هيكل اختبار نهاية الفصل



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية
موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف الثاني عشر المتقدم ⇦ أحياء ⇦ الفصل الأول ⇦ ملفات متنوعة ⇦ الملف
تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-11-09 18:47:17

المزيد من مادة أحياء:	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 أحياء في الفصل الأول	
وحدة التكاثر الجنسي وعلم الوراثة	1
Circulatory System: Complete Study File + Ministerial-Style Assessment Bank	2
Respiratory System	3
شرح وأسئلة حول درس علم الوراثة المندلية	4
أنماط الوراثة المعقدة - بريدج	5

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

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

الإمارات العربية المتحدة
وزارة التربية والتعليم

End of Term 1 Exam Coverage	هيكل اختبار نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول
Grade 12 Advanced - Biology-M	**الصف الثاني عشر - متقدم - الأحياء**
Academic Year 2026-2027	العام الدراسي 2026-2027
Inspire	انسباير

الدرجة القصوى الممكنة Maximum overall grade	درجة السؤال Marks per question	عدد الأسئلة Number of questions
100	**3-4**	**30**

الآلة الحاسبة Calculator	طريقة التطبيق Mode of implementation	مدة الاختبار Exam duration
يُسمح باستخدام الآلة الحاسبة العلمية **The use of a scientific calculator is allowed**	**إلكتروني** **Electronic**	**120 دقيقة** **120 minutes**

Questions might appear in a different order in the actual exam.
Book used is "Inspire Biology UAE Edition G11-12 General Student Edition, Volume 2".
Refer to the page numbers displayed at the top of each page.

نوع الأسئلة Question type	Q	Learning outcome	Reference	Page
Multiple Choice	Q1	BIO.3.3.02.011 Explain the concepts of genotype, phenotype, dominance, incomplete dominance, codominance, recessiveness, and sex linkage according to Mendelian laws of inheritance	Information from text Figure 2	5
	Q2	BIO.3.3.02.011 Explain the concepts of genotype, phenotype, dominance, incomplete dominance, codominance, recessiveness, and sex linkage according to Mendelian laws of inheritance	Information from text Figure 3	7

نوع الأسئلة Question type	Q	Learning outcome	Reference	Page
اسئلة اختيار من متعدد Multiple Choice Questions	Q3	BIO.3.3.02.011 Explain the concepts of genotype, phenotype, dominance, incomplete dominance, codominance, recessiveness, and sex linkage according to Mendelian laws of inheritance	Figure 4	8
	Q4	BIO.3.3.02.012: Use the Punnett square method to solve basic genetics problems involving monohybrid crosses, incomplete dominance, codominance, dihybrid crosses, and sex-linked genes.	Figure 5	9
	Q5	BIO.3.3.02.012: Use the Punnett square method to solve basic genetics problems involving monohybrid crosses, incomplete dominance, codominance, dihybrid crosses, and sex-linked genes.	Figure 7	10
	Q6	BIO.3.3.02.012: Use the Punnett square method to solve basic genetics problems involving monohybrid crosses, incomplete dominance, codominance, dihybrid crosses, and sex-linked genes.	Figure 8	10
	Q7	BIO.3.3.02.011: Explain the concepts of genotype, phenotype, dominance, incomplete dominance, codominance, recessiveness, and sex linkage according to Mendelian laws of inheritance.	Math Connection	12
	Q8	BIO.3.3.02.011: Explain the concepts of genotype, phenotype, dominance, incomplete dominance, codominance, recessiveness, and sex linkage according to Mendelian laws of inheritance.	Gene Linkage	12
	Q9	BIO.3.3.01.036 Investigate that variations of inherited traits between parent and offspring arise from genetic differences that result either from the subset of chromosomes and therefore from inherited genes or rarely from mutations and show the variations of inherited traits in a pedigree.	Get It	13
	Q10	BIO.3.3.01.036 Investigate that variations of inherited traits between parent and offspring arise from genetic differences that result either from the subset of chromosomes and therefore from inherited genes or rarely from mutations and show the variations of inherited traits in a pedigree.	Figure 11	13

نوع الأسئلة Question type	Q	Learning outcome	Reference	Page
اسئلة اختيار من متعدد Multiple Choice Questions	Q11	BIO.3.3.01.036 Investigate that variations of inherited traits between parent and offspring arise from genetic differences that result either from the subset of chromosomes and therefore from inherited genes or rarely from mutations and show the variations of inherited traits in a pedigree.	Figure 12	14
	Q12	BIO.3.2.04.010: Explain that in artificial selection, humans have the capacity to influence certain characteristics of organisms through selective breeding.	Figure 13	15
	Q13	BIO.3.2.04.010: Explain that in artificial selection, humans have the capacity to influence certain characteristics of organisms through selective breeding.	Get It	16
	Q14	BIO.3.2.04.010: Explain that in artificial selection, humans have the capacity to influence certain characteristics of organisms through selective breeding.	Figure 14	17
	Q15	BIO.3.3.02.011: Explain the concepts of genotype, phenotype, dominance, incomplete dominance, codominance, recessiveness, and sex linkage according to Mendelian laws of inheritance.	Table 1	18
	Q16	BIO.3.3.01.036: Investigate that variations of inherited traits between parent and offspring arise from genetic differences that result either from the subset of chromosomes and therefore from inherited genes or rarely from mutations and show the variations of inherited traits in a pedigree.	Figure 15	19
	Q17	BIO.3.3.01.036: Investigate that variations of inherited traits between parent and offspring arise from genetic differences that result either from the subset of chromosomes and therefore from inherited genes or rarely from mutations and show the variations of inherited traits in a pedigree.	Figure 17	20
	Q18	BIO.3.3.01.036: Investigate that variations of inherited traits between parent and offspring arise from genetic differences that result either from the subset of chromosomes and therefore from inherited genes or rarely from mutations and show the variations of inherited traits in a pedigree.	Table 2	22

نوع الأسئلة Question type	Q	Learning outcome	Reference	Page
اسئلة اختيار من متعدد Multiple Choice Questions	Q19	BIO.3.3.02.011: Explain the concepts of genotype, phenotype, dominance, incomplete dominance, codominance, recessiveness, and sex linkage according to Mendelian laws of inheritance.	Figure 18	25
	Q20	BIO.3.3.02.011: Explain the concepts of genotype, phenotype, dominance, incomplete dominance, codominance, recessiveness, and sex linkage according to Mendelian laws of inheritance.	Figure 19	26
	Q21	BIO.3.3.02.012: Use the Punnett square method to solve basic genetics problems involving monohybrid crosses, incomplete dominance, codominance, dihybrid crosses, and sex-linked genes.	Figure 20	27
	Q22	BIO.3.3.01.023: Identify examples, using information collected from printed and electronic resources, of the qualities that depend on the amount of protein produced, which in turn depends on the number of copies of a specific version of the gene, and predict to explain how the imbalance of the lack or presence of one copy or two copies of a specific version of the gene may affect the expression of a particular trait.	Figure 22	29
	Q23	BIO.3.3.01.023: Identify examples, using information collected from printed and electronic resources, of the qualities that depend on the amount of protein produced, which in turn depends on the number of copies of a specific version of the gene, and predict to explain how the imbalance of the lack or presence of one copy or two copies of a specific version of the gene may affect the expression of a particular trait.	Figure 23	30
	Q24	BIO.3.3.01.023: Identify examples, using information collected from printed and electronic resources, of the qualities that depend on the amount of protein produced, which in turn depends on the number of copies of a specific version of the gene, and predict to explain how the imbalance of the lack or presence of one copy or two copies of a specific version of the gene may affect the expression of a particular trait.	Figure 24	30
	Q25	BIO.3.3.02.012: Use the Punnett square method to solve basic genetics problems involving monohybrid crosses, incomplete dominance, codominance, dihybrid crosses, and sex-linked genes.	Information from text Figure 25	31

نوع الأسئلة Question type	Q	Learning outcome	Reference	Page
اسئلة اختيار من متعدد Multiple Choice Questions	Q26	BIO.3.3.01.036: Investigate that variations of inherited traits between parent and offspring arise from genetic differences that result either from the subset of chromosomes and therefore from inherited genes or rarely from mutations and show the variations of inherited traits in a pedigree.	Information from text Figure 26	32
	Q27	BIO.3.3.01.023: Identify examples, using information collected from printed and electronic resources, of the qualities that depend on the amount of protein produced, which in turn depends on the number of copies of a specific version of the gene, and predict to explain how the imbalance of the lack or presence of one copy or two copies of a specific version of the gene may affect the expression of a particular trait.	Information from text Figure 27	33
	Q28	BIO.3.3.02.017: Explain that environmental factors can influence the probability of occurrences of traits in a population by inducing mutations that are inherited and by affecting the appearance of traits.	Environmental Influences	33
	Q29	BIO.3.3.02.017: Explain that environmental factors can influence the probability of occurrences of traits in a population by inducing mutations that are inherited and by affecting the appearance of traits.	Information from text Figure 28	33
	Q30	BIO.3.3.02.023: Demonstrate that the variation and distribution of observed traits depends on both genetic and environmental factors.	Figure 29	34