

مراجعة تدريبات Reading الفهم القرائي 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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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: مدرسة الشروق الخاصة

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

مراجعة تدريبات grammar and Vocabulary مفردات وقواعد وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار المتقدم

1

نموذج اختبار تجريبي وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار المتقدم

2

نموذج اختبار تجريبي وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار العام

3

مراجعة نهائية Revision Final وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار المتقدم

4

حل مراجعة نهائية Revision Final وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار العام

5

Three light-colored wooden blocks are stacked vertically. The top block has the word "PRACTICE" in black, bold, sans-serif capital letters. The middle block has the word "MAKES" in the same font. The bottom block has the word "PERFECT" in the same font. The blocks are set against a plain, light-colored background.

Grade (11 Advanced)

End of Term 1 Revision

2025-2026

Part 2(Reading)



Part	Level	Theme	Vocabulary	Grammar
Part 3: Reading	At Grade Level Goal Identify details Beyond Grade Level Goal Analyse and evaluate mood, tone or attitude, whether implicit or explicit. Identify the main points. Identify the overall meaning.	Nail that job Creating a vision for your career	job-hunting, unique, long-term career, approach, encourage, evaluate, accomplishment, uncover, motivated, distracted, leisure time, powerful	Future tense (going to) Modal verbs (can, should)
		Task Description	Learning Outcomes	Construct Limits
		Multiple-Choice Read the text. Choose the correct answer.	Comprehension Skills Details: ENG.08.RV.CS.5.1: Read and identify details in extended written or multimodal texts on concrete and some abstract topics that may use some nonstandard language. Mood, tone and attitude: ENG.08.RV.CS.7.1: Identify and analyse mood, tone or attitude when reading extended written or multimodal texts on concrete and some abstract topics that may use some nonstandard language. Main points ENG.08.RV.CS.6.1: Read and identify the main points of extended written or multimodal texts on concrete and some abstract topics that may use some nonstandard language. Overall Meaning ENG.04.RV.CS.1.1: Read and identify the overall meaning of extended written or multimodal texts on concrete and some abstract topics that may use some nonstandard language.	1 expository text of 300-330 words (10% either way) 8 questions with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (2 marks each, total: 16)

Part	Level	Theme	Vocabulary	Grammar
Part 2: Reading	Towards Grade Level Goal Identify specific information At Grade Level Goal Identify and analyse mood, tone or attitude. Identify the main points. Identify the overall meaning.	Money Talks Consumerism and the human brain, Does money talk?	access, consume, consumers, economy, identical, items, victim, sustainably, consumerism, motivation, accomplishment, autonomy, creativity, critical thinking, mastery, purpose	Stage 8 vocab
		Task Description	Learning Outcomes	Construct Limits
		Multiple-Choice Read the text. Choose the correct answer.	Comprehension Skills Specific Information: ENG.08.RV.CS.2.1: Read and identify specific information in extended written or multimodal texts on concrete and some abstract topics that may use some nonstandard language. Mood, tone and attitude: ENG.08.RV.CS.7.1: Identify and analyse mood, tone or attitude when reading extended written or multimodal texts on concrete and some abstract topics that may use some nonstandard language. Main points ENG.08.RV.CS.6.1: Read and identify the main points of extended written or multimodal texts on concrete and some abstract topics that may use some nonstandard language. Overall Meaning ENG.04.RV.CS.1.1: Read and identify the overall meaning of extended written or multimodal texts on concrete and some abstract topics that may use some nonstandard language.	1 expository text of 300-330 words (10% either way) 8 questions with 3 options, one of which is the correct answer (2 marks each, total: 16)

Reading Passage1:

Careers in a Changing World

In the past, people often chose one job and stayed in it for their entire lives. A stable career provided both **livelihood** and **identity**, and many believed this stability was the key to happiness. Today, however, the reality is far more complex. Globalization, technology, and shifting economies mean that people must adapt constantly in order to survive in the modern workforce.

For many, the age of stability is gone. Manufacturing jobs have moved overseas, and companies rely heavily on **outsourcing**. New **posts** appear in technology and service industries, while traditional jobs disappear. As a result, **job security** now **varies** greatly, and young people are often encouraged by **career counselors** to prepare for multiple paths instead of just one.

Technology also changes how people work. **Cell phones**, **online** platforms, and **telecommuting** have made it possible to be connected anywhere, anytime. Some see this as a **flexible** advantage that allows them to be **on the move**. Others see it as a **drawback**, because constant messages can **distract** and **overwork** employees who feel they must always be available.

Another visible change is in people's attitudes toward careers. Some workers are deeply **passionate**, finding **pleasure** and **self-confidence** in their roles. Others struggle with **stress**, **overcrowding** in cities, or even **gridlock** on long commutes. **Workaholism** is praised by some as dedication, but criticized by others as dangerous. For many, the challenge is to balance **leisure** and career while avoiding the risk to health.

Looking ahead, the future of work will not be **rigid**. Instead, it will demand workers to **upgrade** their skills and **keep up with** constant changes. Some predict more **temporary** contracts and more workers feeling **overworked**. Others believe careers will become more **secure** if people continue learning throughout their lives. What is certain is that careers will continue to change **worldwide**, and each generation must decide how to manage its own balance of passion, security, and stability.

1. Main Idea (Whole Passage):

What is the main idea of the passage?

- a) Careers today are simpler than in the past
- b) Careers are changing worldwide due to globalization and technology
- c) Careers are stable and secure for most workers

2. Main Idea (Paragraph 2):

What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

- a) Manufacturing jobs are increasing locally
- b) Career counselors encourage workers to prepare for change
- c) Outsourcing has made all jobs secure

3. Detail (Technology):

According to the passage, what is one advantage of telecommuting?

- a) Workers can work flexibly from anywhere
- b) It prevents people from overworking
- c) It removes the need to upgrade skills

4. Author's Opinion:

What attitude does the author suggest toward the future of careers?

- a) Careers will remain rigid and unchanging
- b) Workers must constantly adapt and upgrade skills
- c) Technology will eliminate all jobs

5. Inference:

Why might job hopping be more common today?

- a) Because job security is guaranteed
- b) Because workers need to adapt to a changing job market
- c) Because globalization has ended

6. Prediction:

What might happen if workers do not keep up with new skills?

- a) They will enjoy more leisure time
- b) They may lose their livelihood in the changing workforce
- c) They will gain more secure posts

7. Vocabulary in Context:

In the passage, the word “rigid” most nearly means:

- a) Flexible and open
- b) Strict and fixed
- c) Temporary and short-term

8. Evaluating Perspectives:

What two contrasting perspectives about modern careers are presented in the text?

- a) Careers provide both passion and stress
- b) Careers are disappearing, and no new ones are created
- c) Careers are always secure for passionate workers

Reading Passage2:

The Rise of the Social Entrepreneur

Social entrepreneurship is a rising global trend that challenges the old idea that business must focus solely on profit. A social entrepreneur is a "game changer"—someone who applies business principles and ingenuity to solve pressing social problems. This innovative approach allows businesses to be **sustainable** while simultaneously creating positive change, or what is often referred to as **social impact**. For example, when Pierre Omidyar and Jeff Skoll created eBay, they changed how people transact globally, but now entrepreneurs are using similar models to address poverty and access to finance.

One of the most successful examples of this movement is **microlending**. This system involves offering very small loans to impoverished individuals, often women in developing communities, who are excluded from traditional **banking services**. They need the money to start small businesses, such as selling produce or weaving baskets, which helps them **make ends meet**. The total amount of the loan might be tiny, but for the borrower, it is life-changing capital.

In its early days, many traditional financiers believed that microlending was not **viable** because they assumed that poor people, especially those already on a **tight budget**, would not pay back their loans. However, statistics have proven this belief wrong. Borrowers from these programs typically show very high repayment rates, often exceeding those of traditional commercial banks. This demonstrates their responsibility and commitment, even when they have been left with little **autonomy** over their financial future by the traditional system.

This movement has been influenced by a shift in educational goals. Today's students are not just focused on **income**; they want to know how the skills they learn in business school **can** help them change the world. They are driven by purpose as much as by potential earnings. For those considering **dropping out of school** to chase quick money, the story of social entrepreneurship provides a strong argument: You **can** achieve financial success *and* social good by thinking creatively.

1. What is the defining feature of a "social entrepreneur"?

- a. They only focus on making the highest possible profit.
- b. They apply business skills to solve social problems while making money.
- c. They only work in developing countries.
- d. They rely exclusively on traditional banking services.

2. **The phrase "game changer" (Paragraph 1) most closely suggests:**
- a. Someone who creates new rules for a sport.
 - b. Someone who changes the way an industry or practice works.
 - c. Someone who always loses money.
 - d. Someone who is always on a tight budget.
3. **What is the main purpose of microlending?**
- a. To give large loans to wealthy clients.
 - b. To provide small amounts of capital to the poor excluded from normal banks.
 - c. To help students drop out of school.
 - d. To fund major global corporations.
4. **Why did many traditional financiers initially doubt the success of microlending?**
- a. They thought the loans were too large.
 - b. They believed the poor borrowers would not pay back the loans.
 - c. They thought the loans would cost an arm and a leg.
 - d. They believed the poor already had enough income.
5. **The word sustainable (Paragraph 1) means:**
- a. Able to be maintained or continue over time.
 - b. Relying on charity for survival.
 - c. Environmentally friendly only.
 - d. Very profitable for shareholders.

6. **The high repayment rates in microlending programs suggest that the borrowers are:**
- a. Irresponsible with money.
 - b. Used to running broke.
 - c. Highly responsible and committed to their financial obligations.
 - d. Looking for an easy way to earn money.
7. **According to the passage, what is a key goal for many of today's business students?**
- a. To maximize their income only.
 - b. To find ways their skills can help change the world.
 - c. To learn how to avoid a tight budget.
 - d. To replace traditional banking services.
8. **The phrase social impact (Paragraph 1) refers to:**
- a. The cost of running a business.
 - b. The positive effects a business has on a community or society.
 - c. The amount of money a business earns.
 - d. The political power of a businessman.

Reading Passage 3:

Consumerism and the Human Brain

(A) We are all consumers; that is, we buy and use products and services. The word "consume" comes from the Latin *consumere*, which means "to use up, to waste or destroy". Today, people worldwide have greater **access** than ever before to a huge variety of products and, often, to dozens of brands of the same product. What makes us decide to buy Brand A instead of Brand B when the two are really **identical**? Why do we buy things that we don't actually need? The answer lies in marketing—the advertising and selling of products. Successful marketers use their knowledge of psychology and, increasingly, of recent studies of the human brain to persuade us to **consume** more and more.

(B) A good understanding of human weakness is essential if a company wants to sell a product. One way that advertisers persuade us to buy a product is by targeting our dissatisfaction with ourselves, our fears. Consider for a moment a typical fear—fear of being offensive to other people. Advertisers persuade us, for example, that if we don't buy their mouthwash, we'll have bad breath and offend other people.

(C) In a similar way, advertisers also take advantage of our need for a good self- image, our desire to appear attractive, successful, and even exciting. An example is the recent popularity of SUVs in the United States. These vehicles are more expensive than most cars. They use more gas and create more pollution than most cars. But TV commercials show them climbing rocky mountain roads and crossing rivers, which seems exciting to many people. Most people who buy an SUV never get out of the city. Although it may seem irrational, advertisers persuade them that SUV owners are people with an exciting life.

(D) With so many different (but almost **identical**) brands of the same product, what causes us to choose one brand instead of another? According to Dr. Alan Hirsch, our sense of smell actually influences our opinion of a product and our decision to buy it. A scientist at the Smell and Taste Treatment and Research Foundation in Chicago, Hirsch ran a careful, well-organized study. There were two identical rooms with an **identical** pair of sneakers in each room. There was only one difference: he sprayed one of the rooms with a scent of flowers. Volunteers entered each room and answered questions about the sneakers. The result was that 84 percent of the people preferred the sneakers in the room with the floral smell even though they were exactly the same as the ones in the other room.

(E) There is also the effect of self-fulfilling prophecies. A self-fulfilling prophecy is a situation in which people cause a prediction to come true. In marketing, a successful advertisement persuades consumers that a product works well; their belief causes them to use the product in such a way that it does work well. For example, the ads for Brand X of a diet pill say, "Take this pill, and you will lose weight because you won't be hungry." So people buy Brand X. Because they believe it will cause weight loss, they begin to eat less.

(F) Most of us like to think that we are reasonable, independent thinkers. We like to believe that we have a good reason for our choices. We don't want to buy products because of some strange compulsion—some irrational desire that we can't control. The truth is, however, that with their increasing knowledge of what goes on in the human brain, marketers might have more power over us than we realize.

1. What is the main idea of Paragraph A?The word "consume" has a negative Latin origin.

- a. The world's economy is based on consumerism.
- b. Marketers use psychology to persuade people to buy products they don't need.
- c. Consumers are wasteful and destructive.

2. According to Paragraph B, how do advertisers use fear to sell products?

- a. They make people afraid of large amounts of debt.
- b. They warn people about the dangers of not using their products.
- c. They tell people that they are weak.
- d. They tell people that their high living standards are causing problems.

3. Based on Paragraph C, why might someone buy an SUV even if they live in the city?

- a. Because it is a more practical vehicle.
- b. Because they need more gas and space.
- c. Because they are persuaded that it makes them appear to have an exciting life.
- d. Because they believe TV commercials are always truthful.

4. In the study described in Paragraph D, what was the one difference between the two rooms?

- a. One room had a pair of sneakers and the other didn't.
- b. One pair of sneakers was a different brand.
- c. One of the rooms was sprayed with a floral scent.
- d. The people in one room were all scientists.

5. The experiment in Paragraph D suggests that:

- a. Products that are exactly the same are often chosen based on sensory details.
- b. People are rational and independent thinkers.
- c. Dr. Alan Hirsch believes that sneakers should smell like flowers.
- d. People who participate in studies always prefer scented products.

6. The term "self-fulfilling prophecy" (Paragraph E) refers to:

- a. A prediction that is proven true by scientific data.
- b. A situation where a belief about a product makes that belief come true.
- c. A way for people to fulfill their dreams and prophecies.
- d. An advertisement that tells the future.

7. What is the main idea of the final paragraph (F)?

- a. Humans are incapable of making independent choices.
- b. We like to believe we make rational choices, but marketers have a lot of power over our decisions.
- c. Marketers should not use our knowledge of the human brain against us.
- d. Our choices are always based on a strange compulsion.

8. The word "**consume**" in Paragraph A refers to:

- a. The act of buying and using a product.
- b. The waste or destruction of a product.
- c. The desire to buy more products.
- d. The process of marketing.

9. What is the main topic of the entire reading passage?

- a. How to protect yourself from marketing.
- b. The history of consumerism.
- c. The relationship between consumerism and the human brain.
- d. How to save money.

Finding Pronoun References

Look back at the reading passage and find what each underlined pronoun refers to.

- a. Successful marketers use **their** knowledge of psychology... (Paragraph A)

their refers to: _____

- b. Dentists tell us that mouthwash is actually unnecessary; **they** explain that we need only simple dental hygiene... (Paragraph B)

they refers to: _____

- c. They spend their morning commute in traffic... (Paragraph C)

They refers to: _____

- 4 our opinion of a product and our decision to buy **it**. (Paragraph D)

it refers to: _____

5. **he** sprayed one of the rooms with a scent of flowers. (Paragraph D)

he refers to: _____

6. ...their belief causes **them** to use the product... (Paragraph E)

them refers to: _____

Reading Passage 4:

Read the text then answer the following questions:

In today's world, **consumerism** shapes how people live, work, and spend. Modern buyers, or **consumers**, have easy **access** to countless goods and services, from everyday necessities to luxury **items**. While this abundance drives the **economy**, it also challenges individuals to make responsible decisions and consider long-term consequences. Some people fall into the trap of overspending, becoming a **victim** of marketing strategies that emphasize instant gratification rather than sustainable choices.

Understanding personal **motivation** can help consumers make wiser decisions. People who pursue shopping purely for status or convenience often feel temporary satisfaction, whereas those who approach purchases with **critical thinking** evaluate options carefully and prioritize needs over wants. Learning to **consume sustainably** not only benefits the environment but also encourages thoughtful use of resources.

Beyond material goods, individuals gain personal growth through **creativity**, **autonomy**, and skill development. The sense of **accomplishment** that comes from mastering new abilities or achieving meaningful goals gives life greater **purpose**. Interestingly, while many products are marketed as unique, many are functionally **identical**, meaning careful evaluation can prevent unnecessary spending.

Ultimately, balancing economic participation with conscious decision-making supports both personal fulfillment and societal well-being. By combining critical thinking, creativity, and sustainable habits, consumers can enjoy the advantages of a thriving economy while maintaining ethical and responsible lifestyles. Learning to exercise judgment, recognize true value, and focus on mastery rather than accumulation fosters long-term satisfaction and reduces the negative effects of unchecked consumerism.

1- Who are referred to as consumers in the text?

- a) People who buy goods and services
- b) People who produce goods
- c) People who avoid spending

2- What does consumerism primarily influence?

- a) How people live and spend
- b) The weather and climate
- c) Government policies only

3- What does "access" mean in the text?

- a) The ability to obtain goods and services
- b) A restriction on movement
- c) Ownership of products

4- What is a "victim" in this context?

- a) Someone tricked into overspending
- b) A natural disaster survivor
- c) A government official

5- Which of the following best describes "consume sustainably"?

- a) Using resources responsibly
- b) Buying as much as possible

- c) Ignoring environmental impact

6-What provides personal growth according to the text?

- a) Creativity, autonomy, and skill development
- b) Watching television
- c) Spending excessively

7- How are many marketed products described?

- a) Identical in function
- b) Rare and unique
- c) Ineffective and dangerous

8- What does achieving mastery or accomplishment give?

- a) A sense of purpose
- b) Temporary happiness only
- c) Access to loans

Reading Passage 5:

Job-hunting can be both exciting and challenging. For many individuals, finding a suitable position is not just about earning a salary but about building a long-term career that aligns with personal goals and values. A thoughtful approach is essential: candidates should research companies, tailor applications, and prepare for interviews to present themselves effectively.

Employers often look for applicants who are motivated and demonstrate the ability to contribute meaningfully to the organization. Identifying unique strengths and experiences can set a candidate apart from others. Reflecting on past achievements helps job seekers articulate their accomplishment and show evidence of their skills in practical situations.

During the job search, it is important not to become distracted by less relevant opportunities or minor setbacks. Instead, job hunters should maintain focus, regularly evaluate their progress, and adapt strategies as needed. Career advisors often encourage individuals to network, attend workshops, and seek mentorship to uncover hidden opportunities that might not appear in typical listings.

Balancing professional ambitions with personal well-being is also crucial. Taking leisure time to relax and pursue hobbies can enhance creativity, reduce stress, and improve overall performance. This holistic approach empowers individuals to manage their career journeys with a powerful combination of skill, knowledge, and self-awareness.

Ultimately, a successful job search is about more than immediate results. By emphasizing a structured approach, leveraging personal strengths, and maintaining focus, individuals are better equipped to secure positions that contribute to a meaningful and sustainable long-term career.

- a) To find a suitable long-term career
- b) To buy luxury items
- c) To socialize with friends

2- What is a **long-term career**?

- a) A job aligned with personal goals over time
- b) A temporary part-time position
- c) An unpaid internship

3- What does a thoughtful **approach** involve?

- a) Research, preparation, and tailored applications
- b) Ignoring instructions
- c) Applying randomly

4- What sets a candidate apart from others?

- a) Unique strengths and experiences
- b) Arriving late to interviews
- c) Minimal effort

5- How can job seekers maintain focus?

- a) Avoid becoming **distracted** and evaluate progress
- b) Spend all time on social media
- c) Apply to every job available

6- How can people **uncover** hidden opportunities?

- a) Networking, workshops, and mentorship
- b) Ignoring career advice
- c) Only using online ads

7 - Why is **leisure time** important?

- a) Reduces stress and improves creativity
- b) Increases anxiety
- c) Decreases productivity

8- What does a **powerful** approach to career management combine?

- a) Skill, knowledge, and self-awareness
- b) Luck and chance
- c) Avoidance of responsibilities

Expository Text: *Money Talks – Consumerism and the Human Brain*

In today's fast-paced economy, consumerism has become deeply embedded in our daily lives. From smartphones to sneakers, we are constantly encouraged to consume — not just out of necessity, but often as a form of self-expression or status. The human brain is wired to seek reward, and purchasing items can trigger feelings of accomplishment, autonomy, and even mastery. This psychological response explains why consumers often feel a rush of excitement when accessing new products, especially those marketed as exclusive or limited edition.

However, this motivation to consume can also make us victims of marketing strategies that exploit our desire for identity and purpose. Advertisements often present identical items with slight variations, convincing consumers that each purchase reflects their uniqueness. Over time, this cycle can erode critical thinking and creativity, replacing thoughtful decision-making with impulsive buying.

Consumerism also impacts sustainability. As people consume more, resources are depleted faster, and waste increases. While some consumers are shifting towards more sustainable choices, the overall trend still leans heavily toward convenience and instant gratification. This raises questions about how we can balance economic growth with environmental responsibility.

Ultimately, money may not “talk” in the literal sense, but it certainly influences how we think, feel, and behave. Understanding the psychological and societal effects of consumerism is essential for making informed choices — ones that reflect not just personal desires, but also long-term values and purpose.

Choose the correct answer. Each question is worth 2 marks.

1. What emotion is commonly triggered by purchasing new items?
A) Confusion B) Accomplishment C) Anger
2. How do advertisements often manipulate consumers?
3. **A) By offering free products**
B) By promoting identical items as unique
C) By discouraging purchases
4. What part of the brain is involved in consumer behavior?
A) The reward system B) The digestive system C) The respiratory system
5. What can excessive consumerism erode?
A) Physical strength B) Critical thinking C) Language skills
6. What is one consequence of increased consumption?
A) Improved air quality B) Decreased waste C) Resource depletion
7. What is a growing trend among consumers?
A) Buying more luxury items
B) Choosing sustainable options
C) Avoiding all purchases
8. What does the text suggest about money?
A) It literally speaks B) It influences behavior C) It has no impact

9. What is the overall tone of the text?

- A) Critical and reflective B) Humorous and sarcastic C) Indifferent and neutral**

Reading Passage 7:

Does Money Talk?

In today's fast-paced world, money seems to speak louder than ever. From the latest smartphones to designer clothes, consumers are constantly encouraged to buy more — not always because they need something, but because they are motivated by emotions rather than necessity. Advertising experts know this very well. They design campaigns that appeal to the human brain's reward system, creating excitement and even a sense of accomplishment when people make a purchase.

Studies show that when people buy items they desire, the brain releases dopamine — the same chemical linked to pleasure. This explains why shopping can be addictive. Some consumers become victims of overconsumption, buying things they rarely use and later feeling regret or guilt. On the other hand, sustainable consumerism is becoming a growing movement. People are beginning to ask themselves: *Do I really need this?* and *How was it made?*

Interestingly, consumer behaviour is also shaped by culture and social comparison. Many individuals want to own products identical to those of their friends or celebrities they follow online. This creates a false sense of belonging but reduces autonomy and creativity, as people rely on trends rather than personal choice.

Economists warn that when consumerism grows too quickly, it can harm both individuals and the planet. The economy may expand in the short term, but the long-term effects — such as pollution and resource depletion — can be damaging. True mastery, some argue, lies in learning to consume mindfully. Finding purpose beyond material possessions can lead to greater satisfaction and a healthier balance between spending and well-being.

Questions: Choose the correct answer A, B, or C. Each question = 2 marks

1. What is the main idea of the text?
A) Money controls global politics.
B) Consumerism affects the human brain and behaviour.
C) People no longer care about the economy.
2. According to the text, why do people often buy things they don't need?
A) Because shopping releases dopamine in the brain.
B) Because they want to save money.
C) Because advertisements make products cheaper.
3. The word *victims* in paragraph 2 refers to people who —
A) enjoy shopping for a purpose.
B) lose control of their spending habits.
C) refuse to buy expensive products.
4. What does the text suggest about sustainable consumerism?
A) It focuses on buying more products.

- B) It encourages mindful and responsible purchasing.**
C) It increases pollution and waste.
5. Why do some people want to buy identical items to others?
A) To feel part of a social group. B) To show creativity. C) To save money.
6. What effect does consumerism have on autonomy and creativity?
A) It strengthens them. B) It weakens them. C) It has no effect.
7. What is one negative long-term effect of extreme consumerism mentioned in the text?
A) Cultural diversity. B) Resource depletion and pollution. C) Economic stability.
8. According to the final paragraph, what can bring true satisfaction?
A) Having more money.
B) Following every trend.
C) Finding purpose beyond material possessions.

Reading Passage 8:

Creating a Vision for Your Career

Finding the right career path is more than just *job-hunting*—it's about creating a clear vision for your future. Many young people rush into jobs without understanding what truly motivates them. They may get *distracted* by quick rewards or by following what others do, rather than discovering what makes them feel accomplished and fulfilled.

To create a *long-term career* vision, you first need to *evaluate* your strengths, interests, and values. What are you good at? What problems do you enjoy solving? When you *uncover* your personal motivations, you start to see what kind of work will make you feel successful in the future.

Having a vision doesn't mean everything will go as planned. You are *going to* face challenges, rejections, and changes. However, with a positive attitude, you *can* learn from each experience. Every step teaches you something new about yourself and the world of work.

You *should* also take time to learn from others—teachers, mentors, or professionals who inspire you. Their advice *can* help you see possibilities you may not have noticed before. Remember that success is not only about earning money but also about finding purpose.

Use your *leisure time* to explore your interests, volunteer, or take online courses. These experiences *are going to* make your profile more *unique* and show employers that you are *motivated* and proactive. The most *powerful* thing you can do for your future career is to believe in your potential and keep improving yourself.

Questions (2 marks each – Total 16 marks)

1. What is the main idea of the text?
- a) How to earn more money quickly
 - b) The importance of having a clear vision for your career
 - c) Ways to apply for jobs effectively

2. According to the text, what often distracts young people from building a long-term vision?
 - a) Focusing only on quick rewards
 - b) Seeking advice from mentors
 - c) Taking online courses
3. What does the writer suggest you should evaluate when planning your career?
 - a) The salaries of popular jobs
 - b) Your strengths, interests, and values
 - c) The opinions of your friends
4. What attitude does the author encourage readers to have toward challenges?
 - a) Avoid them completely
 - b) Learn from them
 - c) Blame others for them
5. The mood of the text can best be described as:
 - a) Critical and negative
 - b) Encouraging and optimistic
 - c) Serious and fearful
6. What does the author imply about leisure time?
 - a) It should always be used for rest
 - b) It can be used to explore and develop skills
 - c) It is unimportant for career development
7. Which of the following sentences uses the future tense correctly?
 - a) You going learn new things.
 - b) You are going to learn new things.
 - c) You are learn new things.
8. Which modal verb expresses advice in the text?
 - a) Can
 - b) Should
 - c) Might

Reading Passage 8:

Creating a Vision for Your Career

Finding the right job isn't just about sending out resumes—it's about knowing where you're going. When you create a vision for your career, you give yourself a powerful advantage. You're going to make smarter choices, stay motivated, and uncover opportunities that match your goals.

Start by evaluating what makes you unique. What accomplishments are you proud of? What tasks make you feel energized, and which ones leave you distracted? These clues help you uncover your strengths and guide your approach. For example, if you enjoy solving problems, you might thrive in engineering or business. If you feel motivated by helping others, a career in education or healthcare could be a great fit.

Your leisure time can also reveal valuable insights. Do you spend weekends organizing events, designing graphics, or writing stories? These interests can point to careers in planning, design, or media. You should consider what kind of work environment suits you—do you prefer quiet focus or lively teamwork?

Once you've created a clear vision, you can tailor your job search. You're going to feel more confident when you know what you're aiming for. Employers often look for candidates who show direction and purpose. You can adjust your vision as you grow, but having one helps you stay on track.

Remember, job-hunting isn't just about finding any job—it's about building a long-term career that fits your values and strengths. With a thoughtful approach, you can turn your goals into reality.

Circle the correct answer. Each question is worth 2 marks.

1. What is the main idea of the text?
A) Job-hunting is only about sending resumes
B) Creating a career vision helps guide your job search
C) Employers prefer short-term workers
2. What should you evaluate when creating a career vision?
A) Your favorite movies
B) Your strengths and accomplishments
C) Your social media posts
3. What does the author suggest about leisure time?
A) It's unrelated to career planning
B) It can reveal career interests
C) It should be used for job applications
4. What tone does the author use throughout the text?
A) Encouraging and thoughtful **B) Humorous and casual** **C) Critical and demanding**
5. What kind of work environment should you consider?
A) One with free snacks **B) One that matches your personality** **C) One with the highest salary**

6. Which modal verb is used to give advice in the text?
A) Can **B) Should** **C) Might**
7. What does the phrase “tailor your job search” mean?
A) Apply for every job you see
B) Adjust your search to fit your goals
C) Ask others to find jobs for you
8. What attitude does the author express toward career planning?
A) It’s unnecessary for most people
B) It’s a powerful and helpful process
C) It’s only useful for creative jobs







