

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



مراجعة Maze عامة محلولة

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

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية الاختبارات ا حلول اعروض بوربوينت أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي املخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

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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 الثاني

مراجعة قواعد عامة محلولة

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حل مراجعة نهائية Revision Final المسار المتقدم

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تجميعه كلمات ومفردات مفيدة في امتحان الكتابة

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First of all, it is very important that UFP (**installed – is installing – is installed**) on all computers in a network to ensure maximum protection. The more computers with UFP installed on them, the (**most – more – much**) protection is guaranteed.

To allow us to install Final point onto your computer, you may need to disable any antivirus software, including firewalls. This is (**because – so that – in order to**) firewalls are designed to stop somebody putting something on a computer without permission. (**Therefore – Moreover – Although**) some protection software interferes with how effective your firewall is, ours doesn't! It works perfectly well sitting alongside all firewalls.

Once UFP has been installed, it is necessary to check the speed of the network. It should not slow down the system and speeds of up to 1Gb/s (1 gigabyte per second) can be expected. Sometimes it can be the case that the faster the system, (**the worst - the worse – worse**) the performance. Not with UFP. We have only (**saw - seen – seeing**) some loss of performance at speeds of over 10 Gb/s.

If you have a business, you can use our software to set up a domain for your company using any subdomain you want followed by .ue or by .com. Our clients have found that this helps them (**creating – create – creates**) a protected network using the same domain names making all their webpages (**easy – easier – easily**) known to their customers.

In (**conclusion – conclude – concluding**), UFP does not affect any other programmes on your system and allows you to browse the Internet, download multimedia and stream over 1Gb/s of data with no loss of performance. All this is combined with the knowledge that you and your business are (**complete – completion – completely**) protected.

Electric cars are not new on the roads and we've all heard about the benefits of 'green cars', such as cutting greenhouse gases. In fact, electric vehicles, or EVs, are 100 per cent eco-friendly as they run on (electrically – electrical – electric) powered engines. They don't emit toxic gases or smoke, so they have a low impact on the environment (**therefore** – because – **although**) they run on clean sustainable energy. They're even better (**then** – than – **thin**) hybrid cars, which typically consume petrol or diesel fuel and therefore produce harmful emissions. Also, because EVs are (much – more – many) quieter than regular cars, they greatly reduce noise pollution.

(**In spite** – Despite – **Although**) these advantages, some people still have reservations about EVs or example, they may argue that there aren't enough electric fueling stations, so there's a real risk of running out of charge if you (**were** – **have** – are) on a long trip. Other arguments against the use of EVs are the high cost of electricity and their long recharge time. If electricity was cheaper and fuelling stations easier to find, more people (**will consider** - would consider – **would considered**) buying EVs. Also, since most of the electric cars on today's market are small and only seat two people, families may not find them suitable for their needs. But now local authorities in Dubai are offering (interesting – **interest** – **interested**) incentives to EV owners in an effort to make our roads greener. This is part of a larger plan, the Dubai Clean Energy Strategy 2050, (**that** – **when** – which) aims to make Dubai the place with the lowest carbon footprint in the world by 2050. As one government official said, 'If we all (**drive** – **are driving** – drove) electric cars, we'd live in clean, quiet cities.' So are you ready to buy EV and join the 'green movement'?

Over the last few years, there has been a massive increase in the use of social networking sites. (**Despite** – **Because** – **Due to**) this increase, there is the opinion that overuse of such sites can have many negative effects. However, I think that there are also many positive **effects**, as the world is now becoming a global village with which we can communicate (**easy** – **easily** – **easiest**).

Social networking sites help to reduce the communication gap between close friends and family as well as with people (**whose** – **which** – **who**) live a long way from each other. These sites allow people (**interact** – **interacting** – **to interact**) quickly and effectively. They also enable people who share the same interests and ideas to communicate even though they may live in different parts of the world. This has meant that social networking sites (**have** – **has** – **are**) created a fairer world not limited by geography.

However, such networking sites have also had a negative effect on communities and societies. As it is usually younger people who spend most of their time on these sites, this has resulted in their health suffering. In (**addition** – **add** – **adding**), families (**are affected** – **are affecting** – **affect**) as relationships between the generations have weakened. Many people are hooked on these websites and do not communicate outside of virtual realities. It is also easy for people to be negatively (**influence** – **influenced** – **influencing**) by fake information.

In (**summarize** – **summary** – **summarizing**), people have definitely become more social and interactive as a result of using such websites. They create freedom for people to talk to whoever they want with very few limitations. (**In** – **At** – **On**) the other hand, these sites have created distance as people are unable to make friends with the people around them and instead rely on misinformation.

Identity theft is a crime which involves criminals pretending to be other people so that they can steal money. Nowadays, we have to give out our (**personal – person – personally**) details all the time, for example when filling in forms, or even shopping. If a thief is able to access this information, he or she (**can be used – can use – can used**) it to commit fraud in your name.

All someone needs to apply for a loan or open a credit card account in your name is your full name, address and date of birth. A thief could use counterfeit debit cards, authorize (**electronic – electronically – electrically**) transfers or even remove all the money from your bank account. They could also use your information to get a driving licence or passport that would display their photo but your name and information. With these documents thieves could get a job, apply for travel documents, or even provide your name and address to police if involved in other criminal activities.

Online theft is the (**most – more – much**) common way thieves steal your personal information. This can be done in many ways, for example by (**hacks – hacker – hacking**) social media accounts and spreading viruses or by accessing online shoppers' personal information stored on e-commerce websites.

Phishing is another way in (**that – who – which**) thieves may try to gather your personal information. In a typical phishing scam, phishers send out emails to trick people into providing private information which will be used for identity theft. Another way in which criminals may attempt to access your personal information is through spyware, (**that – which – when**) travels over the Internet and infects your computer. Spyware may come from downloading files or software, opening email attachments or spam mail, or clicking on pop-ups.

To (**conclude – concluding – conclusion**), there is no doubt that online identity theft is a (**grow – grown – growing**) concern and it can make people hesitant about their activity online. However, with a little technical advice and common sense, it is possible to minimise the risk and protect (**your – you – yourself**) from becoming a victim of online fraud.

Most of us learn basic facts about the human brain in our middle or high school biology classes. We study the subcortex, the “old brain,” which (**found - is found – is finding**) in the brains of most animals and is responsible for basic functions (**such as – as – such**) breathing, eating, drinking, and sleeping. We learn about the neocortex, the “new brain,” which is unique to humans and is where complex brain activity takes place. We find that the cerebrum, which is responsible for all active thought, (**divided – is being divided – is divided**) into two parts, or hemispheres. The left hemisphere, generally, manages the right side of the body; it is responsible for logical thinking. The right hemisphere manages the left side of the body; this hemisphere controls (**emotionally – emotions – emotional**), creative, and artistic functions. And we learn that the corpus callosum is the “bridge” that connects the two hemispheres. Memorizing the names for parts of the brain might not seem thrilling to many students, but new discoveries in brain function are exciting. Recent research is shedding light on creativity, memory, (**matured – mature – maturity**), gender, and the possibility of changing the brain.

Scientists agree that the left hemisphere of the brain specializes in different areas or skills than the right hemisphere. Up until recently, many believed that people were (**either – neither – nor**) left-brained (in other words, more logical) or right-brained (in other words, more creative) depending on which hemisphere they used most. However, new research suggests that this is a myth and that dividing creativity and logic into the right and left hemispheres is a simple way of looking at the human brain, as well as the things a person can do. Rather than (**be separated – is being separated – being separated**), the two hemispheres continually collaborate. Being able to solve a mathematical equation requires both logic and creativity. So does producing a work of art. Therefore, scientists are now theorizing that any type of activity requires the use of different parts of the brain both in the left hemisphere and the right. The confusion (**has probably caused – is probably caused – was probably caused**) in the 1940s when doctors would surgically separate the two hemispheres in patients suffering from seizures. After (**such – such an – such a**) operation, the patient’s brain seemed to function (**normal – normally – normality**), but there were disruptions in perception and cognition which proved that the left and right hemispheres were different.

Parents of teenagers have always known that there is something, well, different about the teen years. Some parents (**are claimed – claim – are claiming**) that their teenage children belong to a different species. Until recently, neuroscience did not support this belief. The traditional belief was that by the time a child was eight to twelve, the brain was (**completely – complete – completion**) mature. However, very recent studies provide evidence that the brain of a teenager differs from that of both children and adults. According to Jay Giedd of the National Institute of Mental Health, “Maturation does not stop at age ten, but continues into the teen years” and beyond. (**On – At – In**) fact, Giedd and his colleagues found that the corpus callosum “continues growing into your 20s.” Because, it (**is believed – believes – believed**), the corpus callosum is involved in self-awareness and intelligence, the new studies imply that teens may not be as fully self-aware or as (**intelligently – intelligence – intelligent**) as they will be later. Other researchers, at McLean Hospital in Massachusetts, have found that teenagers are not as able (as adults are) to “read” emotions on people’s faces.

Watch a group of children as they play. You’ll probably notice that the boys and girls play differently, speak differently, and are (**interesting – interested – interestingly**) in different things. Of course, there are gender differences but do they really determine the way male and female brains work? As with the left-brain and right-brain theory, scientists in the past studied the (**origins – disruptions – maturations**) of these differences and proposed the theory of male versus female brain. Some of their arguments were interesting. For example, they suggested that men were (**best – better – well**) at reading maps and fixing stuff, whereas women were better at multitasking, using their (**collaboration – intuition – concentration**), or reading the emotions of people in photographs. After further research, however, some scientists don’t agree with the male– female distinction of brains. They (**are believing – believe – are believed**) that our brains are “plastic” and can change in many different ways throughout our lives despite our gender. Although the debate over male and female brains continues, it seems that they are more alike than we used to think.

The nature/nurture question is not a new one. Its (**routes – roots – roads**) go back at least several hundred years. In the 1600s, the British philosopher John Locke wrote that a newborn infant was a “blank slate” on (**what – which – that**) his or her education and experience would be “written.” In other words, Locke believed that environment alone determined each person’s (**identity – identical – identities**). In the 1700s, the French philosopher Jean Jacques Rousseau claimed that “natural” characteristics were more important. Today, we realize that both play a role. The question now is, to what degree? To answer this question, researchers are studying identical twins, especially those (**whose – whom – who**) grew up in different environments.

Jim Lewis and Jim Springer are identical twins who (**have been separated – were separated – are separated**) five weeks after birth. They grew up in different families and didn’t know about each other’s existence. They were reunited at the age of 39. It is not surprising that they were (**physically – physical – physicist**) alike – the same dark hair, the same height and weight. They both had high blood pressure and very bad headaches. But they also moved in the same way and made the same gestures. They both hated baseball. They both drank the same brand of coffee, drove the same make of car, and spent their vacations on the same small beach in Florida. They had both married women named Linda, gotten divorced, and then married women named Betty. Studies of these and other separated twins indicate that genetics plays a (**significance – significantly – significant**) role in determining personal characteristics and behavior.

Various research centers (**are studied – are studying – is studying**) identical twins in order to discover the “heritability” of behavioral characteristics – that is, the degree to which a (**trait – treat – trade**) is due to genes instead of environment. They have reached some surprising conclusions. One study found, for example, that optimism and pessimism are both very much (**influencing – influenced – influence**) by genes, but only optimism is affected by environment, too. According to another study, genes influence our coffee consumption, but not consumption of tea. Anxiety seems to be 40 to 50 percent heritable. Another study tells us that happiness does not depend much on money, love, or professional success; instead, it is 80 percent heritable! Among the traits that appear to be (**large – largely – enlarge**) heritable are shyness, attraction to thrill seeking, choice of career, and religious belief.

Surprise: Very few people can actually multitask!

Those who can are the rare exception. Most people who think they are multitasking are actually just shifting their (**interruption – attention – distraction**) rapidly from one thing to another, giving them the impression they are able to do two or more things at the same time.

For the vast majority of people, performing two demanding tasks at once makes them (**do – to do – doing**) worse at both tasks. They would be better off doing each task (**separated – separate – separately**). A 2010 University of Utah study investigated what happens to participants' driving ability when they attempt to do other things while driving (in this case, memorize words and solve math problems). Researchers found that 97.5 percent of the 200 participants showed a significant decrease in both their driving abilities and (**memorable – memory – memorably**) skills when multitasking. What surprised researchers was that there was a handful of individuals (2.5 percent) who showed no decline in their performance, a few of (**whom – who – whose**) actually showed improved performance when the tasks were combined. Researchers dubbed this small number of participants "super taskers."

More research (**needed – is needing – is needed**): will those participants always be able to do well when performing the two tasks at once? What about tasks other than the ones used in the study?

For most of us, multitasking is inefficient and stressful to the brain. Constantly shifting your attention hurts your concentration and slows learning. Your productivity decreases when you constantly interrupt yourself by (**switch – switching – switched**) from task to task. You fragment your attention. You lose time. (**Even though – Despite – Because of**) you may try to do several things at once, the brain does not like it and does not get used to it. Research on university students' media multitasking revealed that heavy multitaskers were (**least – less – little**) competent at doing several things at once than light multitaskers. (In the study, media included such things as print media, television, computer-based videos, such as YouTube, music, video games, email, texting, cell phone use, web surfing, and other computer-based applications, (**such as – as – such**) word processing.

Students in the study were using these in various combinations.) As the study indicates, spending time multitasking does not make you better at it – in fact, it's just the opposite.