مذكرة الدقائق الأخيرة للمراجعة – نهاية الفصل



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية	
موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف الثاني عشر العام ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الأول ⇦ مذكرات وبنوك ⇦ الملف	
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المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية:	ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس
	إعداد: Elhawary Mohamed

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر العام					
صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر العام والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول	
1	مذكرة الدقائق الأخيرة للمراجعة – نهاية الفصل
2	كتيب الطالب: دليل ومراجعة نهاية الفصل
3	مراجعة جاهزة لاختبار نهاية الفصل
4	مراجعة هيكل امتحان نهاية الفصل
5	اختبار تدريبي نهاية الفصل

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية	
تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)	تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

Grade 12 • Cycle 3 End-of-Term 1 Exam Coverage (2026–2027) • CEFR B2.2–C1.1

مذكرة الدقائق الأخيرة — Last-Minute Revision

Pushing Boundaries & Rise to the Challenge! • Vocabulary, Maze, Grammar & Writing Models

Part 1: Vocabulary — الكلمات المقررة

24 Target Words

Word	المعنى بالعربي	Example Sentence
privacy	الخصوصية	Smart home devices must protect users' personal **privacy**.
freedom	الحرية	Remote work gives employees greater **freedom** over their schedules.
automation	الأتمتة / التشغيل الآلي	Factory **automation** has increased production speed worldwide.
cost-effective	مُجدٍ اقتصادياً / موفّر للتكلفة	Solar panels are a **cost-effective** way to lower electricity bills.
interruptions	مقاطعات / تشويش	Turning off phone alerts prevents constant **interruptions** while studying.
distractions	مشتتات الانتباه	A quiet library helps students avoid digital **distractions**.
voyage	رحلة طويلة (بحرية أو فضائية)	Scientists planned a six-month **voyage** to study ocean currents.
destination	وجهة الوصول	Dubai is a popular global **destination** for business and tourism.
heritable	وراثي / قابل للتوريث	Eye color and certain personality traits are partly **heritable**.
significant	مهم / ذو دلالة كبيرة	Green roofs make a **significant** difference in cooling city buildings.

Word	المعنى بالعربي	Example Sentence
consequence	نتيجة / عاقبة	Traffic congestion is a direct **consequence** of rapid population growth.
database	قاعدة بيانات	Hospitals store patient records securely in a digital **database**.
megacity	مدينة كبرى (فوق 10 ملايين نسمة)	Tokyo is a modern **megacity** with an efficient rail network.
urbanisation	التوسع العمراني / التحضر	Rapid **urbanisation** requires careful planning for housing and transport.
congestion	ازدحام مروري	Public buses help reduce traffic **congestion** during rush hours.
pollution	التلوث	Electric vehicles help decrease air **pollution** in crowded cities.
infrastructure	البنية التحتية	Governments invest heavily in roads, bridges, and digital **infrastructure**.
innovative	مبتكر / إبداعي	Architects use **innovative** designs to make buildings eco-friendly.
kinaesthetic	حركي / حسي	**Kinaesthetic** learners understand best through hands-on experiments.
auditory	سمعي	**Auditory** learners remember information by listening to lectures.
insulation	عزل حراري أو صوتي	Good roof **insulation** keeps indoor rooms cool during summer.
drainage	تصريف المياه	Cities need strong **drainage** systems to prevent street flooding.
biodiversity	التنوع البيولوجي	Urban parks protect local **biodiversity** by providing habitats for birds.

Word	المعنى بالعربي	Example Sentence
vegetation	الغطاء النباتي / النباتات	Planting rooftop **vegetation** absorbs heat and cleans the air.

Vocabulary Maze Practice — نموذج سؤال المفردات في الامتحان

Building Sustainable Megacities

As global **(1)** accelerates, millions of people are moving from rural towns into massive urban centers. While living in a modern **(2)** offers strong career opportunities and advanced digital connectivity, rapid population growth often leads to severe traffic **(3)** and rising air pollution. To overcome these challenges, city planners are developing **(4)** transport networks and upgrading public **(5)**. Planting rooftop gardens and expanding green parks also improve building insulation, support local biodiversity, and make crowded cities healthier places to live.

1. Choose the correct word for gap (1):

A. urbanisation **B.** voyage **C.** distraction

2. Choose the correct word for gap (2):

A. database **B.** megacity **C.** drainage

3. Choose the correct word for gap (3):

A. privacy **B.** freedom **C.** congestion

4. Choose the correct word for gap (4):

A. innovative **B.** heritable **C.** auditory

5. Choose the correct word for gap (5):

A. interruptions **B.** infrastructure **C.** consequence

Answers (إجابات المفردات): 1. A (urbanisation) | 2. B (megacity) | 3. C (congestion) | 4. A (innovative) | 5. B (infrastructure)

Part 2: Grammar — شرح القواعد المبسّط

7 Key Grammar Rules

1. Zero Conditionals (الحالة الشرطية الصفرية)

تُستخدم للتعبير عن **الحقائق العلمية** والنتائج الثابتة التي تحدث دائماً عندما يتحقق الشرط، ويكون الفعلان في زمن المضارع البسيط.

If / When + Present Simple , Present Simple

Example: If a building **has** a living roof, it **absorbs** excess rainwater naturally.

2. Comparative Adjectives & Adverbs of Quantity (المقارنة وظروف الكمية)

نستخدم صفات المقارنة للمقارنة بين شيئين، ويمكن تقوية المقارنة باستخدام **ظروف الكمية (Adverbs of quantity)** مثل: **much / far / significantly** (بكثير) أو **slightly / a bit** (قليلاً).

much / far / slightly + Comparative Adjective (-er / more + adj.) + than

Example: Green rooftops are **far more sustainable than** traditional concrete roofs.

3. Present Simple Passive (المبني للمجهول في المضارع البسيط)

نستخدمه عندما يكون **الحدث أو المفعول به** أهم من الفاعل (خاصة في النصوص العلمية والمعلوماتية).

Object + am / is / are + V3 (Past Participle)

Example: Urban heat **is reduced** when native vegetation **is planted** on rooftops.

4. Indirect Questions (الأسئلة غير المباشرة)

تُستخدم لجعل السؤال أكثر رسمية وأدباً. بعد عبارة البداية نُحوّل ترتيب السؤال إلى **جملة خبرية (فاعل ثم فعل)** بدون استخدام do / does / did.

Could you tell me / Researchers wonder + Wh-word (or if) + Subject + Verb

Example: Many residents wonder **how living roofs improve** indoor insulation.

5. Adverbial Linkers & Sequencing Adverbs (الروابط الظرفية وظروف التسلسل)

Adverbial Linkers: تربط الأفكار وتوضح التناقض أو الإضافة أو النتيجة مثل **However** (ومع ذلك)، **Furthermore** (علاوة على ذلك)، **Consequently** (ونتيجة لذلك).

Sequencing Adverbs: ترتب الخطوات زمنياً مثل **Firstly** (أولاً)، **Subsequently** (بعد ذلك)، **Finally** (أخيراً).

Sentence 1. + However / Furthermore / Consequently / Firstly, + Sentence 2.

Examples: Firstly, a waterproof layer is installed. **Furthermore**, soil and plants are added.

Grammar Exam Practice — أسئلة القواعد (My Roof is Alive!)

My Roof is Alive!

In many modern cities, architects are transforming empty concrete rooftops into vibrant green ecosystems. When a building **(6)** with a living roof, layers of soil and native vegetation absorb heavy rainfall and prevent drainage problems. Studies show that green rooftops are **(7)** cooler in summer than conventional dark roofs, which significantly reduces air-conditioning costs. **(8)**, these elevated gardens create safe habitats that support urban biodiversity for birds and bees. City planners often ask **(9)** more homeowners will adopt this sustainable technology in the coming decade. If communities **(10)** in living architecture today, future cities become cleaner, quieter, and far more resilient to extreme heat.

6. Choose the correct word(s) for gap (6):

A. is designed **B.** designs **C.** designed

7. Choose the correct word(s) for gap (7):

A. much **B.** very **C.** many

8. Choose the correct word(s) for gap (8):

A. Unless **B.** Furthermore **C.** Although

9. Choose the correct word(s) for gap (9):

A. whether **B.** do **C.** what

10. Choose the correct word(s) for gap (10):

A. invested **B.** invest **C.** will invest

Answers (إجابات القواعد): 6. A (is designed) | 7. A (much) | 8. B (Furthermore) | 9. A (whether) | 10. B (invest)

Part 3: Writing Models — نماذج الكتابة المتوقعة بالحل — 40 Marks

Model 1: Rise to the Challenge! — Smart Homes (Comparing & Contrasting)

Task 1.1 (Summary – 15 Marks): Read the text below. Compare and contrast the two points of view presented. Summarize the main ideas in your own words (4–5 sentences).

Paragraph 1: Supporters of smart homes argue that automated technology makes daily life significantly more convenient and energy-efficient. Smart thermostats, automated lighting, and voice-controlled appliances allow residents to manage household tasks effortlessly while reducing electricity waste. Moreover, remote security cameras give families greater peace of mind when travelling.

Paragraph 2: Critics, however, warn that smart homes create serious financial and privacy concerns. Installing advanced automation systems requires high upfront costs and reliable internet connectivity. In addition, connected devices constantly collect personal data in digital databases, making households vulnerable to cyberattacks and technical failures.

Model Summary Solution (4 sentences):
The text presents two contrasting viewpoints regarding the adoption of smart home technology. On the one hand, advocates emphasize that home automation increases everyday comfort, strengthens security, and saves energy efficiently. On the other hand, opponents highlight the expensive installation costs, dependence on stable internet, and risks to personal data privacy. Overall, while smart homes improve convenience and sustainability, they also introduce financial and cybersecurity challenges.

Task 1.2 (Comparative Essay – 25 Marks | 220+ words): Write a comparative essay comparing **living in a smart automated home** with **living in a traditional non-automated home**. Discuss their differences in convenience, cost, and privacy, and explain which option is more suitable for modern families.

Rapid advances in digital automation have transformed modern residential architecture, leading many families to choose between smart automated homes and traditional houses. While both living environments offer distinct advantages, they differ significantly in terms of daily convenience, financial cost, and personal privacy.

In terms of convenience and energy management, smart homes are far more efficient than traditional houses. Automated systems allow residents to control lighting, air conditioning, and security locks remotely through smartphone applications, which saves time and lowers monthly utility bills. In contrast, traditional homes require manual operation for every appliance, making energy conservation more dependent on residents' daily habits.

However, when comparing expenses and privacy, traditional homes present clear benefits. Standard houses are much more cost-effective to maintain and do not rely on complex digital infrastructure or uninterrupted internet connectivity. Conversely, smart homes require expensive installation and store household routines in online databases, creating potential privacy risks if security systems are breached.

In conclusion, although traditional homes offer greater simplicity and data privacy, smart homes provide superior comfort and long-term energy savings. For modern families seeking sustainable and efficient living, investing in a smart home with strong cybersecurity protections is the more practical choice.

Model 2: Rise to the Challenge! — Comparing Places: A Critical Response

Task 2.1 (Summary – 15 Marks): Read the text below. Compare and contrast the two points of view presented. Summarize the main ideas in your own words (4–5 sentences).

Paragraph 1: Proponents of megacities believe that large urban centers drive economic innovation and personal growth. Megacities offer diverse career paths, world-class universities, advanced healthcare, and vibrant cultural experiences. Residents also benefit from modern public transport infrastructure that connects millions of people daily.

Paragraph 2: Conversely, defenders of small towns argue that rural communities provide a far higher quality of life. Unlike crowded megacities, small towns feature clean air, minimal traffic congestion, lower living costs, and close-knit social relationships. Residents enjoy peaceful surroundings and easy access to natural green spaces without the stress of urban noise.

Model Summary Solution (4 sentences):

The passage compares two differing perspectives on living in megacities versus small towns. Supporters of megacities stress their strong job markets, top educational and medical facilities, and extensive public infrastructure. In contrast, advocates for small towns point out that smaller communities offer cleaner air, less traffic, affordable housing, and stronger social bonds. Ultimately, megacities prioritize career and cultural opportunities, whereas small towns foster tranquility and well-being.

Task 2.2 (Comparative Essay – 25 Marks | 220+ words): Write a comparative essay comparing **life in a bustling megacity** with **life in a quiet small town**. Compare their employment opportunities, environmental quality, and lifestyle pace, and conclude with which environment you prefer.

Choosing where to live is one of the most significant decisions individuals make, often involving a choice between a bustling megacity and a quiet small town. Although both settings support fulfilling lives, they contrast sharply in career opportunities, environmental conditions, and daily pace of life.

Regarding employment and public services, megacities hold a decisive advantage over small towns. Large urban hubs attract global companies, innovative industries, and leading universities, offering ambitious residents unmatched professional growth and modern infrastructure. By comparison, small towns have limited job sectors and fewer specialized facilities, often requiring residents to travel long distances for advanced healthcare or higher education.

On the other hand, small towns are significantly healthier and less stressful than overcrowded megacities. Rapid urbanisation in megacities frequently produces severe traffic congestion, noise, and air pollution, alongside high housing expenses. Conversely, small towns offer cleaner air, abundant natural vegetation, affordable living costs, and supportive neighborhoods where people know one another personally.

In conclusion, while megacities excel in economic opportunity and cultural diversity, small towns provide superior environmental quality and peace of mind. Personally, I prefer living in a well-planned megacity during my early career to benefit from its educational and professional resources, while appreciating the calm balance of smaller communities.