

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الملف نماذج اختبار قراءة وفهم النصوص متبوعة بالإجابات

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روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر على تلغرام

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثالث

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Maze Test

Read the following text and underline the correct answer from the phrases/words between brackets.

Chess **1** (has called - is called - would call) the game of kings. It has been around for a long time. People have been playing it for over 500 years. Chess is a game **2** (which – when – who) is based on an even older game from India. The chess we play today is from Europe.

Chess is a two-player game. One player uses the white pieces **3** (who – when – while) the other uses the black pieces. **4** (Both – All – Each) piece moves in a special way. One piece is called the king. Each player has one. The players take turns **5** (moving – to move – are moving) their pieces. **6** (Whether – While – If) a player lands on a piece, he or she takes it. The game ends **7** (after - when – while) someone loses their king. There are **8** (a little - a few – much) more rules, **9** (although – so – yet) those are the basics. The faster the player thinks, **10** (the best -the better – the good) opportunity to win.

Some people think that chess is **11** (too – very – much) more than a game. **12** (Using – To use – Used) their brains, player get their minds stronger. They take their time. They think about **13** (which – when – what) will happen next. **14** (Being – Been – Be) very useful in life and in chess, prediction is an important skill.

You don't always have lots of time to think when **15** (playing – played – play) chess. There is a type of chess with short time limits. It's called blitz chess. In blitz chess, each player gets ten minutes **16** (so as to – in order – in order that) he can use for the whole game. Your clock runs during your turn. You hit the time clock after your move. This stops your clock. **17** (Also it starts - It also starts - It starts also) the other player's clock. If you run out of time, you **18** (lose – are lose – have lost). Games of blitz chess are fast-paced.

Chess is not just for people. Computers have been playing chess since the 1970s. At first, they did not play well. They made mistakes. **19** (For - As – When) time went on, they grew stronger. In 1997, a computer beat the best player in the world for the first time. It was a computer called Deep Blue. Deep Blue was big. It took up a whole room. By 2006 a cell phone **20** (had beaten - has beaten - beat) the best players in the world. Chess sure has come a long way. Don't you think so?

Maze Test

Read the following text and underline the correct answer from the phrases/words between brackets.

1. Money is one of 1 (the most – the more – most) important inventions in human history. It helps people 2 (whom - who – which) do not know or trust each other to trade. 3 (Even though - Unless - If not) you have enough money, you can go into a store and walk out with a candy bar. The store owner does not need to know or trust you. They only need to count your money. This is a pretty big deal if you think about it.
2. 4 (When – After – Before) money, most exchange was based on credit and debt. Imagine that you were part of an ancient tribe 5 (and – also – as well) had an extra pair of shoes. If your tribe mate Joshua needed shoes, you 6 (may – can – might) give him your extra ones. Joshua would then be in debt to you. He would owe you one. Later, your family might be starving in the depths of winter. You might 7 (have had – had – have) no success hunting, and Joshua might share some of his food with you.
3. The credit and debt system served humans well for 8 (much – many – all) of time. Our minds are good at remembering favors and who owes whom. The problem with this system is 9 (which - that – those) it requires trust. I need to know the reputation of the person to 10 (who – whom – whose) I am lending. I need to trust that he or she will repay me. Otherwise, we cannot trade. It's easy 11 (trust - to trust – to trusting) our tribe mate Joshua. We know him. We are familiar with his reputation. 12(Thus – Despite – Duet to) what about those from the tribe across the sea? Do we trust them? Probably not. At least not enough to give them our shoes on credit. After all, we don't even know them.
4. Streisand tried to suppress something on the Internet. 13 (To try – Trying – Being try) to hide information from people on the Internet often creates greater interest. This social phenomenon is now known 14 (like – so – as) the Streisand effect. When people feel that information is being kept from them, this motivates them to access it. Almost 15 (no – not – neither) one wanted to view photos of Streisand's home, 16 (before – when – until) they learned that she didn't want them to see it.
5. A society that does not have money cannot grow very large. It's hard 17 (maintain – to maintain – maintaining) relationships with 18 (much – many – more) than 150 or 200 people. Reputational systems of exchange fail as groups grow larger. The need for money develops.
6. Imagine that you were a soldier living in a Roman army camp in the 1st century. Thousands of men and women live alongside you. Many are soldiers. Some are nurses or physicians. Others are merchants, farmers, or cooks. Let's say that you needed a blacksmith to repair your armor. The blacksmith doesn't know you. 19 (Even though – Even if – Though) he or she did, you might die in the next battle. The blacksmith cannot trust you to repay your debts. But the blacksmith does not need to trust you. You are paid in gold and silver coins. You can trade coins with strangers for 20 (whenever – whatever – however) goods or services you desire.

Reading Comprehension

Text 1

Read the following text and select the correct answer from A, B or C.

- A) All kinds of different tools which come in use to help in distributing and circulating information and entertainment to the public come under the term of mass media. In other words, everything including radio, newspapers, cable, television and theatre are parts of mass media. These tools include exchanging opinions and public involvement.
- B) Mass media, modes (or, less commonly, a single mode) of mass communication whereby information, opinion, advocacy, propaganda, advertising, artwork, entertainment, and other forms of expression are **conveyed** to a very large audience. In this, the most general, sense of the term, mass media have included print, radio, television, film, video, audio recording, and the Internet—in particular, the World Wide Web and Internet-based social media.
- C) The term mass media is also used to refer collectively to types of public or private organizations that produce or distribute particular forms of expression through such modes, including newspapers and wire services, periodicals, book publishers, libraries, radio and television networks, movie studios, and record companies.
- D) Notably, since the late 20th century the Internet as a mode of mass communication has come to provide alternative platforms for mass media organizations that were once restricted to earlier-established technologies. It is now common, for example, for newspapers, periodicals, and books to be published on the Web or through Web-based applications (indeed, some publishing companies have abandoned the print medium altogether) and for musical recordings, television programs, and films to be accessible on individual websites or through dedicated streaming services.
- E) Finally, in the United States another common referent of mass media is the group of mostly private corporations that publish or broadcast news and news commentary for a nationwide audience. Mass media in that sense have often been criticized, collectively and individually, for alleged liberal or conservative bias in their reporting on important political, economic, and social issues.

Questions

- 1. The text mainly discusses the
 - A. types and definition of mass media
 - B. mass media then and now
 - C. mass media users
- 2. Mass media's main purpose to
 - A. criticizing writers and politicians
 - B. transfer knowledge among people
 - C. producing particular forms of expressions

3. The underlined word '**conveyed**' (paragraph B) almost means.....
- A. communicated
 - B. produced
 - C. shared
4. It can be inferred that mass media hasby introducing the Internet.
- A. become weaker
 - B. increased audience
 - C. become more common
5. The term mass media refers to -----.
- A. spread expressions
 - B. sharing knowledge
 - C. exchanging trade
6. New platforms of mass media have been ----- the Internet.
- A. omitted
 - B. changed
 - C. introduced
7. Due to publishing on webs, some printing companies have -----.
- A. stopped printing
 - B. changed their clients
 - C. increased their production
8. It can be implied that public has -----.
- A. reported social issues
 - B. new media to criticise governments
 - C. been able to express own opinion freely

A / B / A / C / B / C / A / C

Reading Comprehension

Text 2

Read the following text and select the correct answer from A, B or C.

- A) I often wonder about my future as I am about to finish my schooling. There are a number of questions in my mind, and the one which mostly revolves around my mind is which profession I should choose. It is difficult for me to make a choice because I am aware that the decision will impact my entire life. I always dream of a profession that I can enjoy, that brings a challenge to me and satisfies me. I believe in a job that is like a hobby for me. I just don't want to do the job to make money. Instead, I want to love my profession and duty. Also, my job should be such that I **contribute** to society and help people.
- B) From my childhood, I always wanted to treat people and cure their diseases. So, to fulfil this dream of becoming a doctor, I have some future plans. Firstly, I have to complete my secondary schooling. Then, I have to complete my higher secondary education, and thereafter, I would like to study in a prestigious medical college and later become a doctor.
- C) Studying medical science takes a long time. It is a difficult course and requires a tremendous amount of hard work and patience. I hope that I will be able to meet all the challenges and complete my studies well. After the completion of my studies, I would like to work in a hospital, so I can make my dream come true.
- D) During my studies, I will have to work on different biology projects. The experience of working on these projects will give me insight into science and help me in becoming a good doctor. In addition, I also have to develop patience and diligence. During the summer vacations, I will have to work under a good doctor as an assistant nurse. It will help me to get real-life experience of how doctors work. Moreover, the learning will help me to deal with patients, nurses, doctors and staff of the hospital. It will be the best kickstart for my career as a future medical student.
- E) As for now, I am focusing on my studies and looking forward to completing my schooling. I do have a future plan for my family. But, before that, I would like to travel the world. I want to visit different countries like America, Finland and London and travel to all the continents. After finishing my education and going on a world trip, I would like to settle down in my life. So, I will get married and would love to have a small family. I would like to have a small home in a natural and calm place where I can live and enjoy with my family.

Questions

1. The best title for the text is
 - A. fulfilling duties
 - B. achieving own dreams
 - C. achieving parents' wants

2. The writer's preferred career is the one that
 - A. suits his skill
 - B. is challenging
 - C. is of high wages
3. The underlined word '**contribute**' (paragraph A) almost means.....
 - A. help
 - B. take
 - C. produce
4. It can be inferred that doctor's job is the job of -----.
 - A. wealth
 - B. celebrity
 - C. humanity
5. To become a doctor, a student should be -----.
 - A. hardworking and patient
 - B. trained on poor patients
 - C. wealthy and healthy
6. A major subject a student at medial college is -----.
 - A. maths
 - B. biology
 - C. physics
7. To succeed as a doctor, new graduates should be trained under supervision -----.
 - A. other colleagues
 - B. experienced doctors
 - C. university management
8. It can be implied that the writer dreams to have a -----life.
 - A. normal
 - B. special
 - C. challenging

B / B / A / C / A / B / B / A

Reading Comprehension

Text 3

Read the following text and select the correct answer from A, B or C.

- A) It's a truism that most of us want to live long, happy, successful, and healthy lives. Unfortunately, in our pursuit of success we often take shortcuts with our health up suffering from various ailments and disabilities that we could have avoided. Though many of us live stressful, demanding lives, with just a little modification here and there, we can develop habits that will help us live healthier and more productive lives.
- B) Regular exercise is probably the closest we can get to a **fountain** of youth. Regular exercise helps control weight, maintain healthy body, and reduces risk of heart disease and diabetes. It is suggested 30 minutes of exercise, 5-6 days a week giving your body one day to rest and recover. The exercise doesn't have to be a hard type experience. It could be something as simple as a 30-minute walk which can work wonders for your health and literally add years to your life.
- C) People who have breakfast tend to take in more vitamins and minerals and less fat and cholesterol. Eating things that are high in fibre and proteins keeps you feeling full and energized. These include whole-grain cereals and breads, low-fat milk, fruit, and yogurt. This habit includes such things as eating more fruit and nuts and avoiding sugary drinks and snacks. Be cautious of artificial sweeteners. A study found that artificial sweeteners may be associated with an increased risk of obesity, long-term weight gain, diabetes, high blood pressure and heart disease.
- D) Getting the proper amount of water is extremely important as every cell, tissue, and organ in our bodies needs water. Traditionally we are told we need enough water daily, an amount that is never been substantiated medically.
- E) Sleep is crucial to our wellbeing. As we sleep, the brain clears away the debris of the day's work while resetting and restoring nerve networks so that they can function fully when we wake. We all know the most common effects caused by the lack of sleep is tiredness and lack of focus. But the consequences of sleep deprivation may go far beyond the well-known, and have possibly long-lasting effects on your brain. To avoid potential threats, develop the habit of getting a solid 7-9 hours of sleep.
- F) To conclude, the list of healthy habits is virtually endless. We think these suggestions will lead you to a healthier life, but you need to be true to yourself. Find the healthy habits that work for you, whether they're ours or from others, and stick with them!

Questions

1. The best title for the text is
 - A. increasing longevity
 - B. impacts of lack of sleep
 - C. enjoying life with healthy habits

2. Due to stressful life, people need to
A. get relax
B. follow proper healthy habits
C. conduct others for health habits
3. The underlined word '**fountain**' (paragraph A) almost means.....
A. source
B. device
C. price
4. Proper exercise enables people to -----.
A. live happily
B. avoid aliments
C. reduce longevity
5. It can be inferred that people with sedentary could become -----.
A. productive
B. serious
C. sick
6. The writer recommends -----.
A. healthy food habits
B. becoming vegetarians
C. increasing sweeteners
7. Unless getting enough water, cells would become -----.
A. dry
B. lack
C. dead
8. It can be implied that the writer believes that a person must -----.
A. be self- familiar on how to be healthy
B. conduct a nutrition to become healthy
C. follow any habit that makes him healthy

C / B / A / B / C / A / A / C