اختبار تجريبي نهاية الفصل (محلول)



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية
موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف الثاني عشر المتقدم ⇦ لغة انجليزية ⇦ الفصل الأول ⇦ اختبارات ⇦ 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

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	اختبار تجريبي نهاية الفصل (محلول)
2	اختبار تجريبي نهاية الفصل للغة الإنجليزية المتقدمة
3	الفصل نهاية التمارين وبنك الامتحان دليل :Your Road to Success
4	Feed Your Mind: Scaffolding Writing - Essay Prompts and Model Essays
5	نماذج كتابة مقارنة

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

Grade 12 Advanced English End-of-Term 1 MOCK EXAM

Part 1 Vocabulary	Part 2 Grammar	Part 3A Reading	Part 3B Reading	Part 4 Writing	TOTAL
/ 10	/ 10	/ 24	/ 16	/ 40	/ 100

In the real exam, all parts (Part 1–4) are on **SwiftAssess** (computer). In this mock, circle the letter of your answer for Parts 1–3 and write your response for Part 4.

Part 1: Vocabulary — 10 marks (2 each)

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

The Changing Nature of Personal Freedom

Modern technology has transformed the way people organise their lives. Many individuals appreciate the convenience of digital services because they save time and offer greater (1) _____ over daily decisions. However, this convenience sometimes comes at a price. Applications frequently collect personal information, raising serious concerns about (2) _____. Companies argue that storing information in a central (3) _____ makes their services more efficient. Nevertheless, users should understand the possible (4) _____ of sharing sensitive information.

Technology can also reduce unnecessary (5) _____ by automating repetitive tasks. The challenge is to enjoy these benefits without allowing technology to control every aspect of our lives.

1	**(A)** freedom	**(B)** congestion	**(C)** vegetation
2	**(A)** drainage	**(B)** privacy	**(C)** destination
3	**(A)** database	**(B)** voyage	**(C)** insulation
4	**(A)** consequences	**(B)** distractions	**(C)** infrastructure
5	**(A)** interruptions	**(B)** biodiversity	**(C)** urbanisation

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Part 2: Grammar — 10 marks (2 each)

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

The Benefits of Living Roofs

Living roofs are becoming increasingly common in modern urban developments. They are covered with vegetation that provides environmental and practical benefits.

When plants (1) _____ exposed to suitable sunlight and water, they usually grow successfully. Their leaves can absorb some of the heat that would otherwise affect buildings.

Living roofs are generally (2) _____ environmentally friendly than ordinary rooftops because they support vegetation and improve insulation. (3) _____, they can create habitats for insects and birds.

Some architects ask (4) _____ older buildings can support these systems. The answer depends on the building's structure and the weight of the materials. (5) _____, engineers examine the roof carefully before installation.

1	**(A)** is	**(B)** are	**(C)** be
2	**(A)** most	**(B)** more	**(C)** much
3	**(A)** Moreover	**(B)** Nevertheless	**(C)** Instead
4	**(A)** whether	**(B)** whose	**(C)** where
5	**(A)** Eventually	**(B)** Rarely	**(C)** Although

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Part 3A: Reading — 24 marks (3 each)

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

Personality: Nature or Nurture?

People have long debated whether personality is mainly determined by inherited characteristics or shaped by the environment in which individuals grow up. Although this question may appear straightforward, modern psychological research suggests that personality develops through a complicated interaction between the two.

Those who emphasise nature point to evidence from genetic studies. Research involving identical twins, including those raised separately, has revealed similarities in certain behavioural patterns, interests and emotional responses. Such findings suggest that inherited factors may influence characteristics such as sociability, sensitivity and the tendency to take risks. Nevertheless, genes rarely determine exactly how a person will behave in every situation.

Supporters of the nurture perspective highlight the importance of family relationships, education and social experiences. A child growing up in a supportive environment may develop confidence and independence because opportunities are provided to explore new activities and express opinions. In contrast, repeated criticism or a lack of emotional support may influence how that child responds to challenges later in life.

However, the distinction between nature and nurture is not always clear. A naturally cautious individual might become more adventurous after receiving encouragement from teachers or friends. Similarly, someone with strong social abilities may become withdrawn after experiencing rejection. These examples demonstrate that inherited tendencies can be strengthened, weakened or redirected by experience.

Another important consideration is that people are not passive products of their surroundings. As they grow older, they make decisions about their relationships, education and lifestyle. These decisions can gradually change the environments in which they live, creating further opportunities for personal development.

Therefore, understanding personality requires more than identifying genetic influences or examining childhood experiences separately. A more convincing explanation recognises that biological tendencies and environmental conditions continuously interact. Neither factor works in complete isolation, and their influence may change at different stages of life.

Questions

1. What is the main issue discussed in the passage?

A) Whether childhood education should be compulsory.
B) Whether personality is influenced by nature or nurture.
C) Whether people should avoid taking risks.

2. What does the research involving identical twins suggest?

A) Genetic factors may influence certain behavioural characteristics.
B) Environment has no influence on emotional responses.
C) Twins always develop exactly the same personalities.

3. According to the passage, a supportive environment may help children develop:

A) greater dependence on others.
B) a permanent fear of failure.
C) confidence and independence.

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4. Why is the distinction between nature and nurture sometimes unclear?

A) People never change their inherited characteristics.
B) Experiences can modify the expression of natural tendencies.
C) Genetic studies cannot examine human behaviour.

5. The word "withdrawn" in paragraph four is closest in meaning to:

A) socially less involved.
B) physically stronger.
C) unusually confident.

6. What does the writer suggest about people's decisions as they grow older?

A) They have little influence on personal development.
B) They completely remove inherited characteristics.
C) They can influence their environments and future development.

7. Which statement best represents the writer's argument?

A) Nature is always more powerful than nurture.
B) Personality develops through the interaction of both factors.
C) Childhood experiences are the only reliable explanation.

8. Which title best reflects the overall meaning?

A) Understanding the Development of Personality.
B) The Disadvantages of Modern Education.
C) Why Genetic Research Should Be Stopped.

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Part 3B: Reading — 16 marks (2 each)

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

Megacities and the Cost of Urban Growth

The expansion of megacities is frequently presented as evidence of economic progress. Large urban centres attract businesses, skilled workers and investment, creating opportunities that smaller settlements may struggle to provide. Yet the rapid concentration of people and economic activity can place enormous pressure on the systems that make urban life possible.

One of the most visible consequences is congestion. As populations increase, road networks often become insufficient for the number of vehicles using them. Extending roads may appear to be an obvious solution, but it can encourage further car ownership and eventually reproduce the original problem. Public transport, when properly planned, offers a more sustainable alternative by moving large numbers of passengers while using less space per person.

Infrastructure presents another challenge. Housing, electricity, water supplies and waste-management facilities must expand alongside the population. When planning fails to keep pace with urbanisation, informal settlements may develop in areas with limited services. Such conditions can increase inequality and expose residents to environmental risks.

Nevertheless, megacities also possess advantages that should not be overlooked. Their concentration of universities, research centres and specialised businesses can encourage innovation. Ideas travel more quickly when people from different professional backgrounds interact, potentially leading to solutions that would be less likely to emerge in isolated communities.

The environmental impact of urban development is similarly complex. Dense cities can reduce the distance people need to travel, but poorly designed urban areas may suffer from severe pollution and limited green space. Integrating vegetation into streets, buildings and public spaces can improve air quality, provide habitats and reduce the urban heat effect. However, such measures require long-term investment rather than temporary decorative projects.

Ultimately, the success of a megacity should not be measured simply by its population or economic output. Its real achievement lies in balancing growth with accessibility, environmental protection and social inclusion. Urban expansion becomes meaningful progress only when the quality of life improves for the people who live there.

Questions

1. What is the central argument of the passage?

A) Megacities should stop attracting new residents.
B) Economic growth is more important than environmental protection.
C) Successful urban growth requires careful planning and balance.

2. Why might extending roads fail to solve congestion permanently?

A) It may encourage more people to use private cars.
B) It prevents businesses from investing in cities.
C) It reduces the availability of public transport.

3. What can happen when infrastructure development fails to keep pace with population growth?

A) Housing becomes unnecessary.
B) Informal settlements may emerge.
C) Pollution disappears naturally.

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4. According to the passage, what encourages innovation in large cities?

A) The separation of professional communities.
B) The reduction of educational opportunities.
C) Interaction among people from different backgrounds.

5. What does the writer imply about green spaces?

A) They should be integrated into long-term urban planning.
B) They are useful only for decoration.
C) They can replace all existing infrastructure.

6. The tone of the passage is best described as:

A) humorous and entertaining.
B) balanced and analytical.
C) completely pessimistic.

7. Which connection can be inferred from the passage?

A) Urbanisation always reduces inequality.
B) Higher population density automatically guarantees sustainability.
C) Urban development can create opportunities as well as environmental pressures.

8. What is the writer's overall purpose?

A) To explain the challenges and opportunities associated with megacities.
B) To persuade everyone to move to smaller towns.
C) To describe the history of road construction.

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Part 4: Writing — 40 marks total

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)

Smart Homes: Convenience or Concern?

Supporters of smart homes believe that automated technology can significantly improve everyday life. Smart lighting, heating and security systems allow residents to control their homes remotely, saving time and reducing unnecessary energy consumption. For elderly people and individuals with disabilities, voice-controlled devices can make everyday activities easier and provide greater independence. Furthermore, automated systems can monitor household conditions and alert residents to potential problems, such as water leaks or unusual movements. From this perspective, smart homes represent a practical investment that makes modern living safer, more efficient and more comfortable.

However, critics argue that the benefits of smart homes should not hide their disadvantages. Many devices collect personal information, creating concerns about privacy and the possibility of unauthorised access. In addition, advanced equipment can be expensive to purchase, install and maintain. Technical failures or internet interruptions may prevent residents from controlling essential household systems. Some critics also believe that excessive dependence on automation could reduce people's ability to perform simple tasks independently. They argue that traditional homes may offer greater privacy, reliability and financial accessibility.

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1.2 Main Writing Prompt (25 marks)

Write a comparative essay about smart homes and traditional homes. Include the following points:

- **Compare their convenience, technology and daily lifestyle.**
- **Discuss their costs, privacy and reliability.**
- **Explain which type of home you prefer and justify your choice.**

Write at least 220 words in well-organised paragraphs.

—— End of the Mock Exam ——

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Answers Key — 100 marks total

Q#	Key	Correct Answer	Evidence / Grammar Note	Marks
Part 1: Vocabulary				**10**
(1)	(A)	**freedom**	Context clues: "save time and offer greater freedom over daily decisions" directly echoes the title "The Changing Nature of Personal Freedom".	**2**
(2)	(B)	**privacy**	Context clues: "Applications frequently collect personal information, raising serious concerns about privacy."	**2**
(3)	(A)	**database**	Context clues: "storing information in a central database makes their services more efficient" defines a digital storage system.	**2**
(4)	(A)	**consequences**	Context clues: "users should understand the possible consequences of sharing sensitive information" refers to the potential outcomes/results.	**2**
(5)	(A)	**interruptions**	Context clues: "reduce unnecessary interruptions by automating repetitive tasks" matches eliminating workflow disruptions.	**2**
Part 2: Grammar				**10**
(1)	(B)	**are**	Zero Conditional (G.5.1) & Present Simple Passive (G.10.1): plural subject "plants" requires "are + past participle" ("When plants are exposed..., they usually grow...").	**2**
(2)	(B)	**more**	Comparative Adjectives (G.1.2): multi-syllable adjective phrase followed by "than" requires "more" ("more environmentally friendly than ordinary rooftops").	**2**
(3)	(A)	**Moreover**	Adverbial Linkers (G.2.5): "Moreover" adds another supporting benefit (creating habitats) to the previous benefits (vegetation and insulation).	**2**
(4)	(A)	**whether**	Indirect Questions (G.17.4): yes/no indirect questions after "ask" are introduced by "whether" ("ask whether older buildings can support these systems").	**2**
(5)	(A)	**Eventually**	Adverbs of Sequencing (G.2.2): "Eventually" marks the final step in the assessment process before installation begins.	**2**
Part 3A: Reading				**24**
1	(B)	**Whether personality is influenced by nature or nurture.**	Main Points (Paragraph 1): "People have long debated whether personality is mainly determined by inherited characteristics or shaped by the environment..."	**3**
2	(A)	**Genetic factors may influence certain behavioural characteristics.**	Specific Information (Paragraph 2): "Research involving identical twins... has revealed similarities in certain behavioural patterns... inherited factors may influence characteristics..."	**3**
3	(C)	**confidence and independence.**	Details (Paragraph 3): "A child growing up in a supportive environment may develop confidence and independence..."	**3**
4	(B)	**Experiences can modify the expression of natural tendencies.**	Details (Paragraph 4): "These examples demonstrate that inherited tendencies can be strengthened, weakened or redirected by experience."	**3**

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Q#	Key	Correct Answer	Evidence / Grammar Note	Marks
5	(A)	**socially less involved.**	Inference / Vocabulary in context (Paragraph 4): "someone with strong social abilities may become withdrawn after experiencing rejection" contrasts being sociable with becoming socially less involved.	3
6	(C)	**They can influence their environments and future development.**	Details (Paragraph 5): "These decisions can gradually change the environments in which they live, creating further opportunities for personal development."	3
7	(B)	**Personality develops through the interaction of both factors.**	Details / Argument (Paragraphs 1 & 6): "A more convincing explanation recognises that biological tendencies and environmental conditions continuously interact."	3
8	(A)	**Understanding the Development of Personality.**	Overall Meaning (Whole text): summarises the balanced argument explaining how both genetics and environment shape personality over time.	3
Part 3B: Reading				**16**
1	(C)	**Successful urban growth requires careful planning and balance.**	Details / Central Argument (Paragraph 6): "Its real achievement lies in balancing growth with accessibility, environmental protection and social inclusion."	2
2	(A)	**It may encourage more people to use private cars.**	Details (Paragraph 2): "Extending roads may appear to be an obvious solution, but it can encourage further car ownership and eventually reproduce the original problem."	2
3	(B)	**Informal settlements may emerge.**	Details (Paragraph 3): "When planning fails to keep pace with urbanisation, informal settlements may develop in areas with limited services."	2
4	(C)	**Interaction among people from different backgrounds.**	Details (Paragraph 4): "Ideas travel more quickly when people from different professional backgrounds interact, potentially leading to solutions..."	2
5	(A)	**They should be integrated into long-term urban planning.**	Inference (Paragraph 5): "Integrating vegetation into streets, buildings and public spaces... require[s] long-term investment rather than temporary decorative projects."	2
6	(B)	**balanced and analytical.**	Mood and Tone (Whole text): objectively examines both advantages (innovation, economic progress) and drawbacks (congestion, inequality, pollution) without emotional bias.	2
7	(C)	**Urban development can create opportunities as well as environmental pressures.**	Connections (Paragraphs 1, 4 & 5): connects economic/innovation opportunities in megacities with severe pollution, urban heat, and strain on services.	2
8	(A)	**To explain the challenges and opportunities associated with megacities.**	Overall Meaning (Whole text): presents an expository analysis of the benefits, costs, and planning requirements of rapid megacity growth.	2
			Reading & Viewing Total (Parts 1 + 2 + 3A + 3B)	**60**

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Part 4: Writing Model Answers Key — 40 marks total

Task	Model Response	Evidence / Marking Note	Marks
Part 4: Writing (Constructed Writing Response)			**40**
1.1	**Summary & Comparison of Two Viewpoints – Smart Homes (4–5 sentences)** The text presents two contrasting viewpoints on whether smart homes improve modern living. On the one hand, supporters argue that automated systems enhance convenience, save energy, monitor safety risks, and promote independence for elderly or disabled residents. In contrast, critics warn that connected devices threaten personal privacy through data collection and carry high purchase and maintenance costs. They also point out that internet outages or technical faults can disrupt essential household functions and encourage over-reliance on technology. Overall, while advocates view smart homes as efficient and comfortable, opponents consider traditional homes more affordable, dependable, and secure.	5 sentences in student's own words clearly comparing and contrasting both viewpoints (ENG.09.WR.S.6.1; FL.26): pro-smart-home arguments (remote convenience, energy saving, accessibility, safety alerts) vs. anti-smart-home concerns (privacy, cost, technical failures, over-dependence, traditional reliability). Rubric: Task Completion (5) + Language Use (5) + Organisation & Clarity (5).	**15**
1.2	**Comparative Essay – Smart Homes vs. Traditional Homes (220+ words)** As domestic technology advances rapidly, many families find themselves comparing smart homes with traditional houses. Although both types of residences fulfill the basic need for shelter, they offer noticeably different lifestyles in terms of convenience, cost, privacy, and dependability. In terms of daily convenience and technology, smart homes provide an unmatched level of automation. Residents can adjust lighting, air conditioning, and security cameras remotely through smartphone applications or voice commands, which streamlines busy routines and reduces wasted electricity. By contrast, traditional homes require manual control over appliances and locks. While this demands slightly more daily effort, it encourages straightforward habits without requiring constant digital interaction. However, when comparing expenses, privacy, and reliability, traditional homes hold clear advantages. Smart devices are costly to purchase, install, and repair, and they depend heavily on stable internet connections and software updates. Moreover, because connected appliances continuously gather user data, they carry genuine risks of hacking and privacy breaches. Traditional houses, on the other hand, are far more affordable to maintain, remain unaffected by Wi-Fi outages, and keep family routines completely private. In my opinion, a traditional home equipped with a few selective, optional smart tools—such as an energy-saving thermostat—is the wisest choice. Completely automated homes sacrifice too much privacy and reliability for minor conveniences. Ultimately, a dependable, affordable, and secure living space contributes far more to long-term peace of mind than total digital automation.	~245 words across 4 cohesive, well-structured paragraphs (ENG.09.WR.P.4.1; ENG.09.WR.S.5.1) addressing all 3 prompts: (1) comparing convenience, technology, and daily lifestyle (FL.26; ENG.09.WR.P.1.1), (2) discussing costs, privacy, and reliability, and (3) clearly stating and justifying personal preference (ENG.09.WR.P.2.1). Rubric: Task Completion (5) + Structure (5) + Grammar (5) + Vocabulary (5) + Spelling & Punctuation (5).	**25**
		Grand Total (Parts 1 + 2 + 3A + 3B + 4)	**100**

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