

نموذج اختبار تجريبي Exam Mock 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
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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Mohammed Ahmed

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 الأول

حل كراسة تدريبية مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار المتقدم

1

حل مراجعة نهائية Revision Final وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار العام

2

اختبار كتابي تجريبي Exam Mock Writing المسار المتقدم متبوع بالحل

3

نموذج اختبار تجريبي وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار العام

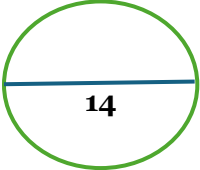
4

مراجعة نهائية Revision Final وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار المتقدم

5

Part 1 – A – Vocabulary

Read the text and choose the correct answer for each gap.


14

Twins have always fascinated scientists because of the questions they raise about human development. Many twins share deep family (1) _____, connecting them to their heritage and history. Some twins are so (2) _____ in appearance that even family members can mix them up. When twins are separated at birth and later (3) _____, the event is often very emotional and (4) _____ in their lives. These reunions sometimes happen (5) _____ adoption or other family circumstances. Scientists study twins to explore which characteristics are (6) _____, meaning passed from parents, and which develop from experience. For many, the (7) _____ of meeting a long-lost sibling is unforgettable and can lead to a lifelong bond.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A) roots | B) chemicals | C) peers |
| 2. A) natural | B) heritable | C) identical |
| 3. A) were identified | B) were reunited | C) were thrilled |
| 4. A) heritable | B) identical | C) significant |
| 5. A) knowledge | B) due to | C) powerful |
| 6. A) significant | B) heritable | C) identical |
| 7. A) genetics | B) behavior | C) thrill |

Part 1 – B – Grammar

Read the text and choose the correct answer for each gap.

14

As more people move to cities, urbanization changes the way we live, work, and travel. If city planning (1) _____ consider green areas, parks will vanish, and air quality gets worse. City leaders (2) _____ develop programs to create more (3) _____ gardens on building tops, which help reduce city heat and make neighborhoods more pleasant. If public transportation (4) _____ to be overcrowded, more people will drive cars, leading to more pollution. Planners (5) _____ install (6) _____ systems to catch and store rain for watering plants and cleaning streets. If communities decline to support these initiatives, the city (7) _____ serious issues, such as higher temperatures, noise, and health issues. However, the advantages outweigh the bad effects. With cooperation, urban spaces can remain comfortable and green.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A) doesn't | B) don't | C) won't |
| 2. A) should | B) can | C) must |
| 3. A) rooftop | B) toproof | C) roofstops |
| 4. A) remains | B) will remain | C) remained |
| 5. A) can | B) must | C) might |
| 6. A) waterrain | B) rainwater | C) rainwatered |
| 7. A) faces | B) will face | C) would face |

Part 2 – Reading 1

Read the text and choose the correct answer A,B or C.

The Truth About Multitasking

For years, people have believed that being able to **multitask** is a sign of productivity and clever time management. Many workers, especially in modern offices, feel proud of their ability to handle emails, attend meetings, and plan projects all at once. This creates the **impression** that running several things simultaneously makes someone more **competent** and efficient. However, most **research** in psychology and neuroscience tells a very different story. Scientists now claim that, except for a **rare exception**, the human brain is not structured to perform multiple cognitive tasks effectively at the same time.

Studies in **computer-based** environments have shown how splitting attention drastically lowers performance. In one experiment, **participants** were asked to **memorize** lists of words while responding to chat messages and phone calls. The results indicated that their **memory skills** declined, and they were slower to **solve** simple problems compared to those focusing on one activity at a time. The brain does not really handle several tasks simultaneously—it just switches rapidly between them. This switching creates the illusion of productivity, but, in fact, it becomes extremely **inefficient**.

Furthermore, the constant demand for divided **concentration** makes work more **stressful** than it should be. People experience fatigue, confusion, and reduced creativity after long periods of constant switching. The mental effort required to keep track of multiple things can lead to mistakes that take extra time to correct. Over time, this pattern damages both performance and well-being, often without people realizing it.

Experts emphasize that training the brain to focus on one task may actually improve performance. Deep work and short breaks can restore attention and help individuals process information more effectively. In short, doing less at one time can help you achieve more in the long run. True productivity does not mean constant motion but rather purpose and clarity in each moment of work.

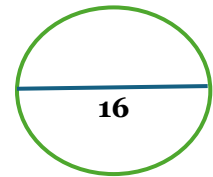
1. **What does the text MAINLY describe?**
 - a) focusing on one task is often more effective than multitasking.
 - b) why we should avoid multitasking and its negative effects
 - c) How we can make multitasking very effective
2. **The term “rare exception” is used to imply that_____**
 - a) Most people enjoy trying to multitask.
 - b) Very few people can multitask successfully.
 - c) Not many workers avoid multitasking.
3. **In paragraph 2, “illusion” most nearly refers to:**
 - a) False appearance
 - b) Surprising reward
 - c) Real problem
4. **How would you describe the writer’s attitude toward multitasking?**
 - a) Supportive, claiming it helps people become creative faster.
 - b) Neutral, because sometimes multitasking can be useful.
 - c) Skeptical, since evidence shows it reduces performance.
5. **Based on the passage, what connection exists between concentration and stress?**
 - a) Stress makes people better at multitasking.
 - b) Poor concentration makes tasks more stressful.
 - c) More concentration guarantees perfect results.
6. **According to the research described, what happened to the participants who tried to multitask?**
 - a) Their creativity and completing tasks grew under pressure.
 - b) Their ability to memorize increased and performed better.
 - c) Their memory performance decreased and they worked more slowly.
7. **Which detail best highlights how multitasking is inefficient?**
 - a) Switching between tasks slows progress and causes mistakes.
 - b) Some people enjoy working on several projects at once.
 - c) Processing information quickly helps performance.

8. **What does the text say about productivity and focus?**

- a) Productivity depends mostly on using the latest technology.
- b) Concentration is unrelated to productivity levels.
- c) Productivity grows when people focus deeply on one task.

Part 3 – Reading 2

Read the text and choose the correct answer A,B or C.



Population growth is forcing changes worldwide, especially in the rise of expansive urban centers now known as **megacities**. As **urbanization** accelerates, millions of people leave their **rural** hometowns and **migrate** to cities seeking better work, education, and healthcare. These once modest towns have transformed into global giants, attracting both opportunity and difficulties for their millions of **dwellers**. While some cities are **thriving** thanks to innovation and new job markets, others struggle to cope with the mounting pressure on their systems.

Many megacities grow on the foundation of **manufacturing**, which pulls workers from agricultural regions and stimulates the local economy. However, the rapid influx of new residents tests the limits of existing **infrastructure** like transportation, housing, and clean water. Urban planners must find ways to **incorporate** modern solutions to these challenges, balancing tradition with new technology. Despite efforts to design **optimal** living spaces, many cities face persistent traffic jams and overcrowded neighborhoods.

The environmental consequences are significant. As populations swell, both air and water **emissions** increase due to waste and vehicular traffic, contributing to pollution that threatens public health. High-density living also creates pockets of poverty and unequal access to resources. Still, some megacities lead in green innovation, introducing vertical gardens and smart-energy plans to ease environmental damage. The actions of city governments play a crucial role in shaping whether these urban landscapes become examples of successful adaptation or symbols of crisis.

Ultimately, the debate over megacities highlights the trade-offs of progress. While they can provide energy and creativity for economic growth, rapid expansion can also risk social discord and environmental harm. The world's largest cities must carefully weigh how best to plan for generations of newcomers, striving to make urban life sustainable for all.

1. **What idea does the passage mainly convey about modern cities?**
 - a) Modern cities attract fewer emigrants than rural hometowns.
 - b) Overpopulation in megacities presents both challenges and opportunities.
 - c) Megacities mostly offer a perfect living environment and jobs.
2. **In the second paragraph, “infrastructure” most nearly means:**
 - a) Systems that support city life, such as transport and services.
 - b) The people who live in urban areas and their job structure.
 - c) Unfinished buildings in megacities and modern structures.
3. **What connection between manufacturing and city development is demonstrated in the text?**
 - a) Manufacturing has a strong impact on megacity growth.
 - b) Manufacturing helps urban areas to expand by attracting workers.
 - c) Manufacturing is greatly affected by population growth.
4. **“Optimal” in paragraph 2 suggests that planners strive for ____**
 - a) the simplest solutions to management.
 - b) the least expensive infrastructure.
 - c) the most favorable living conditions possible.
5. **What is a frequent difficulty faced by large cities, according to the passage?**
 - a) Declining interest in manufacturing and technology.
 - b) Smart energy plans to reduce environmental damage.
 - c) Persistent traffic congestion and overcrowding.
6. **Which detail illustrates environmental issues associated with megacities?**
 - a) Pollution increases due to greater emissions .
 - b) Poverty and unequal usage of natural resources
 - c) Smart cities make use of modern green innovation.
7. **How are city governments connected to urban adaptation in the text?**
 - a) Governments and Planners focus on environmental concerns in cities.
 - b) Governments are central to shaping successful urban change.
 - c) Governments create and influence city planning and infrastructure.

8. How would you sum up the writer's attitude regarding urban growth?

- a) Entirely optimistic about city expansion.
- b) Strongly critical of urbanization.
- c) Balanced—acknowledging both benefits and drawbacks.

Part 4 - Writing

Read the text. What are the two points of view presented in the text? Write them in your own words. Write at least 4-5 sentences.

Living in both a very big city and a small town has given me a unique perspective on life. When I first moved to the city, I was overwhelmed by its sheer size and energy. Skyscrapers towered above me, and the streets never seemed to sleep. Everywhere I looked, there were people—rushing to work, talking on their phones, or simply lost in their own worlds. Public transportation was always busy, and I had to get used to the noise and the fast pace. It was exciting but also exhausting at times. I loved the variety of restaurants, museums, and entertainment options, but I sometimes felt a bit lonely in the crowd.

After several years, I decided to move to a small town for a change of pace. Life there was completely different. The days were quieter, and I quickly learned the names of my neighbors. People were friendly and always had time for a chat. I enjoyed the slower rhythm—no traffic jams, and I could walk or ride my bike almost anywhere. However, I missed some services of the city, like late-night food delivery and big cultural events. Still, I found a sense of belonging in the small town that I never quite felt in the city. Both experiences taught me valuable lessons, and I'm grateful for having been able to live in such different environments.

Handwriting practice lines (20 lines).

Task Completion	Structure	Grammar	Vocabulary	Spelling and Punctuation	Total
/5	/5	/5	/5	/5	/25