

أوراق عمل writing and Reading للاختبار النهائي المسار المتقدم



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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

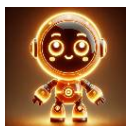
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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: School Weshah

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

نموذج مهمة كتابة Task Writing Sample للاختبار النهائي المسار العام

1

نموذج مهمة كتابة Task Writing Sample للاختبار النهائي المسار المتقدم

2

شرح النظام الجديد للهيكل الوزاري المسار العام

3

نموذج مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار العام

4

حل أسئلة اختبار كتابي Urbanization تضخم المدن المسار المتقدم

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| Standards: Reading | En.9.R.CS.1 Read and understand the overall meaning of extended texts on concrete and some abstract topics. . En.9.R.CS.2 Read and identify specific information in extended texts on concrete and some abstract topics. En.9.R.CS.5 Infer meaning when reading complex, extended texts on familiar and unfamiliar concrete topics. |
| Standards: Writing | En.9.W.WP. Write extended texts for a wide range of purposes on abstract and complex topics. En.9.W.WP.3 Produce extended, structured texts appropriate to task, purpose and audience. En.9.W.WP.2 Use own and others' ideas to plan and develop ideas before writing. |

Grade 12 Adv -- Reading T 1 11 / 2025

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| Outcomes : | Students analyze the text and identify the main idea and the supporting ideas through answering the given questions. Students will give leveled answers on the given topic <u>using correct structures and suitable topic-related vocabs.</u> |
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Part 1 A - Vocab : Text (≈180 words, 7 gaps)

Many researchers investigate whether human (1) _____ lie in genes or in experience. Classic twin and adoption studies compare (2) _____ and upbringing to estimate which aspects—such as memory, identity, or knowledge—are significant and which are mainly due to environment. Twins separated at birth sometimes show the same attitude, behavior, and tastes, while other pairs differ because of peer influence or (3) _____ in different settings. When long-lost siblings (4) _____, scientists often report a thrill and gain powerful (5) _____ into how much of personality and mind is shaped by (6) _____ factors. Neuroscientists study the brain to see how natural traits interact with learning, and sociologists consult a colleague and peers to combine biological knowledge with classroom observation, developmental theory, and everyday reports from families. Overall, the research suggests that (7) _____ provide an initial foundation, but lived experience and social context finish the picture, helping teachers, friends, and colleagues support individual development and a fuller understanding of personality and social behavior.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1- a) attitude | b) roots | c) chemicals |
| 2- a) identical | b) natural | c) powerful |
| 3- a) chemicals | b) peers | c) knowledge |
| 4-a) are reunited | b) be reunited | c) are separated |
| 5- a) insight | b) thrill | c) brain |
| 6- a) genetics | b) roots | c) behavior |
| 7- a) heritable | b) genetics | c) behavior |

Part 1B - Expository Text (≈180 words, 7 grammar gaps)

Modern sustainable architecture is one of the **fastest-growing** areas in construction. If people (1) _____ the environment, they save money and help future generations. Good **insulation** and a strong **structural** design protect houses, and green roofs with soil **layers** support **wildlife**.

If **rainwater** (2) _____ collected, it can be stored and reused for gardens. In this way, **cost-cutting** measures are combined with **planet-friendly additions**. However, if designers focus only on **low-priced** materials, they (3) _____ face serious **drawbacks** later.

We can also learn from **historical** buildings. If an **original** design is respected, modern (4) _____ ideas should not damage its cultural value. Engineers must also balance **creation** with long-term **conservation**.

People sometimes think technology can solve everything, but if we (5) _____ **overconfident**, we ignore important lessons. A zero conditional rule is clear: if you waste energy, you (6) _____ the planet. Looking ahead, if communities invest now, they (7) _____ enjoy healthier cities in the **long-term** future.

1- a) respect

b) respected

c) respecting

2- a) is

b) are

c) was

3- a) must

b) should

c) will

4- a) cost-cutting

b) cost cutting

c) costcutting

5- a) become

b) becomes

c) became

6- a) damage

b) damages

c) will damage

7- a) will

b) can

c) may

Part 2 : Argumentative Text (≈343 words)

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 3 : Expository Text (≈342 words)

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 4 - Write an essay .

Text (≈200 words)

Many people believe that **online learning** is the future of education. They argue that it offers flexibility, allowing students to study at their own pace and from anywhere in the world. Online platforms provide access to a wide variety of courses and resources, making learning more personalized. For students with busy schedules or those living in remote areas, this approach can be especially beneficial. Furthermore, technology allows for interactive lessons, instant feedback, and tools that can help learners **memorize** and understand difficult concepts more effectively.

On the other hand, some people think that **traditional classroom learning** cannot be replaced. They claim that face-to-face interaction with teachers and peers helps students develop social skills, teamwork, and communication abilities. In a physical classroom, students can ask questions immediately, receive guidance in real time, and participate in discussions that deepen understanding. Additionally, classrooms provide structure and routine, which some learners need to stay motivated. Many educators also argue that certain subjects, such as science labs or art, are more effective when practiced in person.

Both perspectives highlight valid advantages, and the choice often depends on the learner's goals, personality, and circumstances.

Questions : 4.1 Read the text carefully.

- What are the two different points of view presented in the text?

Summarize them in your own words.

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4.2 Read the text again.

Main writing prompt.

- Compare online learning and traditional classroom learning.
- Explain which point of view you agree with and why.
- Support your opinion with evidence from the text. **Write at least 220 words.**

Good luck