

أسئلة اختبار تدريبي exam Mock وفق الهيكل الوزاري



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 | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: ABDELSALAM AWAD

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 تدريبي لمفردات الاختبار النهائي متبوع بالإجابات المسار المتقدم

1

مواصفات الاختبار النهائي للفصل الأول (الهيكل الوزاري) المسار المتقدم

2

مواصفات الاختبار النهائي للفصل الأول (الهيكل الوزاري) المسار العام

3

مفردات جميع الوحدات وترجمتها من كتاب interactions قراءة وكتابة المسار العام

4

مفردات جميع الوحدات وترجمتها من كتاب interactions محادثة واستماع المسار العام

5

Reading Mock Exam

Part 1A: Vocabulary (14 marks)

The Science of Human Nature

Modern researchers are uncovering how deeply our (1) _____ influence who we become. While experiences and environment shape our choices, scientists now argue that many aspects of (2) _____ are at least partly inherited. The study of twins and adopted children has provided striking evidence that similarities in temperament, interests, and emotional responses may be (3) _____. For instance, even when raised in different families, identical twins often display remarkably similar (4) _____, suggesting that biology plays a central role in shaping character.

Yet, genetics alone cannot explain everything. Our surroundings, education, and social context affect how these natural tendencies are expressed. A supportive (5) _____ group, for example, can encourage confidence and curiosity, while a negative one can limit personal growth. The most (6) _____ progress in psychology comes from combining both perspectives, recognizing how inherited traits interact with learning and culture. Ultimately, this balanced view gives us a deeper (7) _____ into what makes each human being unique.

This Mock Exam is based on the specifications of Tri.1 (2025/2026) Scaffold.

Choose the correct option:

- (1) A) roots B) memory C) knowledge
- (2) A) colleague B) personality C) chemicals
- (3) A) heritable B) reliable C) irritable
- (4) A) mind B) brain C) behavior
- (5) A) peer B) thrill C) boring
- (6) A) ingenuine B) inaccurate C) significant
- (7) A) genetics B) insight C) identity

Part 1B: Grammar (14 marks)

The Psychology of Decision-Making

Human decision-making is a fascinating area of study because it reveals how emotion and logic interact. (1) _____ people experience stress, their brains release hormones that influence rational thought. This explains why impulsive actions often occur in moments of tension. Psychologists believe that if society (2) _____ more openly about emotional regulation, individuals may make wiser choices under pressure. It (3) _____ that around 90% of human decisions are made subconsciously, which challenges the idea that we are always in control. (4) _____ these processes happen automatically, people can still learn to adjust their responses through mindfulness and reflection. Modern researchers often rely on complex (5) _____ tools, such as brain-scanning technology, to observe thought patterns in real time. We (6) _____ consider the influence of external factors before judging a decision, as context often changes what seems rational. Finally, progress in understanding will not continue (7) _____ scientists share data transparently and collaborate across disciplines.

Choose the correct option:

- (1) A) Unless B) When C) Due to
- (2) A) discussed B) will discuss C) discusses
- (3) A) has report B) is reported C) was reporting
- (4) A) Although B) Despite C) However
- (5) A) research-paper B) brain-scan C) decision-making
- (6) A) might B) should C) can't
- (7) A) unless B) although C) even if

Part 2: Reading (16 marks)

In an era where connectivity defines modern life, the concept of digital minimalism has emerged as a growing countertrend. It encourages people to use technology intentionally rather than habitually. Proponents claim that constant exposure to notifications fragments attention and reduces the ability to focus deeply. They argue that minimizing screen time is not about rejecting technology but about reclaiming control over it.

Recent studies have shown that the average adult spends nearly seven hours a day looking at screens. Advocates of digital minimalism see this as alarming, suggesting that such behavior weakens real-world relationships and heightens anxiety. Nevertheless, critics contend that technology itself is neutral — it is the way people use it that determines its impact. They emphasize that productivity apps, educational platforms, and health trackers can enhance efficiency if used wisely.

However, even supporters acknowledge that completely eliminating digital devices is unrealistic in the modern economy. The goal is not to disconnect entirely but to prioritize meaningful digital interactions. For instance, setting daily limits, disabling non-essential notifications, and scheduling offline time can all lead to greater mental clarity. Importantly, this approach doesn't apply only to individuals; workplaces are increasingly adopting "focus hours," during which employees are encouraged to pause digital communication.

Despite growing enthusiasm, digital minimalism still faces skepticism. Some critics argue that its benefits are overstated and accessible mainly to those with privilege — individuals who can afford to step away from constant connectivity. Others claim that moderation, rather than restriction, is the healthiest approach. Still, the movement continues to gain momentum as more people recognize the importance of protecting their time and attention in a world that rarely pauses.

Choose the best option:

1. What is the primary aim of digital minimalism?

- A) To avoid technology completely
- B) To use technology purposefully
- C) To encourage faster technological growth

2. According to the text, constant online engagement can lead to what consequence?

- A) Diminished concentration
- B) Improved emotional intelligence
- C) Enhanced social communication

3. What do critics argue about technology itself?

- A) It is inherently harmful
- B) It is balanced, and its effect depends on use
- C) It is designed to create addiction

4. What limitation does the text mention regarding total disconnection?

- A) It is unnecessary
- B) It is financially impossible
- C) It is impractical in modern society

5. What specific strategies are suggested to achieve mental clarity?

- A) Deleting all social media
- B) Managing notifications and managing offline time
- C) Using multiple devices simultaneously

6. How are companies adapting digital minimalism principles?

- A) By introducing structured offline periods
- B) By monitoring employees' devices
- C) By banning emails completely

7. Who is most likely to benefit from digital minimalism?

- A) People with greater financial freedom
- B) Those dependent on online work
- C) Individuals with limited access to technology

8. What is the author's overall stance toward digital minimalism?

- A) It is an extreme and unrealistic ideology
- B) It will eventually replace all digital habits
- C) It has value but is not without limitations

Part 3: Reading (16 marks)

In the past few decades, cities have been widely associated with pollution, congestion, and stress. Yet, growing evidence reveals that urban green spaces, parks, community gardens and tree-lined streets, play a crucial role in improving both environmental and human well-being. Far from being decorative, these spaces perform vital ecological functions such as filtering pollutants, regulating temperature, and supporting biodiversity.

Scientists have found that trees can lower city temperatures by several degrees through shade and evaporation. This cooling effect is increasingly important as climate change intensifies heatwaves. Moreover, plants absorb carbon dioxide, reducing greenhouse gases. However, their impact is not solely environmental; access to greenery has been linked to psychological benefits as well. People living near parks often report lower stress, improved focus, and stronger social ties.

Despite such advantages, many urban planners still view green areas as optional rather than essential. Limited budgets and real estate competition often push nature aside. Experts argue that integrating green design into planning is not merely a luxury but an investment in public health. Green roofs, vertical gardens, and pocket parks prove that even dense cities can blend nature with development.

The influence of urban greenery goes beyond appearance, it builds community. Shared gardens and outdoor areas foster interaction and inclusion. Yet, challenges remain: maintenance costs, unequal access, and weak long-term strategies often restrict results. Ultimately, expanding green infrastructure requires cooperation among governments, citizens, and private sectors. It is not just about planting trees but about rethinking how humans coexist with their surroundings.

Choose the best option:

1. What is one key environmental role of green spaces?

- A) Limiting heat and emissions
- B) Preventing rainfall
- C) Expanding housing

2. How do trees help to cool cities?

- A) By trapping wind
- B) Through natural cooling effects
- C) By storing dust

3. What other benefit is linked to greenery?

- A) Mental and social well-being
- B) Higher traffic speed
- C) Stronger buildings

4. Why are green areas often overlooked by planners?

- A) Because they attract birds
- B) Because of low rainfall
- C) Because of limited funds and space

5. Green design is not merely a luxury because it:

- A) Supports public health
- B) Reduces noise
- C) Costs less to build

6. What do "green roofs" and "vertical gardens" show?

- A) Cities don't need open parks
- B) Plants grow faster on roofs
- C) Nature and urban growth can mix

7. Green spaces are not solely aesthetic because they:

- A) Depend on funding
- B) Encourage social bonds
- C) Are used for decoration

8. What is the author's main point about green infrastructure?

- A) It needs shared effort
- B) It replaces laws
- C) It relies on donors