مراجعة نهاية الفصل للغة الإنجليزية المتقدمة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف الثاني عشر المتقدم ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الأول ⇦ ملفات متنوعة ⇦ 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
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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر المتقدم

صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر المتقدم والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

1	مراجعة نهاية الفصل للغة الإنجليزية المتقدمة
2	كل ما يخص اليوم الثاني في الامتحان 26/11/2026
3	مراجعة واختبارات تدريبية نهاية الفصل
4	مراجعة شاملة ومحاكاة الامتحان الوزاري نهاية الفصل
5	اختبار تجريبي نهاية الفصل

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

TERM 1 · 2026 – 2027 · SPECIAL ISSUE

EXAM READY

GRADE 12 ADVANCED ENGLISH · END-OF-TERM 1



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About This Guide

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SECTION 1 · WRITING

Writing

1.1	1.2	200	220+
summary · 15 marks	essay · 25 marks	words in the 1.1 text	words in your essay

W1 · Task 1.1 · Summarizing two points of view

Task: Read the text carefully. What are the two different points of view presented in the text? Summarize them in your own words. Write 4–5 sentences.

To answer the first question, you are advised to use this form

Frame A

Based on the text, there are two different opposing views. The first opinion supports the idea that …… by providing some evidence and reasons such as ……

However, the second opinion defends the idea that …… by presenting some justifications such as ……

Frame B

According to the passage, there are two contrasting perspectives. The first point of view believes that …… and this opinion is supported by some causes like ……, ……, and ……

On the other hand, the second view thinks that …… and this opinion is enhanced by some justifications such as ……, ……, and ……

W2 · Task 1.2 · The comparative essay

Essay template – use it as a reference for every essay

As a matter of fact, ___**TITLE**_____ is widely discussed as a significant matter that deserves to be highlighted. The current essay aims to reveal __**QUESTIONS**_____. Moreover, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

First and foremost, there are several ____Q1 (**POSITIVES/ REASONS/ FACTORS/ …**)_____ to be considered. For instance, _POINT1_____. Also, _____POINT2_____. Further, ___POINT3_____.

Without a doubt, there are a lot of __Q2 (NEGATIVES/ SOLUTIONS/ EFFECTS)_____ to be suggested in this context. For example, _POINT1_____. Furthermore, __POINT2_____. In addition, _____POINT3_____.

In conclusion, I do believe ____(YOUR CHOICE) is more comfortable. However, I respect the opinion of those who differ. As a consequence, I recommend that everyone broaden their horizon, reorient their priorities, think smartly about their choices before making decisions.

Fill the blanks with your own ideas. The worked examples in this section follow this template but vary the hook, thesis, purpose, opinion and recommendation.

Checklist: ✓ 220–230 words ✓ 4 paragraphs ✓ all 3 prompts answered ✓ comparing words (whereas, unlike, in contrast) ✓ your opinion and a recommendation

Worked example 1 · Task 1.1 · Smart Homes: Blessing or Burden?

Theme: Smart Homes · advantages vs disadvantages · ≈ 204 words

Noor, an engineer in Dubai, believes that smart homes are one of the greatest improvements to modern life. In her apartment, the air conditioning adjusts itself when the family leaves, the lights switch off in empty rooms, and the washing machine runs at night when electricity is cheaper. As a result, her monthly bill has fallen by almost thirty percent. She also values the security system, which sends a live video to her phone whenever someone approaches the door. “For elderly people living alone,” she adds, “sensors that detect a fall and call for help can be life-saving. Technology like this gives families peace of mind.”

Ghena, a cyber-security researcher, is far more cautious. She argues that every connected device is a door that hackers can open. Smart speakers listen constantly, cameras store images on distant servers, and many users never read the privacy policies they accept. “Convenience comes at the cost of control,” she warns. She also points out that smart systems are expensive to install and can fail when the internet goes down, leaving families locked out or in the dark. In her view, people should ask who collects their data and why, before they let technology run their homes.

Q1 Writing What are the two different points of view presented in the text? Summarise them in your own words. (15 marks)

In a timed practice, type your answer on SwiftAssess.

Model answer (Frame A)

Based on the text, there are two different opposing views. The first opinion supports the idea that smart homes greatly improve modern life by providing some evidence and reasons such as lower energy bills through automatic systems, better protection through live video alerts, and sensors that can rescue elderly people who live alone.

However, the second opinion defends the idea that smart homes put people’s privacy and control at risk, by presenting some justifications such as connected devices that can be hacked, personal data kept on faraway servers, high installation costs, and systems that stop working when the internet fails.

Worked example 2 · Task 1.1 · Mega-city or Small Town?

Theme: Comparing Places: A Critical Response · ≈ 198 words

Dr Norhan Haddad, an urban economist, argues that mega-cities are the engines of the modern world. Cities such as Tokyo and Shanghai bring millions of talented people together, and this concentration produces new businesses, inventions and higher salaries. Because residents live close together and rely on public transport, a mega-city can even be greener per person than a spread-out town. “Size creates opportunity,” she says. In her view, governments should invest in better infrastructure so that mega-cities can continue to grow without the problems of congestion and pollution.

Maryam Al Nuaimi, a town planner, disagrees. She believes that small towns offer a more balanced and human way of living. Commutes are short, housing is affordable, and residents feel part of a real community rather than lost in a crowd of twenty million strangers. She warns that many mega-cities already struggle with overcrowded housing, dangerous traffic and polluted air. “Bigger is not always better,” she insists. She also notes that small towns preserve local traditions that are easily lost in giant cities. Now that remote work is common, Maryam thinks governments should develop small towns to reduce the pressure on overcrowded cities.

Q1 Writing **What are the two different points of view presented in the text? Summarise them in your own words. (15 marks)**

In a timed practice, type your answer on SwiftAssess.

Model answer (Frame B)

According to the passage, there are two contrasting perspectives. The first point of view believes that mega-cities drive progress and this opinion is supported by some causes like gathering talented people, creating new businesses and better pay, and producing less pollution per person thanks to public transport.

On the other hand, the second view thinks that small towns offer a more balanced lifestyle and this opinion is enhanced by some justifications such as short journeys to work, affordable homes, a genuine sense of community, protected traditions, and less crowding now that people can work from home.

Worked example 3 · Task 1.2 · Smart Homes: Blessing or Burden?

Q2 Writing Write an essay about using smart technology to care for elderly people who live alone, in which you compare the safety it offers with the privacy and independence it may take away. (25 marks)

Compare the benefits and the risks of using smart devices to look after older family members.

Explain which point of view you agree with, giving reasons.

Support your choice with examples from your own family or community.

Write at least 220 words in paragraphs. In a timed practice, type your essay on SwiftAssess.

Model essay

As a matter of fact, using smart technology to care for elderly people who live alone is widely discussed as a significant matter that deserves to be highlighted. The current essay aims to reveal the safety it offers and the privacy and independence it may take away. Moreover, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

First and foremost, there are several safety benefits to be considered. For instance, fall sensors can call an ambulance immediately. Also, cameras allow relatives to check on their parents from work. Further, voice assistants remind older people to take their medicine on time. Moreover, smart lights switch on at night, which prevents dangerous falls.

Without a doubt, there are a lot of risks to privacy and independence to be suggested in this context. For example, cameras and microphones collect private information that could be hacked. Furthermore, constant monitoring may make elderly people feel watched rather than respected. In addition, some devices are complicated and stressful for older users. Moreover, families may visit less often, so loneliness may increase.

In conclusion, I do believe that using these devices respectfully, as my neighbour's family does for their grandfather, is more comfortable. However, I respect the opinion of those who differ. As a consequence, I recommend that everyone broaden their horizon, reorient their priorities, think smartly about their choices before making decisions.

Word count: 230 words

Worked example 4 · Task 1.2 · Urban or Rural Life?

Q2 Writing Write an essay about the best place to raise a family, in which you compare urban and rural areas. (25 marks)

Compare the advantages and disadvantages of raising children in a city and in the countryside.

Explain which point of view you agree with, giving reasons.

Support your choice with examples from the UAE or your own experience.

Write at least 220 words in paragraphs. In a timed practice, type your essay on SwiftAssess.

Model essay

As a matter of fact, choosing the best place to raise a family is widely discussed as a significant matter that deserves to be highlighted. The current essay aims to reveal the advantages of raising children in cities and in the countryside. Moreover, a personal opinion along with some recommendations will be presented in the conclusion.

First and foremost, there are several benefits of city life to be considered. For instance, Dubai and Abu Dhabi have excellent schools, universities and specialist hospitals nearby. Also, children can join clubs, museums and sports academies. Further, public transport makes daily life easier. Moreover, the cultural diversity of cities prepares young people for a global future.

Without a doubt, there are a lot of rural advantages to be suggested in this context. For example, in villages near Hatta, children breathe clean air and play outside safely. Furthermore, housing is cheaper, so families can afford larger homes with gardens. In addition, neighbours know and support one another. Moreover, life is calmer, without traffic and noise, so children spend less time in front of screens.

In conclusion, I do believe that a small town near a big city is more comfortable. However, I respect the opinion of those who differ. As a consequence, I recommend that everyone broaden their horizon, reorient their priorities, think smartly about their choices before making decisions.

Word count: 225 words

SECTION 2 · VOCABULARY

Vocabulary

The target words with Arabic, then five exam-format gap-fill texts.

24+	5	180	5×2
target words	practice texts	words per text ±10%	gaps · marks

B1 · Target words — Pushing Boundaries

Word	Type	Arabic	Example
privacy	noun	خصوصية	Many people protect their privacy online.
freedom	noun	حرية	Students enjoy freedom to choose their projects.
automation	noun	الأتمتة / التشغيل الآلي	Automation has replaced many office tasks.
cost-effective	adj	مجدٍ اقتصاديًا	Solar panels are a cost-effective choice.
interruptions	noun	مقاطعات	Constant interruptions broke my concentration.
distractions	noun	مشتتات	Phones are common distractions in class.
voyage	noun	رحلة بحرية	The voyage across the sea took a month.
destination	noun	مقصد / وجهة	Our final destination was Athens.
heritable	adj	وراثي	Some traits are heritable.
significant	adj	ملحوظ / مهم	There was a significant change in results.
consequence	noun	عاقبة / نتيجة	Pollution has serious consequences.
database	noun	قاعدة بيانات	The school keeps records in a database.

B1 · Target words — Rise to the Challenge!

Word	Type	Arabic	Example
megacity	noun	مدينة ضخمة (أكثر من 10 ملايين)	Tokyo is the biggest megacity.
urbanisation	noun	التوسع الحضري	Urbanisation moves people from villages to cities.
congestion	noun	ازدحام	Traffic congestion wastes hours.
pollution	noun	تلوث	Air pollution harms the lungs.
infrastructure	noun	بنية تحتية	Roads and bridges are infrastructure.
innovative	adj	مبتكر	They found an innovative solution.
kinaesthetic	adj	حركي (يتعلم بالحركة)	Kinaesthetic learners learn by doing.
auditory	adj	سمعي	Auditory learners prefer listening.
insulation	noun	عزل	Insulation keeps rooms cool.
drainage	noun	تصريف المياه	Good drainage prevents floods.
biodiversity	noun	التنوع الحيوي	Parks increase biodiversity.
vegetation	noun	غطاء نباتي	Thick vegetation covers the hills.

B1 · Target words — My roof is alive! (grammar theme words)

Word	Type	Arabic	Example
living roof	noun phrase	سطح أخضر حي	A living roof is covered with plants.
rooftop	noun	سطح المبنى	We had lunch on the rooftop.
absorb	verb	يمتص	Soil can absorb rainwater.
urban heat	noun phrase	حرارة المدن المرتفعة	Plants reduce urban heat.
habitat	noun	موطن طبيعي	Roofs give insects a habitat.
sustainable	adj	مستدام	Green buildings are sustainable.

Do this	Avoid this
Read the whole sentence. Decide the word type (noun, adjective) and meaning before you look at the options.	Choosing a word because you have seen it in the text.

B2 · Practice 1 of 5: Vocabulary gap-fill

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

Smarter Offices

One text · 172 words · 5 gaps · 2 marks each

Text	Choices
Many offices now use **(1)** _____ to handle simple tasks such as sorting emails and booking meetings.	**(1)** **A.** privacy **B.** destination **C.** automation
A machine never gets tired, so companies save time and money. For small businesses, this is one of the most **(2)** _____ ways to grow, because one program can do the work of several assistants.	**(2)** **A.** cost-effective **B.** significant **C.** heritable
However, customers are increasingly worried about their **(3)** _____.	**(3)** **A.** freedom **B.** privacy **C.** voyage
When a shop stores names, addresses and bank details in a large **(4)** _____, hackers may try to steal them, and a single mistake can lead to serious problems.	**(4)** **A.** database **B.** consequence **C.** automation
Managers therefore need clear rules about who may open the files. Staff also need quiet time to follow these rules carefully. Constant **(5)** _____ from phones and visitors make people careless, so many companies now set aside hours when nobody is allowed to disturb the team. Some firms have also asked their employees for suggestions, and the best ideas came from the youngest members of staff. Within a year, the company reported fewer mistakes, happier customers and a calmer working atmosphere in every department of the building.	**(5)** **A.** consequences **B.** interruptions **C.** freedoms

B2 · Practice 2 of 5: Vocabulary gap-fill

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

My Uncle's Sea Journey

One text · 180 words · 5 gaps · 2 marks each

Text	Choices
Last summer, my uncle left his office job and sailed across the Mediterranean on a small boat. The **(1)** _____ took five weeks, and he says every day taught him something new.	**(1)** **A.** voyage **B.** privacy **C.** database
At first he missed the comfort of home, but soon he discovered a deep sense of **(2)** _____: nobody told him when to wake up, which port to visit or how long to stay.	**(2)** **A.** automation **B.** freedom **C.** consequence
There were no **(3)** _____ such as television or social media, so he could finally think clearly.	**(3)** **A.** destinations **B.** voyages **C.** distractions
Reaching his final **(4)** _____ in Greece was exciting, yet he admits that the journey mattered more than the arrival.	**(4)** **A.** distraction **B.** destination **C.** interruption
His family noticed a **(5)** _____ change in him when he returned. He was calmer, more patient and far more willing to try new things, and he now plans a second trip for next year. He also kept a diary and took hundreds of photographs, which he later showed to his friends at a family dinner. My younger cousins listened for hours, and one of them has already asked whether she can join him on the next trip to the Greek islands.	**(5)** **A.** heritable **B.** cost-effective **C.** significant

B2 · Practice 3 of 5: Vocabulary gap-fill

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

Illnesses That Run in Families

One text · 181 words · 5 gaps · 2 marks each

Text	Choices
Doctors have known for a long time that some illnesses run in families, but the exact reasons were a mystery. Today scientists study traits that are **(1)** _____, which means they can pass from parents to children through genes.	**(1)** **A.** heritable **B.** cost-effective **C.** innovative
To understand them, researchers collect information from thousands of volunteers and keep it in a secure **(2)** _____.	**(2)** **A.** infrastructure **B.** vegetation **C.** database
This work has produced **(3)** _____ discoveries, including a way to predict which patients may need early treatment.	**(3)** **A.** significant **B.** auditory **C.** kinaesthetic
Yet it also raises questions. If a test shows that someone is likely to develop a serious illness, what is the **(4)** _____ for their job, their insurance and their family?	**(4)** **A.** destination **B.** voyage **C.** consequence
Many volunteers ask that their **(5)** _____ be protected, so researchers remove names from the files and allow only a few trained staff to see the results. Careful rules, scientists argue, are the best way to keep public trust. In the future, such research may help families to understand their health earlier and to make better choices about food, exercise and medical check-ups. Hospitals, universities and technology companies are already working together on projects of this kind across several countries.	**(5)** **A.** freedom **B.** privacy **C.** insulation

B2 · Practice 4 of 5: Vocabulary gap-fill

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

Life in a Megacity

One text · 173 words · 5 gaps · 2 marks each

Text	Choices
Lagos, Delhi and Sao Paulo are examples of a **(1)** _____, a city with more than ten million inhabitants.	**(1)** **A.** destination **B.** megacity **C.** database
The rapid **(2)** _____ of recent decades has pulled millions of villagers into such places in search of work.	**(2)** **A.** urbanisation **B.** insulation **C.** automation
Their arrival puts pressure on the **(3)** _____ that every city needs: roads, bridges, water pipes and power lines.	**(3)** **A.** vegetation **B.** privacy **C.** infrastructure
Traffic **(4)** _____ is a daily problem, and a short journey can take hours.	**(4)** **A.** freedom **B.** congestion **C.** consequence
Smoke from old vehicles and factories adds to the air **(5)** _____, which harms the lungs of children and the elderly. City governments know that the situation will not improve by itself. They are building new metro lines, planting trees along main roads and encouraging companies to move to smaller towns. These changes take time, however, and they require a great deal of money. Experts also advise families to look for homes near their workplaces so that they can spend less time on the road. If every resident does a small part, life in even the largest cities can slowly become healthier and more comfortable for everybody.	**(5)** **A.** pollution **B.** drainage **C.** biodiversity

B2 · Practice 5 of 5: Vocabulary gap-fill

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

The New School Building

One text · 168 words · 5 gaps · 2 marks each

Text	Choices
Our school has just finished an **(1)** _____ building project that surprised many visitors.	**(1)** **A.** auditory **B.** innovative **C.** significant
The architects wanted to help students who learn in different ways. Pupils who learn by moving and touching, known as **(2)** _____ learners, now have a workshop where they build models.	**(2)** **A.** auditory **B.** innovative **C.** kinaesthetic
Those who learn best by listening, the **(3)** _____ learners, can use soundproof rooms for recordings and discussion.	**(3)** **A.** kinaesthetic **B.** vegetation **C.** auditory
The architects also thought about comfort. Thick **(4)** _____ in the walls keeps classrooms cool in summer and warm in winter, which reduces electricity bills.	**(4)** **A.** drainage **B.** insulation **C.** pollution
On the roof, a new **(5)** _____ system carries rainwater into a tank instead of letting it flood the playground. The principal says the changes cost a lot at first, but they will save money for many years. Visitors from other schools have already asked for copies of the plans, and the architects are happy to share them. During the opening ceremony, students led small groups through the classrooms, explained the new equipment and answered questions about everyday life in the building with great confidence.	**(5)** **A.** drainage **B.** insulation **C.** congestion

SECTION 3 · GRAMMAR

Grammar

The seven tested rules, then five gap-fill texts on living roofs.

7	5	180	5×2
rules	practice texts	words per text ±10%	gaps · marks

C1 · The seven rules

Rule	Form	Example	Trap
Zero conditional G.5.1	If / When + present simple, present simple	If rain falls on a green roof, the soil absorbs it.	No will in either part.
Comparatives G.1.2	short adj + -er than; long adj: more + adj + than	A green roof is cooler than a bare one. It is more comfortable than before.	No double forms: more cooler.
Adverbs of quantity G.2.9	too + adj (more than needed); adj + enough; very, quite, a bit	It is too expensive. It is not big enough.	enough comes after the adjective.
Present simple passive G.10.1	am / is / are + past participle	The soil is spread by hand.	Match is / are to the subject.
Indirect questions G.17.4	asked / wondered + question word or whether / if + subject + verb	She asked why a roof needs plants.	No do / does, no inversion, no question mark.
Adverbial linkers G.2.5	However, On the other hand (contrast); Therefore (result); In addition, Moreover (add)	It is costly. However, it saves energy.	Choose the linker that matches the relation.
Sequencing adverbs G.2.2	First (of all), Next, Then, After that, Finally	First, lay the sheet. Finally, add the soil.	Finally belongs to the last step.

Do this	Avoid this
Find the signal: if, than, is/are + ..., asked, First. Name the rule, then choose.	Guessing by sound.

C2 · Practice 1 of 5: Grammar gap-fill (My roof is alive!)

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

What Is a Living Roof?

One text · 175 words · 5 gaps · 2 marks each

Text	Choices
A living roof is a roof covered with soil and plants. It looks beautiful, but it also does useful work. When rain **(1)** _____ on a living roof, the soil soaks up most of it.	**(1)** **A.** falls **B.** will fall **C.** fell
The water **(2)** _____ slowly into the drains, so the streets flood less often.	**(2)** **A.** releases **B.** released **C.** is released
In summer, a green roof is also **(3)** _____ than a bare concrete one, because the plants give shade and cool the air around them.	**(3)** **A.** more cool **B.** coolest **C.** cooler
Some people believe that these roofs are **(4)** _____ expensive to build.	**(4)** **A.** enough **B.** too **C.** much
(5) _____, they save energy and last longer, so the extra cost is soon repaid. Many schools, hospitals and offices in the city now have a living roof, and visitors often stop to take photographs of the colourful flowers and the busy bees that live there. The city council hopes to double the number of living roofs within five years, and it has already published a guide for building owners. The guide describes the best plants for the local climate and lists companies that can install and maintain the roofs at a reasonable price.	**(5)** **A.** Therefore **B.** However **C.** Firstly

C2 · Practice 2 of 5: Grammar gap-fill (My roof is alive!)

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

A Visit to the Roof Garden

One text · 187 words · 5 gaps · 2 marks each

Text	Choices
Last week our class visited a building with a living roof. Before we went up, the guide asked us **(1)** _____.	**(1)** **A.** why does a roof need plants **B.** why needs a roof plants **C.** why a roof needs plants
Nobody knew, so she explained that the plants shade the concrete and keep the rooms below cool. **(2)** _____, the workers lay a waterproof sheet on the roof.	**(2)** **A.** First **B.** Finally **C.** Lastly
Next comes a layer of stones, and finally the soil is added. The plants **(3)** _____ carefully, because they must survive hot summers.	**(3)** **A.** choose **B.** are choosing **C.** are chosen
If the weather **(4)** _____ very dry, the roof needs extra water, but a small tank under the garden usually provides it.	**(4)** **A.** gets **B.** will get **C.** got
In addition, the offices on the top floor are **(5)** _____ than before, so the staff no longer need a large air conditioner. We left the roof in the late afternoon and walked down to the lobby, where we wrote our names in the visitors' book. Our teacher asked us to write a short report about the visit, and the best reports will be displayed in the school corridor. Most of us took photographs of the plants, and several students said that they would like to become architects who design green buildings for the cities of the future.	**(5)** **A.** comfortabler **B.** more comfortable **C.** most comfortable

C2 · Practice 3 of 5: Grammar gap-fill (My roof is alive!)

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

Cooling the City

One text · 173 words · 5 gaps · 2 marks each

Text	Choices
Our city is very hot in summer, so many architects are looking for ways to keep buildings cool. Living roofs **(1)** _____ for several new towers.	**(1)** **A.** are planned **B.** plan **C.** are planning
The idea is simple, **(2)** _____ it needs careful work.	**(2)** **A.** so **B.** but **C.** or
(3) _____, engineers check that the roof is strong enough to carry the soil.	**(3)** **A.** First of all **B.** Finally **C.** In the end
Then they decide which plants will grow best, and last of all they install the water system. The roof of the new library is not high **(4)** _____ to see from the street, so people sometimes ask **(5)** _____. The answer is that visitors can take a lift to a public garden at the top, where it is possible to enjoy the view and the cool air. The city council hopes that other owners will follow this example in the coming years. Meanwhile, the other districts are watching the project closely and hope to copy its success. Several schools have also asked the architects to explain how the roofs are built, and a small team has promised to visit each school next month to answer the students' questions.	**(4)** **A.** too **B.** enough **C.** much **(5)** **A.** can they visit it **B.** if can they visit it **C.** whether they can visit it

C2 · Practice 4 of 5: Grammar gap-fill (My roof is alive!)

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

Is It Worth the Money?

One text · 172 words · 5 gaps · 2 marks each

Text	Choices
Many people ask **(1)** _____ a living roof is worth the money.	**(1)** **A.** whether **B.** that **C.** what
The truth is that it depends on the building. If a roof **(2)** _____ with plants, it protects the surface from sun and rain, so it lasts longer.	**(2)** **A.** will be covered **B.** was covered **C.** is covered
A green roof is also **(3)** _____ than a traditional one when it comes to noise, because the soil blocks traffic sounds.	**(3)** **A.** more quiet **B.** quietest **C.** quieter
(4) _____, a living roof needs regular care.	**(4)** **A.** For example **B.** On the other hand **C.** Firstly
Someone has to remove weeds and check the pipes, and one gardener alone is not **(5)** _____ to look after a very large roof. For this reason, many owners sign a yearly contract with a specialist company. The cost is reasonable, and the result is a healthy, attractive space that the whole building can use for many years. Visitors enjoy the benches, the shade and the quiet, and many residents say that the roof is the best part of their building. Some owners even rent the space for weddings and small meetings, which brings in extra income and helps to pay for the maintenance during the year.	**(5)** **A.** too **B.** enough **C.** very

C2 · Practice 5 of 5: Grammar gap-fill (My roof is alive!)

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

Planning a Roof Garden

One text · 190 words · 5 gaps · 2 marks each

Text	Choices
Building a roof garden takes planning. **(1)** _____, the owner asks an expert whether the building can carry the extra weight.	**(1)** **A.** Finally **B.** At the end **C.** First of all
If the answer is yes, the next step is to choose the plants. Local plants **(2)** _____ because they need less water than imported ones.	**(2)** **A.** are usually chosen **B.** usually choose **C.** are usually choosing
After that, the roof is covered with a waterproof layer, and finally the soil is spread by hand. The garden then needs very little attention. If the sun **(3)** _____ strongly, the plants simply close their leaves and wait for the evening.	**(3)** **A.** shines **B.** will shine **C.** is shining
(4) _____, owners should still visit the roof every month.	**(4)** **A.** Because **B.** Firstly **C.** However
Students at our school asked the manager **(5)** _____, and she showed them a chart with care tips for each season of the year. Some students decided to start a small garden on the school roof, and the manager promised to help them. The council has promised to publish a simple guide so that other schools can copy the idea. Students will be able to read about the best plants, the cost of the materials and the tools that they need, and a local garden shop has offered a discount for every school that joins the programme.	**(5)** **A.** what do the plants need in winter **B.** what the plants need in winter **C.** what need the plants in winter

SECTION 4 · READING 1

Reading 1 · Task 3A

Argumentative texts (B2.2), 330–350 words, 8 questions, 3 marks each. Question types are shown here for practice only.

2	330–350	8	3
texts	words ±10%	questions	marks each

Question types in every set

4 × details **1 × specific information** **1 × main points** **1 × inference** **1 × overall meaning**

Do this	Avoid this
Skim the paragraph that matches the question. Put the idea in your own words, then find the option that means the same.	An option that repeats the text word for word: it is often the trap.

D1 · Text 1 of 2

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

Birth Order: Fact or Folklore?

Pushing Boundaries | Personality: Nature or Nurture? · 342 words

Text

Firstborns are responsible, middle children are peacemakers, and the youngest are rebellious clowns. Most of us know the stereotype, and many of us have used it to explain a sibling's behaviour at a family dinner. Yet the idea that our position in the family shapes who we become deserves far more doubt than it usually receives.

The belief has a long history. In the 1920s, an Austrian psychologist argued that eldest children, who once enjoyed their parents' full attention, spend their lives defending that lost privilege. His theory was elegant and easy to remember, so it spread quickly through magazines and classrooms. Elegance, however, is not evidence. Many parents repeated it to their friends as if it were established science.

When researchers finally tested the claim on a large scale, the results were disappointing. A study of about twenty thousand adults in three countries compared siblings from the same families and found that the personality differences linked to birth order were tiny. Eldest children scored slightly higher on intelligence tests, but the gap was so small that a teacher would never notice it in a classroom. The researchers also noted that no single pattern held in every country.

Questions 1–8

1. Why does the writer mention a family dinner? DETAIL

A. To explain a sibling's behaviour at dinner.
B. To prove that eldest children behave better.
C. To show how familiar the stereotype is.

2. Why did the 1920s theory spread so fast? DETAIL

A. Magazines and classrooms had tested its evidence.
B. It was simple and appealing.
C. Parents wanted to defend their lost privilege.

3. What does "Elegance is not evidence" suggest? INFERENCE

A. Evidence usually looks elegant.
B. A neat idea can still be untrue.
C. Magazines checked the facts carefully.

4. How big is the intelligence gap between eldest children and others? SPECIFIC INFORMATION

A. Large enough for teachers to measure.
B. Bigger than the differences between families.
C. Too minor for anyone to detect at school.

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Text	Questions 1–8
Why, then, does the myth survive? Partly because we look for patterns after the event. If an eldest daughter becomes a manager, we credit her position; if she becomes an artist, we say she is rebelling. Every outcome fits the theory, which means the theory can never be wrong. Families also reinforce the labels. A child who is called "the responsible one" at six may well act that way at sixteen, simply because everybody expects it.	**5. What makes the theory impossible to disprove?** DETAIL **A.** Eldest daughters become managers or artists. **B.** Any life story can be explained by it. **C.** People look for patterns before the event. **6. What effect can family labels have?** DETAIL **A.** Children may live up to them. **B.** Children grow out of them by sixteen. **C.** Parents stop expecting responsibility at six.
None of this suggests that families do not matter. Parents' income, their patience and their own habits all leave a deep mark on a child. But these influences differ from home to home, while birth order is the same everywhere, and that is exactly why it explains so little. We would do better to stop asking which child comes first and start asking how each child is treated.	**7. What is the main point of the last paragraph?** MAIN POINT **A.** Upbringing counts for more than being older or younger. **B.** Birth order decides how each child is treated. **C.** Families matter less than birth order. **8. The text mainly argues that birth order ___.** OVERALL MEANING **A.** decides how children are treated. **B.** turns eldest daughters into managers. **C.** has been given too much credit.

D2 · Text 2 of 2

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

Do Twins Prove That Personality Is Inherited?

Pushing Boundaries | Personality: Nature or Nurture? · 342 words

Text

Few stories fascinate the public like that of identical twins separated at birth and reunited as adults. They discover that they share a taste for the same cigarettes, the same holiday beach and even the same name for their dogs. Such coincidences make newspaper headlines, and they seem to prove that character is written in our genes. The truth is more complicated. Newspapers love such tales because readers enjoy a neat explanation for a mystery.

Scientists do believe that several traits, such as shyness and a tendency toward anxiety, are partly heritable. Studies of thousands of twins suggest that around forty to fifty per cent of the differences between people in these traits can be traced to genes. That is a significant share. But it also means that half or more of the picture comes from somewhere else. Genes, in other words, load the dice without deciding every throw.

Reunion stories also hide a selection problem. Journalists report the pairs who match and ignore the many who do not. Moreover, twins raised apart often grew up in similar neighbourhoods, schools and social classes, so their surroundings were not as different as the headlines suggest. Two strangers chosen at random from one town would also find surprising shared habits if somebody interviewed them for hours.

Questions 1–8

1. What do the reunited twins in the stories share? DETAIL

A. The same cigarettes since being separated at birth.
B. Unexpectedly alike tastes in everyday life.
C. The same holiday beach since birth.

2. How much of the difference in some traits is linked to genes? SPECIFIC INFORMATION

A. Every difference between people.
B. Close to half.
C. Only a small part, mostly shyness.

3. Why are the reunion stories misleading? DETAIL

A. Journalists invent coincidences for headlines.
B. Random strangers never share habits.
C. Only the striking resemblances are published.

4. What does the writer say about twins raised apart? DETAIL

A. Their upbringings were often alike.

Text	Questions 1–8
	B. They lived in very different neighbourhoods. **C.** They chose their social classes at random.
Genes, meanwhile, rarely work alone. A child born with a sensitive temperament may be calm in a quiet home and nervous in a noisy one. The same gene therefore leads to different results depending on the surroundings, a consequence that simple stories about inheritance cannot explain. Biology offers a starting point, not a script. Environment includes friends, teachers, climate and even the food a family eats.	**5. What can we infer about a sensitive child?** INFERENCE **A.** The child stays nervous in every home. **B.** The child is calm whatever the surroundings. **C.** The surroundings can alter how the characteristic shows itself. **6. What is the main point of paragraph 4?** MAIN POINT **A.** Genes always work alone in sensitive children. **B.** Biology gives every child a script. **C.** A single gene may produce varied outcomes in varied situations.
The practical lesson is a hopeful one. If personality were fixed at birth, parents and teachers could do little. Since it is shaped by both inheritance and experience, patient support and a welcoming environment still matter a great deal. We should enjoy the stories of reunited twins, but we should not mistake them for science. Both sides of the debate deserve respect.	**7. What follows if personality has two sources?** DETAIL **A.** Parents and teachers can do little. **B.** Grown-ups can nonetheless steer youngsters' development. **C.** Personality is fixed at birth. **8. The text mainly suggests that personality is ___.** OVERALL MEANING **A.** formed jointly by nature and nurture. **B.** written in the genes, as twin stories show. **C.** shaped mainly by teachers and friends.

SECTION 5 · READING 2

Reading 2 · Task 3B

Expository texts (C1.1), 330–350 words, 8 questions, 2 marks each. Question types are shown here for practice only.

2	330–350	8	2
texts	words ±10%	questions	marks each

Question types in every set

3 × details **2 × inference** **1 × mood and tone** **1 × connections** **1 × overall meaning**

Do this	Avoid this
Work out the writer's attitude from the whole paragraph, not from one emotional word.	An option that repeats the text word for word: it is often the trap.

E1 · Text 1 of 2

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

Megacities: Growing Pains

Rise to the Challenge! | Megacities and Small Towns · 341 words

Text

By 2030, the United Nations expects more than forty cities to hold ten million people or more. These megacities attract workers with the promise of jobs, schools and hospitals within a short distance, and their economies often generate a large share of a country's wealth. Urbanisation of this scale, however, places a heavy load on systems that were built for far smaller populations. Tokyo, Delhi and Cairo are wellknown examples, and each adds thousands of new residents every week.

Transport is usually the first system to fail. When roads are designed for a million cars and ten million people want to commute, congestion becomes a daily routine. Some cities respond by widening roads, yet experience suggests that new lanes quickly fill with new traffic. Those that invest in metro lines, cycle paths and reliable buses tend to move people far more efficiently. Commuters in the largest cities may lose two hours of every working day to traffic.

Water and waste create equally serious problems. Ageing drains cannot cope with heavy storms, so streets flood within minutes, while rubbish collection struggles to keep up with the growing number of households. Air pollution adds a further burden, with vehicle fumes and construction dust hanging over neighbourhoods and affecting the health of children and the elderly most severely. Cities

Questions 1–8

1. Why do workers move to megacities? DETAIL

A. Schools are built for smaller populations.
B. Work and services are close together.
C. Governments promise them national wealth.

2. What helps a city move people efficiently? DETAIL

A. A mix of public transport options.
B. Roads built for a million cars.
C. New lanes for new traffic.

3. What does the writer suggest about wider roads? INFERENCE

A. They fill with cycle paths and buses.
B. They cost less than metro lines.
C. They relieve traffic only briefly.

4. What happens in heavy storms? DETAIL

A. Roads are swamped almost instantly.
B. Rubbish collection keeps up easily.
C. Children and the elderly cope best.

5. What is implied about rubbish

Text	Questions 1–8
in warmer regions face the extra challenge of rising summer temperatures.	**collection?** INFERENCE **A.** It clears the drains in storms. **B.** It falls behind as more residents arrive. **C.** It improves as households multiply.
Planners are therefore trying innovative solutions. Singapore recycles wastewater, Seoul has replaced a motorway with a river park, and several African cities are experimenting with solar-powered street lighting. Such projects are expensive, but they reduce long-term costs and make daily life more bearable. Their success depends less on technology than on steady funding and long-term political commitment.	**6. How does the writer feel about the new projects?** MOOD AND TONE **A.** Hopeful, but realistic. **B.** Doubtful about modern technology. **C.** Delighted with political promises. **7. Which is closest to Seoul's river park?** CONNECTIONS **A.** A new motorway built through a park. **B.** Solar lights added to a river. **C.** An old railway turned into a public garden.
Nobody expects megacities to disappear. Their size gives them energy, variety and opportunity that smaller places struggle to match. The challenge is to make that scale manageable, so that growth feels like an advantage and not a punishment for those who live there. Cities that plan early usually pay less than those that wait for a crisis.	**8. The text is mainly about ___.** OVERALL MEANING **A.** why smaller places are disappearing. **B.** how huge urban areas can cope with expansion. **C.** which megacities are the richest.

E2 · Text 2 of 2

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

Small Towns: A Quiet Revival

Rise to the Challenge! | Megacities and Small Towns · 340 words

Text

For decades, small towns were described as places to leave. Young people went to the city to study, found jobs there and rarely came back, and local shops closed one by one. Many observers assumed that the trend would simply continue. In recent years, however, some small towns have begun to recover, and the reasons are worth understanding. Schools merged, bus services shrank and even the post office closed in some places.

Remote work is one reason. When a laptop and a stable internet connection are enough, a professional no longer needs to live beside the office. Cheaper housing and quieter streets then become attractive, and families who once dreamed of city apartments now compare gardens instead. Towns that invested in fibre cables a decade ago find themselves with a clear advantage. Meanwhile, online shopping delivers most goods to the doorstep, so a long journey to the shops is no longer necessary.

Community initiative is another. In one Welsh village, residents raised funds to buy the last shop and now run it as a co-operative. In a Japanese town, retired engineers teach coding to schoolchildren at weekends. These projects keep money and skills circulating locally and give people a sense of ownership that big cities rarely provide. Local festivals and farmers' markets have also returned, bringing visitors who spend money in cafes

Questions 1–8

1. Why did many local shops close? DETAIL

A. Observers stopped buying from them.
B. Students found jobs inside the shops.
C. Youngsters moved away for good.

2. What attracts families to small towns now? DETAIL

A. City apartments with gardens.
B. Offices beside the fibre cables.
C. Cheaper homes and tranquil surroundings.

3. What is implied about towns with early fibre cables? INFERENCE

A. They had cheaper housing a decade ago.
B. They suit remote workers better.
C. They no longer need laptops.

4. Who runs the village shop in Wales? DETAIL

A. The local inhabitants.
B. A group of retired engineers.
C. A company from a big city.

Text	Questions 1–8
and hotels.	
Yet the revival has limits. Property prices rise once newcomers arrive, and long-time residents can find themselves unable to afford the houses their parents bought. Hospitals and universities remain far away, and a town that depends on a single employer remains vulnerable if it closes. Success, in other words, is fragile and requires careful management.	**5. What does the writer imply about newcomers?** INFERENCE **A.** They help locals buy their parents' houses. **B.** They bring hospitals and universities nearby. **C.** They can make homes unaffordable for established inhabitants. **6. Which is closest to relying on a single employer?** CONNECTIONS **A.** A town school with many teachers. **B.** A shop that has only one customer. **C.** A town beside a river park.
Even so, the trend suggests that the old story of one-way migration is too simple. People will always move toward opportunity, but opportunity is no longer concentrated in a few large cities. For the right kind of town, the future may be brighter than anyone predicted. Governments in several countries now offer grants to businesses that open outside the big cities.	**7. How does the final paragraph sound?** MOOD AND TONE **A.** Doubtful about migration. **B.** Quietly optimistic. **C.** Certain about every opportunity. **8. What is the text mainly about?** OVERALL MEANING **A.** How certain villages are drawing residents back. **B.** How remote work closed the shops. **C.** Why large cities will lose opportunity.

SECTION 6 · ANSWERS

Answer Keys

Answer keys: letters only, no explanations.

Mock writing · marking guide

Task	Marks
Task 1.1 (15)	both views covered in own words (5), 4–5 sentences with comparing language (5), accurate grammar and spelling (5).
Task 1.2 (25)	all three prompts answered with an example (8), four clear paragraphs with topic sentences (7), 220+ words with linkers (5), accuracy and range of language (5).

Mock model summary

The text presents two different opinions about where families should live. Yousef prefers a tower apartment because it has useful facilities and is close to work. He says this saves him time and gives him a wonderful view. In contrast, Layla prefers a house with a garden. She believes that it gives children space to play and offers more peace and privacy to the family.

Mock model essay (232 words)

Where a family lives affects its daily life, so the choice of home is important. The current essay aims to compare living in a tower apartment with living in a house with a garden and to explain my own opinion.

A tower apartment has clear advantages. It is usually close to offices, schools and shops, so families save time on the road. In addition, residents share facilities such as a pool and a gym, and security is provided around the clock. My cousin, who lives in Business Bay, can walk to his office, and he says this has changed his life.

A house with a garden, on the other hand, gives more space and privacy. Children can play outside, grandparents can sit under a tree, and the family can grow herbs for the kitchen. Furthermore, a garden can be used for family celebrations. Moreover, there are no neighbours above to disturb you. However, a house costs more to maintain, and the journey to work is often longer.

To sum up, I agree with Layla's opinion. Although an apartment is convenient, a garden improves health and brings the family together. Having a place to sit outside is also good for mental health. Therefore, I would choose a house, provided that the road to work is not too long. In this way, a family can enjoy comfort, space and peace at the same time.

Answer key · letters only

Vocabulary gap-fill								
B2 · Practice 1	**1. C**	**2. A**	**3. B**	**4. A**	**5. B**			
B2 · Practice 2	**1. A**	**2. B**	**3. C**	**4. B**	**5. C**			
B2 · Practice 3	**1. A**	**2. C**	**3. A**	**4. C**	**5. B**			
B2 · Practice 4	**1. B**	**2. A**	**3. C**	**4. B**	**5. A**			
B2 · Practice 5	**1. B**	**2. C**	**3. C**	**4. B**	**5. A**			
Grammar gap-fill								
C2 · Practice 1	**1. A**	**2. C**	**3. C**	**4. B**	**5. B**			
C2 · Practice 2	**1. C**	**2. A**	**3. C**	**4. A**	**5. B**			
C2 · Practice 3	**1. A**	**2. B**	**3. A**	**4. B**	**5. C**			
C2 · Practice 4	**1. A**	**2. C**	**3. C**	**4. B**	**5. B**			
C2 · Practice 5	**1. C**	**2. A**	**3. A**	**4. C**	**5. B**			
Reading 1 · Task 3A								
D1 · Text 1	**1. C**	**2. B**	**3. B**	**4. C**	**5. B**	**6. A**	**7. A**	**8. C**
D2 · Text 2	**1. B**	**2. B**	**3. C**	**4. A**	**5. C**	**6. C**	**7. B**	**8. A**
Reading 2 · Task 3B								
E1 · Text 1	**1. B**	**2. A**	**3. C**	**4. A**	**5. B**	**6. A**	**7. C**	**8. B**
E2 · Text 2	**1. C**	**2. C**	**3. B**	**4. A**	**5. C**	**6. B**	**7. B**	**8. A**
Mock Exam								
Part 1 · Vocabulary	**1. B**	**2. B**	**3. C**	**4. A**	**5. A**			
Part 2 · Grammar	**1. A**	**2. B**	**3. B**	**4. C**	**5. A**			
Part 3A · Reading	**1. C**	**2. B**	**3. A**	**4. A**	**5. C**	**6. B**	**7. A**	**8. B**
Part 3B · Reading	**1. C**	**2. A**	**3. B**	**4. C**	**5. C**	**6. B**	**7. B**	**8. A**

Answer distribution — practice reading questions (32): A 10, B 12, C 10 · mock reading questions (16): A 5, B 6, C 5 · gap-fill items, practice + mock (60): A 20, B 21, C 19. The correct answers are spread evenly over A, B and C in every set and across the whole guide.

SECTION 7 · MOCK EXAM

Full Mock Exam · 100 Marks

Every text, instruction and mark value follows the official specifications. Sit the whole paper in one session, then mark yourself with Section 6.

Part 1 · Vocabulary · 10 marks

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

The School Library

One text · 167 words · 5 gaps · 2 marks each

Text	Choices
Our school has opened a new library that students love. The **(1)** _____ to choose where to sit, whether in a quiet corner or around a group table, makes the room popular.	**(1)** **A.** privacy **B.** freedom **C.** voyage
Books are checked out by **(2)** _____, so nobody needs to wait in a line.	**(2)** **A.** consequence **B.** automation **C.** urbanisation
The library is also **(3)** _____, because LED lights and solar panels keep electricity costs low.	**(3)** **A.** heritable **B.** auditory **C.** cost-effective
Students can read without **(4)** _____ thanks to sound-absorbing walls, and a sign at the door reminds everyone to keep phones silent.	**(4)** **A.** interruptions **B.** congestion **C.** insulation
The librarian has built a digital **(5)** _____ that lists every book by subject, author and level. Teachers say that attendance at lunchtime has doubled, and the headteacher hopes that the library will soon become the most popular place in the whole school. Many students also use the library after school to finish their homework, and a group of volunteers organises reading clubs every week. Parents are welcome on Thursday afternoons, when the librarian explains how the system works and recommends books for children of different ages.	**(5)** **A.** database **B.** destination **C.** voyage

Part 2 · Grammar · 10 marks

Read the text and choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences. Choose A, B or C.

A Rooftop at the Hospital

One text · 174 words · 5 gaps · 2 marks each

Text	Choices
The new children's hospital in Sharjah has a rooftop garden that patients and visitors love. **(1)** _____, the designers covered the roof with a thick layer of soil, and then they planted palms, herbs and flowers.	**(1)** **A.** First **B.** Finally **C.** Lastly
If the temperature **(2)** _____ above forty degrees, an automatic system waters the plants in the early morning.	**(2)** **A.** will rise **B.** rises **C.** rose
The garden is not large **(3)** _____ for a football match, but it is big enough for a quiet walk.	**(3)** **A.** too **B.** enough **C.** much
Doctors say that the garden is good for patients. **(4)** _____, it is also good for the staff, who take their breaks there.	**(4)** **A.** However **B.** Firstly **C.** In addition
One young visitor asked a nurse **(5)** _____, and she explained that volunteers from the neighbourhood do it every weekend. Many families now bring a picnic and spend the afternoon among the flowers. Local newspapers have already written about the project, and the hospital has received letters of thanks from parents. Architects from other cities have visited the roof to study the design, and the director hopes that more hospitals in the region will build similar gardens for their patients in future.	**(5)** **A.** who looks after the garden **B.** who does look after the garden **C.** who looks the garden after

Part 3A · Reading · 24 marks

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

Is the Office Dead?

Pushing Boundaries · 340 words

Text	Questions 1–8
Since the pandemic, millions of employees have worked from kitchen tables and spare rooms, and many now refuse to return to the office full time. Supporters call the change overdue. They point to the hours saved on commuting, the freedom to arrange the day and the lower cost of travel and lunches. The critics, however, are growing louder, and their arguments deserve a fair hearing. Large companies have noticed the change in attitude and are rethinking their buildings.	**1. What do supporters value about working from home?** **A.** A fair hearing for the critics. **B.** Cheaper lunches at the office. **C.** Free time and control over their timetable.
The strongest objection concerns learning. Junior staff pick up skills by watching experienced colleagues solve problems, overhear phone calls and ask quick questions. On a screen, such informal moments vanish. A new graduate may complete every task correctly and still miss the habits that make a good professional. Mentors also notice quickly when a younger colleague is struggling and offer help before it becomes a problem.	**2. How do junior staff learn in an office?** **A.** By completing every task correctly. **B.** By watching seniors and talking informally. **C.** By solving problems on a screen. **3. What is implied about a graduate who works only online?** **A.** They may lack unwritten professional know-how. **B.** They will get every task wrong. **C.** They overhear calls at home.
Home is not always peaceful, either. Children, deliveries and housework create interruptions that a quiet office would prevent, and not everyone has a separate room in which to work. Workers in small flats often lose both privacy and concentration, and the line between work and rest becomes blurred, so evenings disappear into emails. Others, in	**4. Why do some people lose focus at home?** **A.** Family life and chores keep intruding. **B.** A quiet office prevents deliveries. **C.** Small flats give them a separate room.

Text	Questions 1–8
contrast, enjoy the calm of a home study and wish they had moved long ago.	
Employers have their own worries. Automation has made it easier to measure how many messages an employee sends or how long a laptop stays active, and some companies now use such figures to judge performance. Employees reasonably feel watched, and trust, which is the foundation of remote work, begins to fall. Meanwhile managers who fill the calendar with online meetings add to the distractions that people hoped to escape.	**5. What can automation measure?** **A.** The trust between managers. **B.** The calendar of meetings. **C.** How much staff use their devices. **6. What do too many online meetings cause?** **A.** More trust in remote work. **B.** Extra disturbances to concentration. **C.** Higher travel costs for staff.
Is the answer to return to the office five days a week? Probably not. Many companies have found that a mixed pattern, with two or three days together and the rest at home, keeps costs reasonable and preserves both teamwork and independence. Working life, like most things, works best when no single model is forced on everyone.	**7. What does the last paragraph recommend?** **A.** A combination of shared and independent days. **B.** Five days a week in the office. **C.** Teamwork at home and independence in the office. **8. The writer's overall view is that remote work ___.** **A.** ruins learning for graduates. **B.** succeeds when it is adaptable. **C.** is overdue in every company.

Part 3B · Reading · 16 marks

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

Second Cities: The Quiet Winners

Rise to the Challenge! | Megacities and Small Towns · 345 words

Text	Questions 1–8
When people think of a country's economy, they usually picture its capital. Yet in many parts of the world, the most interesting growth is happening elsewhere. Cities such as Lyon, Pune and Medellin are not as famous as Paris, Mumbai or Bogota, but they offer something increasingly rare: space, affordability and a workable pace of life. Their universities, parks and food markets attract visitors who might never have planned to come.	**1. What do second cities offer that is increasingly rare?** **A.** Fame comparable to Paris. **B.** Economies larger than the capital's. **C.** Room and reasonable living costs.
Their advantage begins with cost. Office rents in a second city may be half those of the capital, which allows young companies to survive their difficult first years. Skilled workers, meanwhile, find that a modest salary stretches further, and a home near the centre does not demand a three-hour commute. As a result, such places often attract graduates who would once have left for the capital without hesitation. Local governments often add tax benefits to make the offer even more appealing.	**2. Why can new companies survive there?** **A.** Operating costs are far lower. **B.** Workers accept modest commutes. **C.** Graduates leave for the capital. **3. What is implied about graduates who now stay?** **A.** They hesitate to find a home near the centre. **B.** Previously, moving to the capital was the automatic decision. **C.** They earn half the capital's salary.
Universities play a vital part. A strong local campus supplies trained staff, research and a steady flow of ideas, so employers can find talent without recruiting from abroad. When graduates stay, they open cafes, design software and teach in schools, and their presence encourages other residents to start their own ventures. The effect resembles a	**4. What do local universities provide?** **A.** Staff recruited from abroad. **B.** Graduates who leave for the capital. **C.** Qualified personnel and new thinking. **5. What does the snowball image suggest?**

Text	Questions 1–8
quiet snowball: each success makes the next one easier.	**A.** Success melts away quickly. **B.** Each venture makes the earlier one harder. **C.** Early wins make later ones likelier.
Nevertheless, second cities face real obstacles. Their airports and railways are often less developed, and international companies may overlook them because the names are unfamiliar. A promising city can also become a victim of its own popularity, as rents rise and traffic thickens until it begins to look like the capital it once avoided. Policy makers must therefore plan growth carefully before the problems arrive. Housing for newcomers can also be hard to find.	**6. What is the tone about a city's popularity?** **A.** Angry about the capital's famous names. **B.** Gently cautionary. **C.** Indifferent to rising rents. **7. Which is similar to a victim of its own popularity?** **A.** A famous airport with unfamiliar names. **B.** A quiet beach spoiled by crowds. **C.** A cheap cafe with modest rents.
Still, the trend deserves attention. A country whose opportunities are spread across several centres is less exposed to a single failure and more balanced for its citizens. The capital will remain important, but it will not need to carry the whole nation on its shoulders. Investors have already started to look beyond the usual addresses.	**8. The text mainly argues that second cities ___.** **A.** can spread prosperity more evenly. **B.** should copy the capital. **C.** are more famous than capitals.

Writing · 40 marks

A Tower Apartment or a House with a Garden?

Rise to the Challenge | Comparing Places: A Critical Response · 200 words

Yousef, an accountant, lives in a tower apartment and would not change it. He explains that his building has a gym, a pool and security guards, so everything he needs is under one roof. The apartment is easy to clean and cheap to cool, and he can walk to his office in ten minutes. In his view, living in the centre saves hours every week, which he spends on his hobbies. He also enjoys the view of the city at night, which he says is worth every dirham. His friends often visit him in the evening because the shops, the cafes and the park are all within a short walk.

Layla, a nurse, prefers a house with a garden. She believes that children need space to run, ride bicycles and grow vegetables, which an apartment cannot offer. In a house, there is no noise from the neighbours above, and the family can invite relatives without worrying about parking. Although it is further from the centre, she accepts the long drive because the home is quiet and private. For Layla, a garden is not a luxury but a place where the whole family can breathe and grow together.

Question 1 · 1.1 Read the text. Compare and contrast the two points of view presented. Summarize the main ideas in your own words. Write 4–5 sentences. (15 marks)

Practice space only. In a timed practice, type your answer on SwiftAssess.

Question 2 · 1.2 Write an essay about choosing a home in which you compare living in a tower apartment with living in a house with a garden.

- Compare what an apartment and a house with a garden offer to a family.
- Explain which point of view you agree with, giving reasons.
- Support your choice with examples from your own city or community.

Write at least 220 words in paragraphs. (25 marks)