

نموذج اختبار تجريبي وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار المتقدم



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 ا للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: School Shamal

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

نموذج اختبار تجريبي وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار العام

1

مراجعة نهائية Revision Final وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار المتقدم

2

حل مراجعة نهائية Revision Final وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار العام

3

مراجعة نهائية Revision Final وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار العام

4

مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار العام

5

Shamal School - Cycle 3 English Exam

Grade 12 General / 11 Advanced (CEFR B2.1)

Total Marks: 100

Reading: 60 Marks | Writing: 40 Marks

A) Vocabulary Gap-Fill (14 Marks)

Combat, essential, irreversible, management, sustainability, sustainable, viability

The long-term 1._____ of our planet is one of the most pressing issues of our time. Climate change, driven by the burning of fossil fuels, threatens to cause 2._____ damage to ecosystems worldwide. To 3._____ this crisis, a global shift towards renewable energy sources like solar and wind power is 4._____. Furthermore, we must address the problem of plastic pollution, which is choking our oceans and harming marine life. This requires not only better waste 5._____ systems but also a reduction in the production of single-use plastics. Every individual has a role to play by making more 6._____ choices in their daily lives. The long-term 7._____ of our planet depends on the collective actions we take today.

B) Grammar Gap-Fill (14 Marks)

Word Bank: be, be experiencing, can, collect, lack, monitor, were

For decades, scientists 1._____ the Earth's climate. The data they 2._____ provides undeniable evidence of a warming trend. 3._____ we to ignore these warnings, the consequences could be catastrophic. It is critical that international agreements, such as the Paris Accord, 4._____ fully implemented. By 2050, many coastal cities 5._____ more frequent flooding unless significant action is taken. The technology to transition to a green economy already exists; what 6._____ is the political will. Only by working together 7._____ we be able to secure a sustainable future.

Part 2: Reading Comprehension (32 Marks)

Reading 1: Expository Text (16 Marks)

Instructions: Read the text and answer the 8 multiple-choice questions that follow.

The Case for Nuclear Energy

In the urgent search for alternatives to fossil fuels, nuclear energy presents a powerful, yet controversial, solution. Unlike coal, oil, and gas, nuclear power plants do not produce greenhouse gas emissions during operation, making them a potent tool in the fight against climate change. A single nuclear reactor can generate a massive amount of energy from a small amount of fuel, providing a consistent and reliable power source that is not dependent on weather conditions, unlike solar and wind power. This reliability, known as baseload power, is crucial for maintaining a stable electricity grid. Furthermore, the land footprint of a nuclear power plant is significantly smaller than that of solar or wind farms required to produce the same amount of energy.

However, the adoption of nuclear energy is hindered by significant public and political apprehension, primarily centered on two issues: safety and waste disposal. High-profile accidents like Chernobyl and Fukushima have created a deep-seated fear of reactor meltdowns, despite modern reactor designs having multiple layers of safety features to prevent such catastrophes. The second major challenge is the long-term storage of radioactive waste, which remains hazardous for thousands of years. While technologies like deep geological repositories are being developed, no country has yet implemented a permanent solution, leaving the waste in temporary storage facilities. Proponents argue that the risks, when managed by stringent regulation and advanced technology, are outweighed by the immense benefit of a carbon-free energy source capable of powering entire nations.

1. What is the main advantage of nuclear energy discussed in the text?
 - a) It is the cheapest form of energy.
 - b) It does not produce greenhouse gases during operation.
 - c) It uses a large amount of fuel.
 - d) It is completely safe.
2. What is "baseload power"?
 - a) A power source that is dependent on the weather.
 - b) A small amount of energy.

- c) A consistent and reliable power supply.
 - d) The power used during emergencies.
3. According to the text, what are the two main concerns about nuclear energy?
- a) Cost and land use
 - b) Safety and waste disposal
 - c) Greenhouse gas emissions and fuel availability
 - d) Reliability and public opinion
4. The word "apprehension" is closest in meaning to:
- a) excitement
 - b) understanding
 - c) anxiety
 - d) support
5. How do modern reactors differ from older ones?
- a) They produce more waste.
 - b) They are less powerful.
 - c) They have more advanced safety features.
 - d) They do not require fuel.
6. What is the current situation regarding nuclear waste?
- a) It is safely stored in permanent repositories.
 - b) It is launched into space.
 - c) It is held in temporary storage.
 - d) It is no longer hazardous.
7. The author states that the land footprint of a nuclear plant is:
- a) larger than a solar farm's.
 - b) The same size as a wind farm's.
 - c) Irrelevant to energy production.
 - d) Smaller than that of renewables for the same energy output.
8. What is the overall purpose of this text?
- a) To argue for the complete ban of nuclear energy.
 - b) To provide a balanced overview of the pros and cons of nuclear energy.
 - c) To tell the history of the Chernobyl disaster.
 - d) To convince readers to invest in nuclear power.

Reading 2: Expository Text (16 Marks)

Instructions: Read the text and answer the 8 multiple-choice questions that follow.

The Impact of Deforestation on Biodiversity

Forests, particularly tropical rainforests, are the most biodiverse terrestrial ecosystems on Earth, housing an estimated 80% of the world's land-based species. However, these vital habitats are being destroyed at an alarming rate through deforestation, which is the permanent removal of trees to make way for other land uses. The primary driver of this destruction is agriculture, with vast areas cleared for cattle ranching and the cultivation of commodity crops like palm oil and soybeans. Logging, infrastructure projects, and mining also contribute significantly.

The consequences of deforestation for biodiversity are catastrophic. Habitat loss is the most direct and severe impact. When a forest is cleared, the countless species of plants, animals, and fungi that lived there lose their homes, food sources, and breeding grounds. Many species are unable to relocate or adapt and are driven towards extinction. This fragmentation of habitats also creates small, isolated "islands" of forest, which can only support small populations that are more vulnerable to disease and genetic decline. Beyond the immediate loss of species, deforestation disrupts entire ecosystems. It can lead to soil erosion, alter local rainfall patterns, and degrade water quality in nearby rivers. Furthermore, since forests act as massive carbon sinks, their destruction releases vast amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, exacerbating global climate change, which in turn places additional stress on ecosystems worldwide. Halting deforestation is therefore not just about saving individual species; it is about preserving the complex web of life that sustains our planet.

1. What is the main cause of deforestation mentioned in the text?
 - a) Natural forest fires
 - b) Climate change
 - c) Agriculture
 - d) Ecotourism

2. What percentage of land-based species are estimated to live in forests?
 - a) 20%
 - b) 50%
 - c) 80%
 - d) 100%
3. What is "habitat fragmentation"?
 - a) The creation of new forest habitats
 - b) The division of large forests into smaller, isolated patches
 - c) The scientific study of animal habitats
 - d) The process of species relocating to new areas
4. The word "catastrophic" means:
 - a) beneficial
 - b) minor
 - c) gradual
 - d) disastrous
5. According to the text, small, isolated populations are more vulnerable to:
 - a) finding new food sources.
 - b) Genetic decline and disease.
 - c) Adapting to change.
 - d) Overpopulation.
6. How does deforestation contribute to climate change?
 - a) By absorbing excess carbon dioxide.
 - b) By releasing stored carbon when trees are destroyed.
 - c) By changing the Earth's orbit.
 - d) By cooling down the planet.
7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a consequence of deforestation?
 - a) Soil erosion
 - b) Altered rainfall patterns
 - c) Increased biodiversity
 - d) Degraded water quality
8. What is the main idea of the text?
 - a) Deforestation is a natural process that helps the planet.
 - b) Deforestation has severe and wide-ranging negative impacts on biodiversity and the environment.
 - c) Only animals are affected by deforestation.
 - d) Planting new trees can completely reverse the effects of deforestation.

Section B: Writing (40 Marks)

Instructions: Read the text below, which contains different opinions. Identify the main writer's viewpoint and then write a 200-word argumentative essay expressing your own opinion on the matter.

The debate over who bears the primary responsibility for tackling climate change is complex. Some argue that governments must lead the way by implementing strong environmental regulations and investing in green infrastructure. Others place the blame on large corporations, whose industrial activities are a major source of greenhouse gas emissions, insisting they must be held accountable. A third perspective, however, suggests that the ultimate power lies with consumers. This view holds that by changing our purchasing habits and demanding sustainable products, we can collectively force both corporations and governments to change. The writer of this piece subtly implies that while all parties have a role, the inaction of policymakers is the biggest barrier to progress.

[illegible]

