involves the emission of greenhouse gases. Moreover, some of these products break down into **microplastics**, which are readily absorbed

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by marine organisms and move up the **food chain**, ultimately affecting **herbivores**, **omnivores**, and even humans.

Worse yet, the perception of being "eco-friendly" can reduce consumer guilt, leading to increased consumption. This psychological effect—termed the **rebound effect**—undermines the very **sustainability** these materials aim to promote.

Efforts to combat these challenges are underway. Scientists are researching truly **biodegradable** alternatives, policymakers are drafting regulations to clarify labeling, and **conservation** groups are pushing for a return to more holistic practices. The path forward, however, requires more than innovation—it demands a fundamental change in how society views waste, convenience, and environmental responsibility.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Biodegradable products are the ultimate solution to pollution.
- B) Recycling is no longer necessary due to green materials.
- C) Biodegradable materials have limitations and may mislead the public.
- D) Consumers should stop using any packaging altogether.

2. According to the passage, why might biodegradable materials fail to decompose?

- A) They are often toxic.
- B) Landfills lack the specific conditions required for decomposition.
- C) They are consumed by marine animals before breaking down.
- D) They are designed to last forever.

3. What is the rebound effect as described in the passage?

- A) When biodegradable waste bounces back into ecosystems
- B) A rise in plastic recycling due to new regulations
- C) Increased consumption due to the perception of being eco-friendly
- D) A sudden drop in fossil fuel usage following innovation

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4. Which of the following best explains why microplastics are concerning?
- A) They make composting easier.
 - B) They serve as food for omnivores.
 - C) They enter the food chain and affect various species, including humans.
 - D) They help break down non-biodegradable waste.
5. What does the author suggest is a more effective environmental strategy than just switching to biodegradable products?
- A) Building more landfills
 - B) Promoting widespread use of fossil fuels
 - C) Combining composting, recycling, and reduction of consumption
 - D) Encouraging herbivores to eat plastic
6. What tone does the author adopt when discussing green solutions?
- A) Unquestionably optimistic
 - B) Critically analytical
 - C) Indifferent and detached
 - D) Aggressively hostile
7. Which vocabulary word would best describe a product that breaks down naturally under the right environmental conditions?
- A) Emission
 - B) Fossil fuel
 - C) Biodegradable
 - D) Landfill
8. The phrase “the illusion of green solutions” in the title most likely suggests:
- A) Environmental technologies are magical.
 - B) Green materials may not be as effective as believed.
 - C) Scientists are deceiving the public on purpose.
 - D) Most biodegradable items turn into compost instantly.

Model Answer Key

1. C) Biodegradable materials have limitations and may mislead the public
2. B) Landfills lack the specific conditions required for decomposition
3. C) Increased consumption due to the perception of being eco-friendly
4. C) They enter the food chain and affect various species, including humans
5. C) Combining composting, recycling, and reduction of consumption
6. B) Critically analytical
7. C) Biodegradable
8. B) Green materials may not be as effective as believed

The Last Forest Keeper

Lena had spent most of her life nestled at the edge of the Akaran Rainforest. As a young girl, she'd watched her grandmother forage through the undergrowth, whispering names of medicinal plants and warning her about the dangers of **deforestation**. "Once the trees are gone," her grandmother would say, "the balance is broken."

Now, twenty years later, the balance was indeed unraveling. What had once been dense, emerald jungle was increasingly carved into patches of charred soil. Logging trucks rumbled past her village daily, fueled by demand for timber and **fossil fuels** that powered the distant cities. With the trees went the animals, many unable to escape the encroaching **habitat destruction**.

Lena took it personally. She began documenting the decline, photographing the vanishing canopy, and speaking to anyone who'd listen. Her mission was clear: preserve what was left, replant what

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was lost, and spark **conservation** efforts that could reverse the damage.

When she joined forces with a local NGO, her work expanded. They trained villagers in **sustainable** agriculture, taught schoolchildren about **biodiversity**, and petitioned for protection zones. The area had once seemed doomed to degradation, but signs of hope appeared—saplings rising from scorched ground, species slowly returning, rivers running clearer.

But challenges remained. Illegal loggers still prowled the forest's edges, and plastic **pollution** floated downstream from urban runoff. Yet, Lena pressed on. As she told a gathering of international delegates one year: "This forest is not just trees—it is a **food chain**, a climate regulator, a guardian of species, and the soul of my people."

1. What is the main conflict in the story?

- A) Lena is trying to leave her village for the city.
- B) The rainforest is being damaged by deforestation and pollution.
- C) The villagers refuse to protect the forest.
- D) The government has banned all conservation work.

2. What motivates Lena to take action?

- A) She wants international fame.
- B) She is competing with another NGO.
- C) She remembers her grandmother's teachings and sees the forest's decline.
- D) She wants to replace the forest with farmland.

3. Which environmental problem is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- A) Pollution
- B) Climate change
- C) Habitat destruction
- D) Overfishing

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- 4.** Why is the food chain mentioned in Lena's speech?
- A) To highlight the forest's role in sustaining life
 - B) To criticize people who hunt animals
 - C) To explain how humans are at the top of nature
 - D) To show that eating organic food is best
- 5.** Which vocabulary word best matches Lena's effort to plant new trees and protect old ones?
- A) Deforestation
 - B) Conservation
 - C) Emission
 - D) Fossil fuel
- 6.** How does the author portray Lena's personality?
- A) Indifferent and passive
 - B) Cynical and pessimistic
 - C) Determined and hopeful
 - D) Nervous and unsure
- 7.** Which of the following best defines "biodiversity" as used in the passage?
- A) The process of logging forests
 - B) The variety of life in the rainforest
 - C) The number of rivers in a region
 - D) The pollution level in a water source
- 8.** What theme is most strongly reflected in the passage?
- A) The superiority of city life
 - B) The importance of fossil fuel exploration
 - C) The struggle to protect nature from human impact
 - D) The need to ban all technology

Model Answer Key

1. B) The rainforest is being damaged by deforestation and pollution
2. C) She remembers her grandmother's teachings and sees the forest's decline
3. D) Overfishing
4. A) To highlight the forest's role in sustaining life
5. B) Conservation
6. C) Determined and hopeful
7. B) The variety of life in the rainforest
8. C) The struggle to protect nature from human impact

Vanishing Ice, Rising Seas

In the past fifty years, the Earth's **polar regions** have undergone profound change. Scientists now observe alarming rates of **glacier** retreat, particularly in Antarctica and Greenland. Once considered relatively stable, these massive ice sheets are now melting at unprecedented speeds, contributing to **sea level rise** worldwide.

The mechanism is complex but well-documented. Rising **global temperatures**, driven largely by **greenhouse gas emissions**, increase atmospheric and oceanic heat. Warmer waters melt the ice shelves from below, weakening their structure and accelerating the release of freshwater into the oceans. The melting of land-based ice, unlike sea ice, directly adds to rising seas, threatening **coastal ecosystems** and communities alike.

This isn't just a problem for the far north or distant future. Cities like Jakarta, New York, and Dhaka are already experiencing regular flooding, forcing governments to invest in costly **mitigation** strategies—such as sea walls, improved drainage, and even relocation plans.

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At the same time, **climate scientists** emphasize that reducing **carbon footprints** can slow the trend. The shift to **renewable energy**, stronger **international agreements**, and the restoration of natural **carbon sinks** like forests and wetlands are all part of a broader strategy to limit warming.

Still, the path forward is steep. Ice lost in decades takes millennia to form. The melting of the polar regions may be one of the clearest warnings yet: Earth's systems are connected, and when one part suffers, the rest follows.

1. What is the primary cause of glacier retreat, according to the passage?
 - A) Increased snowfall
 - B) Rising ocean and air temperatures due to greenhouse gas emissions
 - C) Movement of tectonic plates
 - D) Natural volcanic activity under the poles
2. What distinguishes land-based ice from sea ice in terms of its impact on sea level rise?
 - A) Only sea ice adds volume to the ocean
 - B) Land-based ice adds to sea levels when it melts
 - C) Sea ice expands land mass
 - D) Land-based ice has no effect on sea levels
3. What real-world evidence is given to support the urgency of the issue?
 - A) Polar bears are starving
 - B) Ocean currents have stopped
 - C) Cities like Jakarta and New York are already facing flooding
 - D) Airplanes are rerouting away from icebergs

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- 4.** What does the term "carbon sink" refer to in the passage?
- A) A machine that captures carbon from the air
 - B) A process that burns fossil fuels
 - C) A natural system that absorbs carbon dioxide from the atmosphere
 - D) A storage unit for greenhouse gases
- 5.** Which of the following best defines "mitigation strategies" as used in the text?
- A) Ways to ignore climate change
 - B) Economic plans for industry growth
 - C) Efforts to reduce or manage the effects of climate change
 - D) Laws banning international travel
- 6.** What is the tone of the passage?
- A) Playful and humorous
 - B) Neutral and scientific
 - C) Angry and accusatory
 - D) Nostalgic and poetic
- 7.** Which vocabulary word from the list would best describe switching from coal to solar energy?
- A) Emission
 - B) Carbon footprint
 - C) Renewable energy
 - D) Habitat
- 8.** What is the main idea of the passage?
- A) Polar ice melt is a natural cycle
 - B) Sea level rise is caused by ocean currents
 - C) Human-induced warming is melting polar ice, and global action is needed
 - D) Climate change only affects animals in the Arctic

Model Answer Key

1. B) Rising ocean and air temperatures due to greenhouse gas emissions
2. B) Land-based ice adds to sea levels when it melts
3. C) Cities like Jakarta and New York are already facing flooding
4. C) A natural system that absorbs carbon dioxide from the atmosphere
5. C) Efforts to reduce or manage the effects of climate change
6. B) Neutral and scientific
7. C) Renewable energy
8. C) Human-induced warming is melting polar ice, and global action is needed

The Global Waste Crisis

Modern society has become heavily dependent on **packaged products**, resulting in an overwhelming accumulation of **waste**, much of which ends up in **landfills** or worse—dispersed into the natural environment. Every year, over two billion metric tons of waste are generated globally, and this figure is projected to increase as urbanization and consumerism rise, especially in developing nations.

The core issue lies in how this waste is managed—or mismanaged. Inadequate **waste management infrastructure** leads to pollutants leaking into **marine ecosystems**, damaging **flora and fauna**, and introducing harmful **microplastics** into the food chain. Furthermore, poorly contained landfills emit **greenhouse gases**, particularly **methane**, which is far more potent than carbon dioxide in trapping heat.

Governments and environmental organizations worldwide are beginning to implement **sustainability initiatives** to combat this

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mounting crisis. These include banning non-**biodegradable** plastics, incentivizing **composting**, and investing in advanced **recycling systems**. More importantly, a shift toward a **circular economy**—one that emphasizes reuse, minimal waste, and **renewable resources**—is gaining traction.

However, success is uneven. While some nations lead in **sustainable waste practices**, others struggle due to limited resources, lack of regulation, or public resistance. Experts argue that meaningful progress requires both grassroots action and international cooperation, alongside educational campaigns that promote **environmental literacy**.

Ultimately, reducing the burden of waste is not just about managing materials—it's about reshaping society's relationship with consumption itself.

1. What is one major environmental risk of poorly managed landfills?

- A) They lead to increased rainfall
- B) They attract herbivores
- C) They emit potent greenhouse gases like methane
- D) They improve soil quality through natural decomposition

2. According to the passage, what is a circular economy?

- A) An economy focused on rapid industrial growth
- B) A financial model based on fossil fuels
- C) A system that promotes reuse and minimizes waste
- D) A form of capitalism focused on mining

3. Which vocabulary word best describes materials that naturally break down over time?

- A) Packaged
- B) Biodegradable
- C) Pollutants
- D) Emissions

- 4.** Why is marine life particularly affected by poor waste management?
- A) Waste cools the oceans and disrupts currents
 - B) Pollutants and plastics contaminate their ecosystems
 - C) Fish eat compost, leading to illness
 - D) Noise from landfills disorients marine species
- 5.** What is implied as a necessary element for solving the waste crisis?
- A) Lower sea levels
 - B) More landfills
 - C) International cooperation and education
 - D) Replacing plastic with fossil fuels
- 6.** Which country type is mentioned as facing unique waste management challenges?
- A) Polar countries
 - B) Developing nations
 - C) Island nations
 - D) European nations
- 7.** What does the passage suggest is the root cause of increasing global waste?
- A) Monsoon seasons and soil erosion
 - B) Mining and fossil fuel extraction
 - C) Urbanization and consumerism
 - D) Lack of rainfall and poor farming techniques
- 8.** Which term best describes programs that aim to reduce plastic usage and promote eco-friendly habits?
- A) Flora protection plans
 - B) Composting trends
 - C) Sustainability initiatives
 - D) Pollution campaigns

✓ Model Answer Key

1. C) They emit potent greenhouse gases like methane
2. C) A system that promotes reuse and minimizes waste
3. B) Biodegradable
4. B) Pollutants and plastics contaminate their ecosystems
5. C) International cooperation and education
6. B) Developing nations
7. C) Urbanization and consumerism
8. C) Sustainability initiatives