

اختبار practice Reading المسار المتقدم



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الثاني عشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Abdelaal Mahmoud

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

اختبار Writing 2 part practice المسار المتقدم

1

أسئلة اختبار practice maze and Vocabulary المسار المتقدم

2

أسئلة اختبار Grammar قواعد متبوع بالإجابات المسار المتقدم

3

أسئلة اختبار Writing كتابة المسار المتقدم

4

أسئلة اختبار ثاني Vocabulary مفردات متبوع بالإجابات المسار المتقدم

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Gr 12 Advanced – Level B2.2 – Reading Practices – Term 1 – 2025/2026**Part 1 :**

In today's fast-paced world, many people believe it is essential to multitask. They argue that juggling several activities at once leaves others with the impression that they are efficient and capable. However, psychological research has repeatedly shown that humans are not naturally good at managing multiple tasks simultaneously. With a few rare exceptions, most people who try to study, check messages, and listen to music at the same time end up being less competent than those who focus on one task only.

When people multitask, their concentration drops, and their ability to memorize information weakens. Experiments with participants in both traditional and computer based tests prove that attention is limited. For example, one group of students was asked to solve math problems while responding to chat messages. The other group was allowed to solve the problems without interruptions. The multitasking group not only performed more slowly but also showed poorer memory skills during follow-up quizzes.

This raises a serious question: if multitasking is so inefficient, why do so many still practice it? One explanation is that some environments reward speed over depth. In offices, employees may feel that completing several small tasks quickly looks more productive. Yet the reality is that the constant switching between tasks is both tiring and stressful, leading to mistakes and reduced long-term learning.

Critics of anti-multitasking arguments often insist that real life requires flexibility and that young people must adapt to complex demands. While this may be true, it is important to distinguish between adaptability and inefficiency. If society continues to praise multitasking as a positive trait, people may never learn the value of focus. In the long run, it may be wiser to encourage deeper attention, stronger memory skills, and effective problem solving instead of the illusion of productivity.

1- According to the text, why do people try to multitask?

- a) Because it is always efficient
- b) Because it gives the impression of being capable
- c) Because it improves memory skills

2- What does the text say about most people who multitask?

- a) They are highly competent
 - b) They usually perform worse than those who focus
 - c) They are rare exceptions
- 3- How does multitasking affect concentration?
- a) It improves it
 - b) It stays the same
 - c) It decreases it
- 3- In the experiments mentioned, what happened to the participants who multitasked?
- a) They solved problems faster
 - b) They performed more slowly and showed poorer memory skills
 - c) They were more competent than the single-task group
- 4- Which type of tests were used to study multitasking?
- a) Only written tests
 - b) Computer-based and traditional tests
 - c) Only oral quizzes
- 5- How does the text describe multitasking in terms of productivity?
- a) Inefficient and stressful
 - b) Fast and accurate
 - c) Beneficial for long-term learning
- 6- What do rare exceptions refer to in the text?
- a) People who multitask without losing efficiency
 - b) Students who dislike research
 - c) Tests that are computer-based
- 7- What is the author's main argument about multitasking?
- a) It is the key to being competent
 - b) It should always be practiced
 - c) It is often harmful and reduces performance

Part 2 :

Urbanization has become one of the most significant trends of the twenty-first century. As more people leave rural areas to migrate to cities, urban populations continue to rise at unprecedented rates. This influx creates opportunities but also presents challenges for

city planners and policymakers.

One of the main drivers of urban growth is the expansion of manufacturing and service industries, which attract workers seeking better wages and employment stability.

Consequently, city dwellers often enjoy access to more diverse job markets, educational opportunities, and cultural amenities. A thriving city can stimulate economic development and attract investment, but these benefits rely heavily on well-planned infrastructure. Roads, public transport, water supply, and energy systems must be carefully designed to meet the needs of a growing population.

Urban planners must also incorporate environmental and social considerations into their designs. Overcrowding can lead to traffic congestion, high pollution levels, and increased emissions, which negatively impact both health and the environment. By applying smart urban design principles, cities can achieve optimal living conditions, balancing residential, commercial, and green spaces effectively.

However, rapid urbanization is not without drawbacks. Informal settlements, inadequate waste management, and limited access to public services are common in fast-growing cities. Therefore, careful planning and long-term strategies are essential to ensure that urban growth is sustainable. Governments and private sectors need to collaborate to provide affordable housing, efficient public transport, and environmentally responsible solutions.

In conclusion, urbanization offers both challenges and opportunities. While migration from rural areas supports economic growth and social development, it also demands robust infrastructure, careful environmental planning, and policies to limit negative impacts such as excessive emissions. Properly managed, urbanization can create thriving cities that support economic vitality, social well-being, and environmental sustainability.

Questions (2 marks each, total 16)

1- What is one main reason people migrate to cities?

- a) To escape pollution
- b) To find better employment opportunities
- c) To live in rural areas

2- Who are referred to as dwellers in the text?

- a) City residents
 - b) Factory workers only
 - c) Tourists visiting cities
- 3- Which factor contributes to a thriving city?
- a) Overcrowding
 - b) Economic development and investment
 - c) Lack of jobs
- 4- What does infrastructure include according to the text?
- a) Roads, public transport, water, and energy systems
 - b) Only buildings and skyscrapers
 - c) Tourist attractions
- 5- How can cities reduce negative environmental impacts?
- a) By ignoring migration
 - b) By increasing emissions
 - c) By incorporating environmental planning
- 6- What does optimal living conditions mean in the text?
- a) The most balanced and effective arrangement
 - b) Living in rural areas only
 - c) Minimal access to public services
- 7- What is a consequence of rapid urbanization if unmanaged?
- a) Improved education
 - b) Informal settlements and inadequate waste management
 - c) Decreased pollution
- 8- How should governments respond to urban growth?
- a) By banning migration
 - b) By investing in infrastructure and sustainable planning
 - c) By focusing only on manufacturing

Part 3:

The debate between nature and nurture has been one of the most fascinating discussions in psychology. It explores whether a person's behavior, personality, and intelligence are shaped more by genetic inheritance or by environmental influences. Those who support the "nature" side believe

that our genes largely determine who we become. For example, certain personality traits and talents may be passed down through families.

On the other hand, supporters of the “nurture” perspective argue that environment plays a greater role. They believe that experiences, upbringing, and education shape how individuals think, act, and develop emotionally. For instance, a child raised in a caring and stimulating environment might grow up more confident and creative than one who lacks such support.

In modern psychology, most experts agree that both factors interact. Genes may set certain limits or tendencies, but environmental experiences influence how these traits are expressed. For example, someone may have a genetic potential for musical ability, but without exposure to instruments or training, that talent may never develop.

New research in neuroscience even shows that our brains can change over time, depending on learning and life experiences. This process, known as “neuroplasticity,” suggests that humans have more control over their development than once believed. Therefore, the debate between nature and nurture is no longer about choosing one side, but understanding how both work together to shape the human experience.

1. What is the main focus of the nature vs nurture debate?
 - A) Whether intelligence can be measured
 - B) Whether genetics or environment shapes people more
 - C) Whether education improves society
2. What do supporters of the “nature” perspective believe?
 - A) Personality comes mainly from social experiences
 - B) Behavior is mostly determined by genetics
 - C) Environment has no influence on development
3. According to the “nurture” argument, what influences behavior?
 - A) DNA and hormones
 - B) Environment and experience
 - C) Physical strength
4. What do most modern psychologists believe?
 - A) Nature and nurture work together
 - B) Only genetics matter
 - C) Only environment matters
5. What example is used to show the interaction between genes and environment?

- A) A person with natural musical ability needs training to develop it
- B) A person's height is decided by nutrition alone
- C) A student's grades depend only on luck

6. What does "neuroplasticity" mean in the passage?

- A) The ability of the brain to grow larger
- B) The brain's capacity to change with experience
- C) The genetic link between parents and children

7. What does the passage suggest about human development?

- A) It is completely random
- B) It depends on genes only
- C) It is shaped by both biology and environment

8. What is the overall message of the passage?

- A) The debate should focus on how nature and nurture interact
- B) Nature is more important than nurture
- C) Science can completely predict human behavior

Part 4:

Smart homes are becoming increasingly popular around the world, as technology allows homeowners to control devices and systems remotely. These houses use sensors, Wi-Fi connections, and smart assistants to automate tasks such as adjusting the temperature, turning lights on and off, and even ordering groceries. While many people see smart homes as a convenient innovation, there are several challenges to consider.

One major advantage of smart homes is energy efficiency. When devices communicate with each other, they can optimize electricity usage. For example, smart thermostats learn the household's routines and adjust heating or cooling accordingly, reducing unnecessary energy consumption. Additionally, automated lighting systems can ensure that lights are only on when needed, saving both money and resources.

However, the technology is not without its drawbacks. Privacy is a significant concern, as smart devices collect large amounts of personal data. If these systems are hacked, sensitive information could be compromised. Moreover, smart homes can be expensive to install and maintain, which may limit their accessibility. Some users also find the technology overly complicated, requiring a steep learning curve to manage all the features effectively.

Despite these challenges, smart homes continue to attract interest due to their convenience and potential to improve daily life. As technology evolves, it is likely that smart homes will become more affordable, user-friendly, and secure, offering an increasingly viable option for modern living.

1. Multiple Choice: What is one main function of a smart home?
 - A) To replace human workers entirely
 - B) To automate tasks like lighting and temperature
 - C) To eliminate all electricity costs
2. True/False: Smart thermostats can adjust heating based on daily routines. (True/False)
3. Short Answer: Name one privacy concern associated with smart homes.
4. Multiple Choice: What is a reason smart homes can be energy efficient?
 - A) They use sensors and automation to reduce unnecessary electricity use
 - B) They require more devices than traditional homes
 - C) They only work during certain hours of the day
5. Short Answer: Why might some people find smart homes complicated?
6. Multiple Choice: Which of the following is a potential drawback of smart homes?
 - A) They guarantee complete safety from hackers
 - B) They are expensive to install and maintain
 - C) They are entirely manual
7. True/False: Automated lighting systems turn on lights even when no one is home. (True/False)
8. Short Answer: How might smart homes become more accessible in the future?