

نماذج اختبار Exam Reading نص قرائي المسار المتقدم



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: مدرسة الشروق

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

أوراق عمل Grammar Practice المسار العام بدون الحل

1

حل أوراق عمل Writing كتابة موضوع Jobs المسار العام

2

أوراق عمل practice Maze المسار المتقدم بدون الحل

3

أوراق عمل عامة الوحدة التاسعة متبوعة بالإجابات المسار العام

4

عرض بوربوينت ملزمة امتحانية نهائية مع تدريبات محلولة المسار المتقدم

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Class: 12AC

Name:

Pollution has become one of the most pressing environmental issues of our time. It affects the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the land we rely on for food and shelter. Pollution refers to the introduction of harmful substances or products into the environment, and it can have serious consequences for both humans and wildlife. Although some pollution occurs naturally—such as from volcanic eruptions or forest fires—most of it is caused by human activities.

The three most common types of pollution are **air pollution**, **water pollution**, and **land pollution**. **Air pollution** is mainly caused by emissions from vehicles, factories, and the burning of fossil fuels like coal and oil. These activities release harmful gases and particles into the atmosphere, which can lead to respiratory problems, cardiovascular diseases, and contribute to climate change through the buildup of greenhouse gases.

Water pollution occurs when waste products, chemicals, or other contaminants enter bodies of water such as rivers, lakes, and oceans. Common sources include industrial waste, agricultural runoff containing pesticides and fertilizers, and untreated sewage. Polluted water not only harms aquatic life but also threatens human health, especially in communities that rely on natural water sources for drinking and washing.

Land pollution is often the result of poor waste disposal practices. When garbage, especially non-biodegradable materials like plastics, is not properly managed, it accumulates in landfills or is dumped in open areas. This can lead to the contamination of soil and nearby water supplies, making the land unsuitable for farming and posing a danger to animals and people alike.

Pollution has wide-reaching effects. Environmentally, it can damage ecosystems, reduce biodiversity, and accelerate climate change. Economically, pollution increases healthcare costs, reduces agricultural productivity, and lowers the appeal of tourist destinations. Socially, it disproportionately affects poorer communities, which often lack the resources to protect themselves from its impacts.

However, solutions to pollution exist. Governments can enforce environmental regulations to limit emissions, improve waste management systems, and promote sustainable practices. Individuals can also play a vital role by reducing their use of plastic, recycling materials, using public transport, and supporting clean energy alternatives like solar or wind power.

Education is equally important. When people understand how their actions contribute to pollution, they are more likely to adopt environmentally friendly habits. Awareness campaigns, school programs, and community initiatives can help encourage positive change and create a culture of environmental responsibility.



In summary, pollution is a major global concern with serious health, environmental, and economic implications. While the problem is complex, it is not impossible to solve. Through a combination of government action, personal responsibility, and education, we can work toward a cleaner, healthier planet for current and future generations.

1. What is pollution?

- A. A type of weather pattern B. The release of harmful substances into the environment
C. A method of cleaning the air D. A natural disaster

2. What causes most pollution today?

- A. Natural disasters B. Solar activity C. Human activities D. Animal migration

3. Which activity does not contribute to air pollution?

- A. Driving petrol-powered cars B. Burning fossil fuels C. Using wind power
D. Factory emissions

4. What is a health effect of air pollution?

- A. Stronger bones B. Respiratory problems C. Improved vision D. Better memory

5. What often causes water pollution?

- A. Solar energy use B. Clean rivers C. Industrial waste and agricultural chemicals
D. Wind turbines

6. How does water pollution affect communities?

- A. It improves sanitation B. It provides cleaner water C. It threatens public health
D. It increases fish populations

7. What is a result of land pollution?

- A. Contaminated farmland B. Increased forest areas C. Healthier soil D. More wildlife

8. Why is plastic a major contributor to land pollution?

- A. It breaks down quickly B. It helps plants grow C. It is non-biodegradable
D. It improves soil quality

9. What is one way individuals can help reduce pollution?

- A. Drive more B. Use plastic bags C. Support renewable energy D. Burn garbage

10. Why is education important in addressing pollution?

- A. It leads to more pollution B. It informs people how to contribute positively
C. It has no impact D. It discourages clean habits



11. Why are low-income communities more affected by pollution?

- A. They live in forests B. They have more factories C. They often lack clean water and medical services
D. They pollute more

12. What might happen if governments do not regulate pollution?

- A. Pollution levels will decrease naturally B. People will stop polluting on their own
C. The environment will face more damage D. Renewable energy will become more popular

13. Why is using public transport helpful in reducing pollution?

- A. It increases gas use B. It reduces the number of vehicles on the road
C. It creates more emissions D. It wastes fuel

14. What can happen to tourist areas affected by pollution?

- A. They become more attractive B. They lose visitors and income
C. They become cleaner D. They gain more animals

15. Why does pollution increase healthcare costs?

- A. It makes people healthier B. More people need treatment for pollution-related illnesses
C. It reduces the number of hospitals D. It helps people live longer

16. What can be assumed about the long-term effects of ignoring pollution?

- A. Pollution will fix itself over time B. The environment and human health will suffer increasingly
C. Factories will stop polluting on their own D. Pollution will stay at the same level

17. Why might enforcing environmental laws be challenging in some countries?

- A. Everyone supports strict environmental policies B. Pollution is not seen as a problem
C. Some governments may lack resources or political will D. All countries have the same laws

18. What is likely to happen if people become more aware of how their actions impact the environment?

- A. They will ignore the problem B. They will continue to pollute
C. They may change their behavior to reduce pollution D. They will wait for others to act first

19. Why is switching to renewable energy a long-term solution for pollution?

- A. It creates more plastic waste B. It depends on fossil fuel use
C. It reduces harmful emissions over time D. It increases industrial waste

20. What does the article suggest about personal responsibility in reducing pollution?

- A. Individuals cannot make a difference B. Only governments should act
C. Everyone has a role to play in solving the problem D. Personal actions are unimportant



Class: 12AD

Name:.....

Diseases have affected human life throughout history, from ancient plagues to modern pandemics. They can spread quickly, affect millions, and cause serious health, economic, and social problems. A disease is any condition that negatively affects the normal functioning of the body or mind. Some diseases are mild and temporary, while others can be severe or even fatal.

Diseases are usually categorized as **infectious** or **non-infectious**. **Infectious diseases** are caused by microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites. They can spread from one person to another through air, water, food, or direct contact. Examples include influenza, tuberculosis, and COVID-19. These diseases often spread faster in crowded or unsanitary conditions, which is why they are more common in areas with poor healthcare systems.

Non-infectious diseases, also known as chronic or lifestyle diseases, are not spread from person to person. They often develop slowly and last a long time. Common causes include poor diet, lack of exercise, smoking, and genetics. Examples are diabetes, heart disease, and cancer. These diseases are more common in developed countries where people live longer and often have less physically active lifestyles.

Modern medicine has made great progress in diagnosing and treating many diseases. Vaccines, antibiotics, and advanced surgical techniques have saved millions of lives. However, challenges still exist. Some infectious diseases are becoming harder to treat because of antibiotic resistance, and new viruses continue to emerge. Meanwhile, the number of people suffering from chronic diseases is rising due to unhealthy habits and aging populations.

Diseases do not only affect individuals—they also have a large impact on society. When many people are sick, hospitals become overcrowded, workplaces lose productivity, and economies suffer. In poorer regions, children may miss school due to illness, and families may struggle with medical costs. Global travel can also help diseases spread faster than ever before, making international cooperation important in disease prevention and control.

Preventing disease is often more effective than treating it. Good hygiene, regular exercise, a balanced diet, vaccinations, and regular medical check-ups can help reduce the risk.

Governments and organizations play a crucial role by promoting public health campaigns, investing in healthcare systems, and ensuring access to clean water and proper sanitation.

Education is key to fighting disease. When people understand how diseases spread and how they can protect themselves, they are more likely to adopt healthier habits. Schools, the media, and community programs can all help raise awareness and encourage preventive action.

In conclusion, diseases remain one of the biggest challenges facing the world. Both infectious and non-infectious diseases cause suffering and can affect people of all ages and backgrounds. While medical science continues to advance, personal responsibility, public education, and global cooperation are all essential in reducing the impact of disease on individuals and society.

1. What is a disease?

- A. A medical tool B. A health improvement technique
C. A condition that affects normal body or mind function D. A type of exercise

2. What causes infectious diseases?

- A. Air pollution B. Lack of exercise C. Microorganisms like bacteria and viruses
D. Loud noise

3. Which of the following is a non-infectious disease?

- A. Influenza B. Tuberculosis C. COVID-19 D. Diabetes

4. How can infectious diseases spread?

- A. Only through food B. Through direct contact, air, water, or food
C. By thinking negatively D. Only through hospitals

5. What is one reason infectious diseases spread quickly in some areas?

- A. Good healthcare B. High hygiene standards C. Poor sanitation and overcrowding
D. Use of hand sanitizer

6. What has helped reduce the death rate from many diseases?

- A. Video games B. Herbal tea C. Modern medicine and technology D. Climate change

7. What is a growing challenge in treating infectious diseases?

- A. Bacteria are becoming less harmful B. People refuse to travel C. Antibiotic resistance
D. Too much exercise

8. What do chronic diseases usually result from?

- A. Catching a virus B. Lack of education C. Lifestyle choices and genetics
D. Breathing clean air

9. What impact can widespread disease have on a country?

- A. Improved economy B. Reduced productivity and increased medical costs
C. More school attendance D. Increased travel

10. What can help prevent many diseases?

- A. Ignoring symptoms B. Watching TV C. Good hygiene, healthy diet, and vaccinations
D. Drinking sugary drinks



11. Why might developed countries have higher rates of chronic diseases?

- A. They have less access to food B. People live longer and may be less active
C. They lack clean water D. Their hospitals are closed

12. What could happen if public health education is not provided?

- A. People will be healthier B. Disease prevention will improve C. People may continue harmful habits
D. People will invent new medicines

13. Why is global cooperation important in disease prevention?

- A. Diseases do not affect everyone B. Illness can easily cross borders due to travel
C. Only rich countries have diseases D. Medicine is the same everywhere

14. Why might treating diseases be more expensive than preventing them?

- A. Prevention costs more equipment B. Medicine is always cheap
C. Prevention reduces the number of sick people needing expensive care
D. Prevention requires more doctors

15. What does the article suggest about personal habits and disease?

- A. They have little effect B. They can significantly influence health C. They only matter for athletes
D. They are not related to illness

16. Why might people in poorer regions suffer more from disease?

- A. They have more doctors B. They avoid unhealthy food C. They may lack clean water and healthcare access
D. They travel often

17. Why is education about hygiene important in schools?

- A. Children never get sick B. It builds awareness and healthy habits early
C. It saves time D. It reduces test scores

18. Why is it hard to control new viruses?

- A. They are easy to predict B. They are already fully understood
C. They emerge unexpectedly and can spread quickly D. They are not serious

19. Why might a family go into debt due to illness?

- A. They save too much B. Medical costs can be very high
C. They visit the park often D. They buy healthy food

20. What does the article imply about the future of disease prevention?

- A. It is hopeless B. It depends only on doctors
C. It requires a mix of science, education, and personal effort
D. It will happen without action



Class: 12AE

Name:

Culture is a complex and dynamic system that shapes the identity of individuals and communities. It encompasses a wide range of human activities, beliefs, values, customs, and artistic expressions. While often associated with traditions, festivals, or language, culture goes much deeper—it influences how people think, interact, solve problems, and interpret the world around them.

Every society possesses its own unique culture, developed over centuries through historical experiences, religious practices, social norms, and geographical influences. Culture is not inherited biologically but is passed down through social learning. From childhood, people internalize cultural behaviors by observing family members, participating in rituals, and being educated in schools and communities.

Although cultures vary widely, they serve similar purposes. They provide individuals with a sense of belonging, identity, and security. Cultural systems also offer frameworks for understanding morality, justice, and appropriate behavior. For example, in some cultures, direct eye contact is a sign of confidence, while in others, it may be viewed as disrespectful. Recognizing such differences is essential in avoiding miscommunication, especially in multicultural environments.

In our increasingly globalized world, cultures are no longer isolated. Technology, international travel, trade, and media have accelerated cultural exchange. This phenomenon, often referred to as **cultural globalization**, has both positive and negative effects. On one hand, it promotes understanding, cooperation, and appreciation of diversity. On the other hand, it can lead to the erosion of local traditions, languages, and identities as dominant global cultures become more influential.

The concept of **cultural diversity** is now more important than ever. Diverse societies—those that welcome and integrate people from various cultural backgrounds—tend to be more innovative, resilient, and socially rich. However, managing cultural diversity requires mutual respect, open-mindedness, and effective communication. When cultural differences are misunderstood or dismissed, they can lead to stereotypes, prejudice, or conflict.

One challenge in preserving culture is **cultural homogenization**, the process by which local customs and identities are overshadowed by mainstream global trends. For example, international fast-food chains and popular entertainment often spread the norms of one culture across borders, sometimes at the expense of regional heritage. To combat this, many governments and organizations actively promote cultural education, support indigenous art, and protect historical sites. UNESCO, for instance, identifies and safeguards **Intangible Cultural Heritage**, such as traditional music, craftsmanship, and oral storytelling.

Despite efforts to maintain distinct cultural identities, hybrid cultures—blending elements from multiple traditions—are also emerging. This can be seen in multicultural cities where people celebrate a variety of holidays, enjoy international cuisines, and speak multiple languages. Such cultural fusion can be enriching, but it also demands ongoing dialogue and sensitivity to prevent cultural appropriation or misunderstanding.

In essence, culture is both a personal and collective experience. It shapes worldviews, behavior, and emotional connections, while also serving as a bridge between people. To thrive in a global society, individuals must not only understand their own cultural background but also seek to appreciate and learn from others. Promoting cultural literacy—an awareness of and sensitivity to different cultural perspectives—is key to building inclusive and harmonious communities.

1. What is culture primarily described as in the article?
A. A government system B. A set of inherited genes C. A shared system of beliefs, customs, and expressions D. A new global trend
2. How is culture passed from generation to generation?
A. Through genetic inheritance B. Through political systems
C. Through observation, education, and participation D. Through weather and geography
3. What is cultural globalization?
A. The disappearance of technology B. The return to ancient customs
C. The global spread and mixing of cultural practices D. A form of political union
4. What is one example of a cultural difference mentioned in the text?
A. The use of smartphones B. Styles of clothing C. The meaning of eye contact
D. The price of food
5. Why is cultural awareness important in multicultural environments?
A. To help people ignore traditions B. To promote one dominant culture
C. To avoid misunderstandings and promote respect D. To prevent people from traveling
6. What is cultural homogenization?
A. The celebration of local culture B. The blending of musical styles
C. The loss of cultural uniqueness due to global trends D. The rise of traditional food
7. How does UNESCO help preserve culture?
A. By removing cultural differences B. By developing new languages
C. By protecting intangible cultural heritage D. By standardizing education globally

8. What are hybrid cultures?
A. Cultures that resist change B. Cultures that are geographically isolated
C. Cultures that blend elements of various traditions D. Cultures that speak only one language
9. What do culturally diverse societies tend to demonstrate, according to the article?
A. More economic problems B. Less creativity and flexibility
C. Greater innovation and social richness D. Less need for communication
10. What is cultural literacy?
A. Memorizing world history B. Mastering a second language C. Being aware of and respectful toward different cultures D. Studying literature from only one region
11. What can be inferred about cultural misunderstanding?
A. It's always caused by language barriers B. It only happens during travel C. It may arise when people make assumptions based on their own norms
D. It is rarely a serious issue
12. Why might some people feel uneasy about cultural globalization?
A. It increases the cost of travel B. It promotes only local traditions
C. It can threaten the uniqueness of smaller cultures D. It limits international friendships
13. What is the likely reason governments support indigenous art and traditions?
A. To increase tax revenues B. To prepare people for war
C. To preserve identity and heritage D. To reduce tourism
14. Based on the article, why is celebrating multiple holidays in a city an example of hybrid culture?
A. Because it shows traditional values are rejected B. Because it reflects a rejection of global culture
C. Because it shows blending of traditions from different backgrounds
D. Because it confuses national identities

15. Justify your answer for question 14:

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