

2026 الوزاري الهيكل وفق Final Revision Booklet for Grade 12 Advanced



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-06-07 12:08:38

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Omran Heba

التواصل الاجتماعي حسب الصف الثاني عشر المتقدم



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

Grade 12 Advanced Revision - CA2

1

الهيكل وفق (Grade 12 – B2.2) English Practice Exam

2

2026 الوزاري الهيكل وفق Final Revision Booklet for Grade 12 Advanced

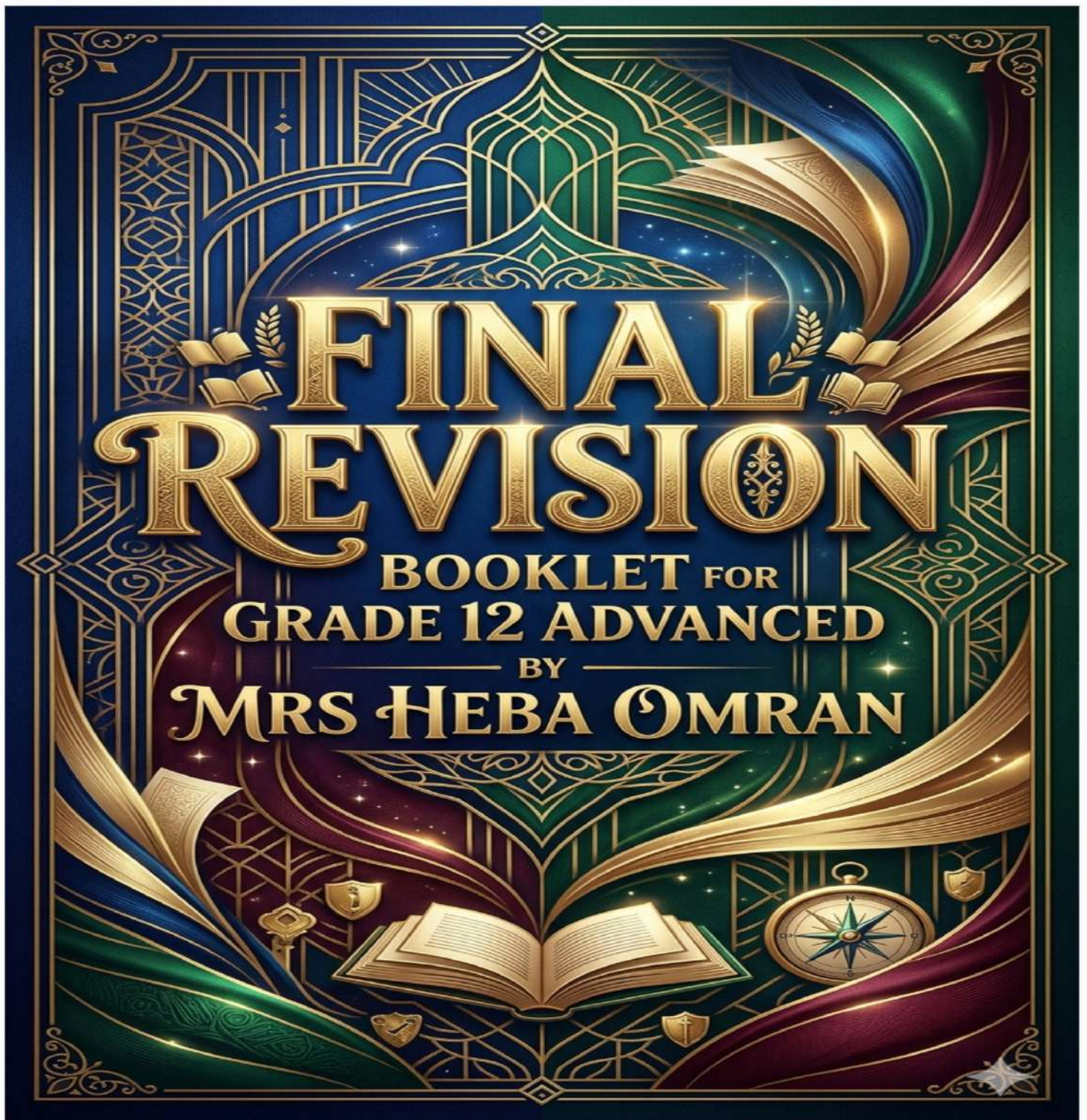
3

Writing Essay

4

تدريبات مفردات المهن الطبية بالاختيار من متعدد

5



🔥 COMPLETE MASTER BOOKLET – GRADE 12
ADVANCED (ELITE)

Term 3 – End of Term Examinations (2025–2026)

Stage 9 – CEFR B2.2 | 100 Marks (Reading: 60 | Writing: 40)

Prepared and written by / Mrs. Heba Omran



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Vocabulary Master List (Themes 1 & 2)
2. Extra Vocabulary Questions – Multiple Choice (A, B, C)
3. 100 Grammar Questions – Multiple Choice (A, B, C)
4. 6 Reading Passages – Multiple Choice (A, B,

C)

5. Writing (WAW Plan + Model Answers)

6. Complete Answer Key

PART 1: VOCABULARY MASTER LIST

Prepared and written by / Mrs. Heba Omran

Theme 1: "Let's Get to the Heart of the Matter"

Words

- cardiac muscles – heart muscles that contract rhythmically

- chamber – hollow space inside the heart

- contract – become smaller or tighter
- hollow – empty inside
- lean – rest against; also thin
- peel – remove outer layer
- pump – move liquid or air by pressure
- strip – long narrow piece; to remove
- vary – change or be different

☆Idioms☆

- have a change of heart – change your opinion or feeling

- have a heart-to-heart talk – have an honest, open conversation
- take something to heart – be deeply affected by criticism or advice
- follow your heart – act according to your feelings
- have your heart set on – want something very badly

Theme 2: "Avian Flu – A Potential Pandemic?"

Words

- contagious – easily spread from person to person

- outbreak – sudden start of a disease
- susceptible – likely to be infected or affected
- virus – a tiny infectious agent
- vaccination – treatment with a vaccine to prevent disease
- strain – a specific type or version of a virus
- unprecedented – never done or known before
- transmit – to pass from one person to another
- mutation – a change in genetic structure
- hybrid virus – virus combining two or more strains

Medical Professions

orthodontist – teeth and jaw alignment

pharmacist – preparing and dispensing medicines

psychiatrist – mental health and disorders

pediatrician – children's health

therapist – talk therapy and mental wellness

ophthalmologist – eye diseases and surgery

anesthesiologist – pain management during surgery

dermatologist – skin conditions

geriatrician – elderly health

neurologist – nervous system and brain

osteopath – musculoskeletal system

PART 2: EXTRA VOCABULARY QUESTIONS – MULTIPLE CHOICE (A, B, C)

Prepared and written by / Mrs. Heba Omran

Theme 1: Words

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

1. The heart is a _____ organ, meaning it has an empty space inside where blood flows.
 - a) hollow
 - b) lean
 - c) contagious
2. During a heart attack, the heart muscles may _____ and stop pumping effectively.
 - a) vary
 - b) contract
 - c) peel
3. The heart has four _____ that work together to pump blood throughout the body.
 - a) strips
 - b) chambers
 - c) strains
4. Regular exercise strengthens the _____, making them more efficient at pumping blood.

- a) cardiac muscles
- b) hybrid viruses
- c) outbreaks

5. If you feel tired, you should _____ against the wall until the dizziness passes.

- a) pump
- b) lean
- c) vary

6. Before eating an orange, it is important to _____ the skin first.

- a) peel
- b) pump
- c) transmit

7. The heart works as a _____ that pushes blood to all parts of the body.

- a) chamber
- b) pump
- c) strain

8. Doctors had to _____ away the damaged tissue to save the patient's life.
- a) vary
 - b) strip
 - c) contract
9. Symptoms of a heart attack can _____ from person to person, making diagnosis difficult.
- a) peel
 - b) vary
 - c) transmit
10. She took a long _____ of bandage to wrap around her injured wrist.
- a) chamber
 - b) pump
 - c) strip

Theme 1: Idioms

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

1. After hours of honest conversation, they finally had a _____ and resolved their differences.
 - a) change of heart
 - b) heart-to-heart talk
 - c) take it to heart

2. He wanted to become a doctor, so he decided to _____ and ignore his family's doubts.
 - a) have a change of heart
 - b) follow his heart
 - c) have his heart set on

3. She really _____ becoming a

professional pianist, so she practices every single day.

- a) has her heart set on
- b) takes things to heart
- c) follows her heart

4. I used to hate vegetables, but after trying them cooked differently, I had a complete _____.

- a) heart-to-heart talk
- b) follow your heart
- c) change of heart

5. Don't _____ everything your boss says; sometimes he is just in a bad mood.

- a) take it to heart
- b) have a change of heart
- c) have a heart-to-heart talk

Theme 2: Words

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

1. The flu is highly _____, so people should stay home when they are sick.
 - a) contagious
 - b) hollow
 - c) unprecedented

2. The _____ of Ebola in West Africa killed thousands of people before it was controlled.
 - a) mutation
 - b) outbreak
 - c) vaccination

3. Elderly people are more _____ to the flu because their immune systems are weaker.
 - a) susceptible
 - b) contagious

c) unprecedented

4. Scientists have developed a new _____ that protects against multiple strains of the flu.

a) virus

b) vaccination

c) mutation

5. A new _____ of COVID-19 appeared that was more easily transmitted than earlier versions.

a) strain

b) chamber

c) pump

6. The speed of vaccine development during the pandemic was _____ in medical history.

a) contagious

b) susceptible

c) unprecedented

7. Mosquitoes can _____ diseases like malaria and dengue fever from person to person.
- a) transmit
 - b) contract
 - c) vary
8. A genetic _____ in the virus allowed it to infect humans for the first time.
- a) chamber
 - b) mutation
 - c) pump
9. The _____ virus combined genetic material from bird flu and human flu strains.
- a) hybrid
 - b) hollow
 - c) contagious
10. The _____ itself is very small and can only be seen under an electron microscope.

- a) chamber
 - b) strip
 - c) virus
-

Theme 2: Medical Professions

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

1. Which doctor specializes in treating children from birth to adolescence?
 - a) geriatrician
 - b) pediatrician
 - c) neurologist
2. If you have severe anxiety or depression, which professional should you see?
 - a) orthodontist
 - b) pharmacist

c) psychiatrist

3. Who prepares and dispenses medications prescribed by doctors?

a) therapist

b) anesthesiologist

c) pharmacist

4. Which doctor specializes in eye diseases and surgery?

a) ophthalmologist

b) optician

c) orthodontist

5. If you need braces to straighten your teeth, you should visit an:

a) orthodontist

b) dentist

c) osteopath

6. Which doctor specializes in skin conditions like acne, eczema, or psoriasis?

- a) neurologist
- b) geriatrician
- c) dermatologist

7. Who administers anesthesia to keep patients pain-free during surgery?

- a) surgeon
- b) anesthesiologist
- c) pharmacist

8. Which doctor cares for elderly patients and age-related diseases?

- a) pediatrician
- b) neurologist
- c) geriatrician

9. A patient with Alzheimer's disease would most likely see a:

- a) dermatologist
- b) neurologist
- c) ophthalmologist

10. Which professional provides talk therapy for mental health issues but cannot prescribe medication?
- a) psychiatrist
 - b) therapist
 - c) pharmacist
11. Which specialist focuses on the musculoskeletal system, including bones and muscles?
- a) osteopath
 - b) orthodontist
 - c) anesthesiologist
-

Contextualized Paragraph – Mixed Vocabulary

Read the paragraph and choose the correct answer for each gap (A, B, or C).

The COVID-19 (37) _____ that began in 2019 was (38) _____ in modern history. The virus was highly (39) _____ and could easily (40) _____ from person to person through respiratory droplets. Elderly people and those with underlying conditions were particularly (41) _____ to severe illness. Scientists worked quickly to develop a (42) _____ that could protect people from the virus. However, as the virus spread, a new (43) _____ emerged with a (44) _____ that made it more transmissible than the original.

1. a) outbreak
b) mutation
c) vaccination
2. a) contagious
b) unprecedented

c) susceptible

3. a) contagious

b) hollow

c) lean

4. a) transmit

b) contract

c) vary

5. a) contagious

b) unprecedented

c) susceptible

6. a) virus

b) vaccination

c) mutation

7. a) strain

b) chamber

c) pump

8. a) hybrid
b) mutation
c) outbreak
-

Idioms Review – Mixed

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

1. After arguing for an hour, they finally sat down for a _____ and understood each other better.
a) change of heart
b) heart-to-heart talk
c) take it to heart
2. He _____ becoming an Olympic athlete, so he trains for six hours every day.

- a) has his heart set on
- b) follows his heart
- c) takes it to heart

3. She was going to quit her job, but after her boss offered her a promotion, she had a _____.

- a) heart-to-heart talk
- b) change of heart
- c) follow your heart

4. My grandmother always told me to _____ and pursue what makes me truly happy.

- a) have a change of heart
- b) take it to heart
- c) follow my heart

5. He is very emotional and tends to _____ every negative comment people make about him.

- a) have a change of heart

b) take things to heart

c) follow his heart

PART 3: 100 GRAMMAR QUESTIONS – MULTIPLE CHOICE (A, B, C)

Prepared and written by / Mrs. Heba Omran

Target Grammar Points for B2.2:

- Third Conditional
- Mixed Conditionals
- Reported Speech
- Passive Voice (including Past Perfect Passive)
- Past Perfect Continuous
- Inversion (Not only, Never, Only after, Seldom, No sooner)
- Modals (past and present)

- Relative Clauses
 - Conjunctions and Adverbial Linkers
 - Gerunds and Infinitives
-

Section A: Tenses (Questions 1-10)

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

1. By the time you arrive, I _____ dinner.
a) will have cooked
b) am cooking
c) cooked
2. She _____ yoga every morning for the last five years.
a) does
b) has been doing
c) did

3. While I _____ TV, the earthquake started.
- a) watched
 - b) was watching
 - c) had watched
4. The patient _____ before the ambulance arrived.
- a) died
 - b) had died
 - c) has died
5. I promise I _____ you as soon as I hear any news.
- a) call
 - b) will call
 - c) would call
6. This time next week, we _____ our final exam.
- a) will take
 - b) will be taking

c) have taken

7. He _____ as a pharmacist since 2010.

a) works

b) has worked

c) was working

8. I wish I _____ more attention to my health earlier.

a) paid

b) had paid

c) have paid

9. It's the first time she _____ to a psychiatrist.

a) goes

b) has gone

c) had gone

10. When I called him, he _____ a heart-to-heart talk with his brother.

a) had

b) was having

c) is having

Section B: Conditionals (Questions 11-25)

1. If you _____ enough sleep, you would feel less stressed.

a) get

b) got

c) had gotten

2. Had they acted earlier, the outbreak _____ contained.

a) would be

b) would have been

c) will be

3. If I _____ you, I would follow my heart.

- a) am
- b) were
- c) had been

4. Unless the virus mutates, the vaccine _____ effective.

- a) remains
- b) will remain
- c) would remain

5. If he _____ his heart set on becoming a doctor, nothing will stop him.

- a) has
- b) had
- c) will have

6. Suppose you _____ a contagious disease, what would you do?

- a) catch
- b) caught
- c) had caught

7. If she _____ to the therapist earlier, she wouldn't be so anxious now.
- a) went
 - b) had gone
 - c) has gone
8. What would happen if the virus _____ to humans?
- a) transmits
 - b) transmitted
 - c) is transmitted
9. Without vaccination, many people _____ susceptible to the disease.
- a) are
 - b) will be
 - c) would be
10. If I _____ known about the outbreak, I would have stayed home.
- a) have

b) had

c) would have

11. Should you _____ any symptoms,
contact a doctor immediately.

a) experience

b) experienced

c) will experience

12. If only people _____ stress less
seriously, they would be happier.

a) take

b) took

c) had taken

13. But for the new strain, the pandemic
_____ ended earlier.

a) would have

b) would have been

c) had

14. If you _____ smoking, you would feel

much healthier.

- a) stop
- b) stopped
- c) had stopped

15. Provided that she _____ regularly, her cardiac muscles will strengthen.

- a) exercises
- b) exercised
- c) will exercise

Section C: Modals (Questions 26-40)

1. You _____ see an ophthalmologist if your vision gets worse.

- a) should
- b) could
- c) might

2. She _____ be at the clinic now. I'm not sure.

- a) must
- b) might
- c) should

3. You _____ ignore chest pain. It could be serious.

- a) must not
- b) don't have to
- c) might not

4. He _____ speak three languages when he was five.

- a) can
- b) could
- c) may

5. You _____ take the vaccination, but it's highly recommended.

- a) must

b) have to

c) don't have to

6. She _____ be a dermatologist; she knows so much about skin.

a) can

b) must

c) might

7. We _____ better start preparing for the pandemic.

a) should

b) had

c) would

8. They _____ finished the research by now. It's been months.

a) should have

b) must have

c) could have

9. He _____ followed his heart, but he

chose security instead.

a) could have

b) must have

c) should have

10. You _____ see a therapist if anxiety affects your daily life.

a) had better

b) would rather

c) used to

11. She _____ rather stay home than go to the hospital.

a) had

b) would

c) could

12. _____ you mind opening the window?
It's stuffy in here.

a) Could

b) Would

c) Should

13. He _____ be a neurologist; he specializes in brain surgery.

a) can

b) must

c) will

14. You _____ have told me about the mutation earlier!

a) should

b) must

c) would

15. She _____ speak French fluently after living in Paris for five years.

a) can

b) must

c) should

Section D: Passive Voice (Questions 41-50)

1. A new strain of the virus _____ by scientists last month.
 - a) was identified
 - b) identified
 - c) has identified

2. Vaccinations _____ to millions of people next year.
 - a) will give
 - b) will be given
 - c) are giving

3. The heart _____ into four chambers.
 - a) divides
 - b) is divided
 - c) divided

4. By the time the outbreak was detected, many

people _____.

- a) infected
- b) had been infected
- c) have infected

5. The disease _____ easily from person to person.

- a) transmits
- b) is transmitted
- c) transmitted

6. The new hospital _____ in Dubai right now.

- a) builds
- b) is being built
- c) built

7. The results of the study _____ yet.

- a) haven't been released
- b) haven't released
- c) didn't release

8. This medicine should _____ three times a day.

- a) take
- b) be taken
- c) took

9. The patient _____ to the ICU after his condition worsened.

- a) rushed
- b) was rushed
- c) has rushed

10. It _____ that stress causes heart disease.

- a) believes
- b) is believed
- c) believed

Section E: Reported Speech (Questions 51-60)

1. The doctor said, "You need to rest." → The doctor said that I _____ to rest.
 - a) need
 - b) needed
 - c) have needed

2. She asked, "Have you taken your medicine?" → She asked if I _____ my medicine.
 - a) have taken
 - b) had taken
 - c) took

3. He told me, "I will call you tomorrow." → He told me that he _____ call me the next day.
 - a) will
 - b) would
 - c) can

4. The therapist advised, "Don't ignore your feelings." → The therapist advised me _____ ignore my feelings.

- a) don't
- b) not to
- c) didn't

5. She said, "I have been feeling anxious." → She said that she _____ anxious.

- a) has been feeling
- b) had been feeling
- c) was feeling

6. He asked, "Where is the pharmacy?" → He asked where _____.

- a) is the pharmacy
- b) the pharmacy was
- c) was the pharmacy

7. The nurse said, "The doctor will see you now." → The nurse said that the doctor _____

see me then.

- a) will
- b) would
- c) may

8. My father said, "You should follow your heart." → My father said that I _____ follow my heart.

- a) should
- b) shall
- c) will

9. She wondered, "Can the virus be transmitted through air?" → She wondered if the virus _____ through air.

- a) can be transmitted
- b) could be transmitted
- c) is transmitted

10. He exclaimed, "I have a change of heart!" → He exclaimed that he _____ a change of

heart.

- a) has
- b) had
- c) have

Section F: Relative Clauses (Questions 61-70)

1. The doctor _____ treated my grandmother is a neurologist.
 - a) which
 - b) who
 - c) whom

2. The hospital, _____ was built in 2020, has a great ICU.
 - a) who
 - b) which
 - c) where

3. That's the clinic _____ I used to work.

- a) which
- b) where
- c) who

4. The patient, _____ symptoms were unusual, was quarantined.

- a) who
- b) which
- c) whose

5. The reason _____ he took it to heart is personal.

- a) why
- b) which
- c) where

6. Sunday is the day _____ most clinics are closed.

- a) which
- b) when

c) where

7. The vaccine, _____ was developed in record time, saved millions.

a) who

b) which

c) whom

8. Is that the pharmacist _____ you were talking about?

a) which

b) whom

c) whose

9. The orthodontist, _____ clinic is downtown, is very experienced.

a) who

b) whom

c) whose

10. Everything _____ he said during the heart-to-heart talk was honest.

- a) which
 - b) what
 - c) that
-

Section G: Conjunctions & Adverbial Linkers (Questions 71-80)

1. He wanted to follow his heart, _____ he was afraid of failing.
 - a) so
 - b) but
 - c) for

2. _____ she had a change of heart, she decided to cancel the trip.
 - a) Because
 - b) Although
 - c) Unless

3. You need to exercise regularly; _____, your cardiac muscles will weaken.
- a) otherwise
 - b) moreover
 - c) therefore
4. _____ the outbreak was unexpected, the government responded quickly.
- a) Despite
 - b) Although
 - c) Because
5. She is not only a pediatrician _____ also a researcher.
- a) and
 - b) but
 - c) or
6. He studied hard; _____, he passed the medical exam.
- a) however

b) consequently

c) nevertheless

7. _____ the virus mutates, existing vaccines may become ineffective.

a) Unless

b) If

c) Otherwise

8. She works as a therapist _____ helps many people with anxiety.

a) and

b) but

c) or

9. _____ the medication, his condition worsened.

a) Because

b) Despite

c) Although

10. You can see a psychiatrist _____ a

psychologist; both can help.

- a) neither
- b) either
- c) or

Section H: Inversion & Emphasis (Questions 81-90)

1. Not only _____ he exercise regularly, but he also eats healthy.
 - a) does
 - b) do
 - c) is

2. Never _____ I seen such an unprecedented outbreak.
 - a) have
 - b) has

c) had

3. Only after taking the vaccine _____ she feel safe.

a) did

b) had

c) does

4. Seldom _____ the therapist cancel appointments.

a) does

b) do

c) is

5. No sooner _____ the mutation discovered than researchers started working on a booster.

a) had

b) was

c) did

6. Under no circumstances _____ you skip

your medication.

a) should

b) would

c) could

7. Rarely _____ he take things to heart.

a) does

b) do

c) is

8. Not until the symptoms appeared _____
he visit a doctor.

a) did

b) had

c) does

9. So serious _____ the situation that the
army was called.

a) was

b) were

c) is

10. Little _____ they know about the new virus strain.

- a) do
- b) does
- c) did

Section I: Gerunds & Infinitives (Questions 91-100)

1. He recommended _____ the vaccination immediately.

- a) get
- b) getting
- c) to get

2. She is used to _____ long hours at the hospital.

- a) work
- b) working
- c) to work

3. It's no use _____ about the outbreak now.

- a) worry
- b) worrying
- c) to worry

4. He pretended _____ the mutation, but he didn't.

- a) understand
- b) understanding
- c) to understand

5. I look forward to _____ from the neurologist soon.

- a) hear
- b) hearing
- c) to hear

6. They decided _____ the vaccine trial.

- a) join
- b) joining
- c) to join

7. She admitted _____ the mistake in the lab report.

- a) make
- b) making
- c) to make

8. He can't help _____ about the future of medicine.

- a) worry
- b) worrying
- c) to worry

9. The doctor refused _____ the patient without insurance.

- a) treat
- b) treating
- c) to treat

10. After _____ the symptoms, she called the emergency number.

a) notice

b) noticing

c) to notice

PART 4: 6 READING PASSAGES – MULTIPLE CHOICE (A, B, C)

Prepared and written by / Mrs. Heba Omran

PASSAGE 1 (Part 3A – At Grade Level)

Theme: A Universal Language? – Animal Communication

Length: 315 words

☆Read the passage carefully.☆

For centuries, humans have considered language their exclusive domain. However, research into animal communication reveals surprising complexity. Honeybees perform a "waggle dance" that encodes both distance and direction to food sources relative to the sun. This dance adjusts dynamically based on environmental changes, suggesting cognitive flexibility. Similarly, prairie dogs produce distinct alarm calls for different predators—hawks, coyotes, dogs, and even humans. Remarkably, their calls can describe human attributes such as clothing color and height. A short person in yellow triggers a different acoustic pattern than a tall person in blue. Some primatologists argue that certain monkey species combine calls in

sequences resembling syntax. For instance, a leopard alarm followed by a foraging call might mean "danger near food." Despite these sophisticated systems, animal communication lacks displacement—the ability to discuss absent, past, or future events. A chimpanzee cannot warn its troop about a predator it saw yesterday. Consequently, while animal communication is impressively nuanced, human language remains unique in its capacity for abstract and temporal flexibility.

Questions (2 marks each – 8 questions)

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

1. What does the honeybee's waggle dance

communicate?

- a) The taste of nectar
- b) Distance and direction to food
- c) The number of flowers

2. According to the passage, prairie dogs can describe:

- a) The color of a person's clothing
- b) A person's name
- c) The weather

3. What does "displacement" refer to in the text?

- a) Moving to a new location
- b) Talking about things not present
- c) Changing language over time

4. The author's attitude toward animal communication is:

- a) Dismissive and arrogant
- b) Admiring but realistic
- c) Highly critical

5. What can be inferred about primates from the passage?
- a) They use complex syntax like humans
 - b) They may combine calls in meaningful sequences
 - c) They cannot communicate at all
6. The main idea of the passage is that:
- a) Animals are smarter than humans
 - b) Animal communication is simple
 - c) Animal communication is complex but lacks displacement
7. Which animal adjusts its dance based on environmental changes?
- a) Prairie dogs
 - b) Honeybees
 - c) Monkeys
8. What cannot a chimpanzee do according to the passage?

- a) Warn about immediate danger
 - b) Communicate with gestures
 - c) Discuss a predator from yesterday
-

PASSAGE 2 (Part 3A – At Grade Level)

Theme: A Universal Language? – Dolphin
Communication

Length: 308 words

Read the passage carefully.

Dolphins have long fascinated researchers with their sophisticated vocalizations. Each dolphin develops a unique signature whistle that functions like a name. Mother dolphins continue to produce their calves' signature whistles for years after separation, suggesting long-term

memory. Furthermore, dolphins use echo-location clicks not only for navigation but also to share information about prey location with pod members. Some studies indicate that dolphins can understand basic syntax in artificial languages presented through computers. When shown sequences of whistle-like sounds representing actions and objects, they can distinguish between "take the ball to the hoop" and "bring the hoop to the ball." However, despite these abilities, dolphin communication remains anchored in the present. No evidence suggests they discuss past hunting trips or plan future strategies abstractly. Additionally, their vocal repertoire, though extensive, lacks the combinatorial productivity of human language—the ability to create infinite novel sentences from finite elements. Thus, while dolphins demonstrate remarkable cognitive abilities, their communication system differs fundamentally

from human language in its creative potential.

Questions (2 marks each – 8 questions)

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

1. What is a signature whistle used for?
 - a) Hunting fish
 - b) Identifying individual dolphins
 - c) Navigating the ocean

2. How long do mother dolphins remember their calves' whistles?
 - a) A few days
 - b) Several weeks
 - c) Years

3. What can dolphins understand in artificial

language experiments?

- a) Complex grammar
- b) Basic syntax differences
- c) Written words

4. What limitation do dolphins have compared to humans?

- a) They cannot make sounds
- b) They cannot discuss past events
- c) They cannot swim fast

5. The phrase "combinatorial productivity" refers to:

- a) Working in teams
- b) Creating infinite new sentences
- c) Making loud noises

6. The tone of the passage is:

- a) Celebratory
- b) Neutral and scientific
- c) Dismissive

7. What can be inferred about dolphin intelligence?
- a) They are as smart as humans
 - b) They are highly intelligent but different from humans
 - c) They have no intelligence
8. The main purpose of the passage is to:
- a) Compare dolphin and human communication
 - b) Prove dolphins can talk
 - c) Describe dolphin hunting
-

PASSAGE 3 (Part 3B – Beyond Grade Level)

Theme: Each to Their Own – Modern Landmarks in the UAE

Length: 322 words

☆Read the passage carefully.☆

The Museum of the Future in Dubai transcends conventional architectural classification. Its torus-shaped form, clad in stainless steel and inscribed with poetic Arabic calligraphy about innovation, functions as both building and manifesto. Unlike traditional museums that display artifacts, this institution invites visitors into immersive exhibits addressing biotechnology, artificial intelligence, climate resilience, and space exploration. Each floor presents an experiential narrative rather than static displays. Critics, however, question whether architectural spectacle overshadows substantive content. Some visitors report feeling more impressed by the building's form than its exhibitions. In parallel, the Abrahamic Family House on Saadiyat Island adopts a contrasting

but equally revolutionary approach. By intentionally housing a mosque, church, and synagogue on shared ground with equal height and prominence, it performs interfaith coexistence architecturally. Unlike religious buildings that historically asserted dominance through scale or position, these three spaces maintain visual parity. The shared garden encourages dialogue among diverse faith communities. Nevertheless, Emirati intellectuals caution that tolerance cannot be constructed solely through architecture; it requires sustained social practice and policy. Despite such critiques, both landmarks have successfully repositioned the UAE as a global interlocutor in discussions about collective futures, identity, and religious pluralism—far beyond the earlier reputation focused primarily on luxury tourism and commercial ambition.

Questions (2 marks each – 8 questions)

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

1. What is unique about the Museum of the Future's design?
 - a) It is the tallest building
 - b) It has Arabic calligraphy on its exterior
 - c) It has no windows
2. What does the Museum of the Future exhibit?
 - a) Only ancient artifacts
 - b) Immersive exhibits on future technologies
 - c) Sports memorabilia
3. What criticism does the Museum of the Future face?
 - a) It is too small

- b) Spectacle may overshadow content
- c) It has no visitors

4. How are the three religious spaces in the Abrahamic Family House arranged?

- a) One is taller than the others
- b) They have equal height and prominence
- c) They are in different cities

5. What does the Abrahamic Family House symbolize?

- a) Religious competition
- b) Interfaith coexistence
- c) Commercial development

6. What caution do Emirati intellectuals raise?

- a) Architecture alone cannot build tolerance
- b) The buildings are too expensive
- c) No one visits the landmarks

7. How have these landmarks changed the UAE's global image?

- a) Now known only for tourism
- b) Recognized as a conversation partner about futures and pluralism
- c) Ignored internationally

8. The author's tone toward the landmarks is:

- a) Entirely critical
- b) Entirely celebratory
- c) Balanced, acknowledging both achievements and limitations

PASSAGE 4 (Part 3B – Beyond Grade Level)

Theme: Each to Their Own – Louvre Abu Dhabi

Length: 318 words

Read the passage carefully.

Louvre Abu Dhabi represents a cultural landmark of a different order. Its iconic dome, composed of 7,850 overlapping stars, creates a "rain of light" effect that references traditional Arabic architecture while embodying contemporary engineering. Unlike conventional museums organized by geography or chronology, Louvre Abu Dhabi arranges its collection thematically, juxtaposing artifacts from different civilizations to highlight shared human experiences. A Quranic manuscript might sit near a medieval Bible and a Torah scroll, demonstrating common Abrahamic roots. This curatorial philosophy—universalism—challenges Eurocentric art histories by positioning diverse cultures as equal contributors to human heritage. However, the museum has faced criticism regarding labor conditions during construction and questions about art loans from French museums. Additionally, some argue that the very concept of

a "universal museum" remains inherently Western. Despite these debates, Louvre Abu Dhabi has undeniably transformed the cultural landscape of the Gulf region. It attracts scholars and tourists alike, generating conversations about what a genuinely global art history might look like. The museum does not merely import Western culture; it actively reinterprets and localizes the museum concept for an Emirati and regional context. Whether this represents genuine decolonization or sophisticated cultural branding remains an open question.

Questions (2 marks each – 8 questions)

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

1. What creates the "rain of light" effect at Louvre Abu Dhabi?

- a) Colored glass windows
- b) An overlapping star dome
- c) Laser projectors

2. How does Louvre Abu Dhabi organize its collection?

- a) Chronologically
- b) By country
- c) Thematically

3. What does "universalism" refer to in the passage?

- a) Only showing European art
- b) Highlighting shared human experiences across cultures
- c) Focusing only on Emirati art

3. What criticism has been made about the museum?

- a) It is too small

b) Labor conditions during construction

c) No one visits it

4. What open question remains about the museum?

a) Its ticket price

b) Whether it represents decolonization or branding

c) Its location

5. The tone of the passage is:

a) Aggressively critical

b) Uncritically admiring

c) Analytical and balanced

6. What can be inferred about the museum's impact?

a) It has had no impact

b) It has transformed the Gulf's cultural landscape

c) It only attracted French tourists

7. The main idea is that Louvre Abu Dhabi:
- a) Is a failed project
 - b) Represents both achievement and ongoing debate
 - c) Only shows Islamic art
-

PASSAGE 5 (Part 3A – At Grade Level)

Theme: A Universal Language? – Bird Communication

Length: 305 words

Read the passage carefully.

Birdsong has inspired poets and scientists alike for centuries. Recent research reveals that some bird species exhibit vocal learning abilities

previously thought unique to humans and a few mammals. Songbirds, parrots, and hummingbirds learn their songs from adult tutors during critical developmental windows, similar to how human infants acquire language. Moreover, certain species demonstrate regional dialects—geographically distinct populations sing noticeably different versions of the same species' song. A white-crowned sparrow from California sounds audibly different from one in New York. Some parrots not only mimic human speech but also use words in contextually appropriate ways. An African grey parrot named Alex could label over 50 objects, distinguish colors and shapes, and even understand the concept of zero—a mathematical abstraction. However, despite these impressive abilities, bird communication lacks generative grammar. Birds cannot combine their vocalizations into infinite novel sequences expressing hypothetical

scenarios. A sparrow cannot sing "what if a hawk appeared tomorrow?" Thus, while avian vocal learning shares surface similarities with human language acquisition, the underlying cognitive architecture differs fundamentally in its creative potential and temporal flexibility.

Questions (2 marks each – 8 questions)

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

1. What do songbirds learn from adult tutors?
 - a) How to fly
 - b) Their songs
 - c) How to build nests

2. What are "regional dialects" in birds?
 - a) Different accents in different locations

- b) Multiple languages
- c) Silent communication

3. What could Alex the parrot understand?

- a) The concept of zero
- b) How to read
- c) How to write

4. What cannot birds do with their vocalizations?

- a) Warn about danger
- b) Attract mates
- c) Create infinite novel sequences

5. What is the main limitation of bird communication?

- a) They cannot sing loudly
- b) Lack of generative grammar
- c) They only sing in spring

6. The author's attitude is:

- a) Dismissive of bird intelligence
- b) Impressed but scientifically cautious

c) Angry at researchers

7. Which birds were mentioned as having vocal learning abilities?

a) Only parrots

b) Songbirds, parrots, and hummingbirds

c) Only sparrows

8. The main idea of the passage is:

a) Birds are smarter than humans

b) Bird communication is simple and unimportant

c) Birds show impressive vocal learning but lack generative grammar

PASSAGE 6 (Part 3B – Beyond Grade Level)

Theme: Each to Their Own – Alserkal Avenue

Length: 320 words

Read the passage carefully.

Alserkal Avenue in Dubai's Al Quoz industrial area represents an alternative model of cultural landmark—one born from adaptive reuse rather than monumental construction. Originally a cluster of warehouses, the district has been transformed into a thriving arts hub housing over 70 contemporary art galleries, creative studios, and performance spaces. Unlike purpose-built institutions like the Museum of the Future or Louvre Abu Dhabi, Alserkal Avenue's charm lies in its industrial authenticity. Exposed concrete, loading docks, and warehouse proportions become aesthetic features rather than flaws. This grassroots cultural district has catalyzed critical debate about art's role in the UAE beyond spectacle and tourism. Curators at Alserkal prioritize challenging exhibitions

addressing geopolitics, migration, labor rights, and postcolonial identity—topics rarely explored in more mainstream institutions. However, Alserkal faces its own tensions. Rising rents threaten smaller galleries. Critics question whether the district has been co-opted by real estate interests. Furthermore, the very artists who critique the UAE's labor policies sometimes exhibit in spaces built by those same systems. Despite these contradictions, Alserkal Avenue offers something unique: a space where difficult conversations can occur, even if imperfectly. It demonstrates that cultural landmarks need not be monumental or state-sponsored to be significant; sometimes, the most powerful statements emerge from repurposed industrial containers and warehouse walls.

Questions (2 marks each – 8 questions)

Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

1. What was Alserkal Avenue originally?
 - a) A shopping mall
 - b) A cluster of warehouses
 - c) A residential neighborhood

2. What gives Alserkal Avenue its charm according to the passage?
 - a) Luxury shops
 - b) Industrial authenticity
 - c) Beach views

3. What kind of exhibitions does Alserkal prioritize?
 - a) Only Emirati art
 - b) Challenging topics like labor rights and migration

c) Commercial advertising

4. What tension does Alserkal face?

a) No visitors

b) Rising rents and potential co-optation

c) Government closure

5. What unique function does Alserkal serve?

a) Avoiding all difficult conversations

b) Providing space for imperfect but important discussions

c) Replacing all other museums

6. The author's tone toward Alserkal is:

a) Completely dismissive

b) Uncritically enthusiastic

c) Appreciative but acknowledging contradictions

7. How is Alserkal different from the Museum of the Future?

a) It is larger

- b) It is based on adaptive reuse, not monumental construction
- c) It has no art

8. The main idea of the passage is:

- a) Only monumental landmarks matter
- b) Alserkal Avenue is a failed project
- c) Alternative cultural landmarks like Alserkal have value despite contradictions

PART 5: WRITING (WITH WAW PLAN)

Prepared and written by / Mrs. Heba Omran

Task 4.1: Summarizing Viewpoints (15 marks)

Input Text (200 words)

Two perspectives on happiness and stress management have emerged.

Viewpoint A: Happiness is trainable through daily habits. Practicing gratitude, limiting social media, exercising, and journaling rewire neural pathways over time. People who write three good things daily report 25% lower stress.

Viewpoint B: Structural factors overwhelm individual habits. Long work hours, financial insecurity, lack of healthcare, and poor housing conditions make personal efforts futile. Without paid leave and affordable childcare, happiness remains inaccessible to many.

Plan for Summary (4-5 sentences)

Sentence 1: Introduce that there are two different views about happiness.

Sentence 2: Explain Viewpoint A (habits + examples + result).

Sentence 3: Explain Viewpoint B (structural factors + examples + result).

Sentence 4: Show the contrast between the two views.

Model Answer for Task 4.1

There are two contrasting perspectives on how to achieve happiness. According to the first view,

daily habits such as gratitude journaling, exercise, and limiting social media can rewire the brain and reduce stress by 25 percent. In contrast, the opposing view argues that structural issues like long working hours, low wages, and lack of healthcare make individual habits ineffective. Without systemic changes such as paid leave and affordable childcare, this perspective maintains that happiness remains out of reach for many people.

Task 4.2: Opinion Essay (25 marks)

The Prompt

Do you believe habits alone can create happiness, or are structural changes necessary? Write at least 220 words.

The "WAW" Essay Structure

INTRODUCTION (3-4 sentences)

- Hook: Start with a general statement about happiness
- Context: Explain the debate between habits and structural change
- Thesis: Your clear opinion

BODY PARAGRAPH 1 – First Supporting Point (5-6 sentences)

- Topic sentence stating your first reason
- Explanation of why this is true
- Specific example (real life or hypothetical)
- Link back to your thesis

BODY PARAGRAPH 2 – Second Supporting Point (5-6 sentences)

- Topic sentence stating your second reason
- Explanation with evidence or logic
- Specific example
- Link back to your thesis

BODY PARAGRAPH 3 – Counterargument (4-5 sentences)

- Acknowledge the opposite view
- Explain what people who disagree believe
- Refute it (explain why they are wrong or limited)
- Strengthen your original thesis

CONCLUSION (3-4 sentences)

- Restate your thesis using different words

- Summarize your main points
 - End with a final thought or recommendation
-

Model Answer for Task 4.2 (220+ words)

Introduction

Everyone wants happiness, but not everyone agrees how to find it. Some believe daily habits like gratitude and exercise are enough, while others argue that society must change first. In my opinion, structural changes are more important than habits alone for lasting happiness.

Body Paragraph 1

One major reason structural changes matter

more is that not everyone has equal access to time and energy for habits. A person working two jobs or caring for young children simply cannot find thirty minutes daily for meditation or exercise. For instance, a single mother working a low-wage job spends her day commuting, working, and caring for children. She has no mental space for gratitude journaling when she is exhausted and worried about bills. Without paid sick leave or affordable childcare, her stress remains high regardless of personal effort.

Body Paragraph 2

Furthermore, scientific research shows that chronic financial insecurity directly damages mental health. Constant worry about rent, food, or debt triggers continuous cortisol release, which harms the brain over time. Studies show

that people living in debt are three times more likely to suffer from depression. No amount of deep breathing can stop eviction or hunger. Therefore, fair wages and affordable housing are prerequisites for happiness, not optional extras.

Body Paragraph 3 (Counterargument)

Admittedly, some may argue that habits are free and available to everyone, so anyone can choose happiness. They point to people who practice gratitude even in refugee camps or hospitals as proof that mindset is everything. However, this argument ignores the reality of extreme poverty and trauma. Expecting someone with clinical depression or hunger to "think positive" is neither realistic nor compassionate. While habits help, they work best when basic needs are already met, as Maslow's hierarchy of needs confirms.

Conclusion

In conclusion, while personal habits contribute to well-being, they cannot replace structural change. Financial insecurity and lack of time make habits ineffective for millions of people. Governments must create fair systems so that individual efforts can actually succeed. Only then can true happiness become possible for all.

Useful Linking Words & Phrases

Function Phrases

Giving opinion In my view, I believe, From my perspective, I strongly argue

Adding points Furthermore, Moreover, In addition, Additionally

Contrasting However, On the other hand, In
contrast, Whereas
Giving examples For instance, For example,
Such as, A clear example is
Showing result Therefore, Consequently, As a
result, Thus
Concluding In conclusion, To sum up, Ultimately,
All things considered

PART 6: COMPLETE ANSWER KEY

Prepared and written by / Mrs. Heba Omran

Vocabulary Answer Key (1-49)

VOCABULARY ANSWERS (1–100)

1-B

2-B

3-B

4-A

5-B

6-A

7-B

8-B

9-B

10-B

11-B

12-C

13-D

14-B

15-C

16-B

17-A

18-B

19-C

20-D

21-B
22-B
23-A
24-B
25-B
26-B
27-C
28-A
29-D
30-A
31-D
32-A
33-B
34-B
35-B
36-A
37-B
38-A
39-B
40-A

41-C

42-A

43-B

44-A

45-B

46-B

47-A

48-B

49-A

50-D

71-B

72-C

73-C

74-A

75-A

76-C

77-B

78-C

79-B

80-B

81-A

82-A

83-B

84-B

85-B

86-A

87-A

88-B

89-B

90-B

91-B

92-A

93-C

94-C

95-A

96-A

97-C

98-A

99-D

100-D

GRAMMAR ANSWERS (1–100)

1-B

2-C

3-A

4-B

5-A

6-B

7-C

8-A

9-B

10-C

11-B

12-B

13-A

14-B

15-B

16-B

17-B

18-B

19-B

20-B

21-B

22-B

23-B

24-C

25-A

26-B

27-B

28-A

29-A

30-A

31-A

32-B

33-A

34-B

35-C

36-A

37-A

38-B

39-A

40-B

41-B

42-A

43-B

44-A

45-B

46-A

47-A

48-B

49-A

50-B

51-A

52-A

53-A

54-A

55-A

56-B

57-A

58-D

59-A

60-A

61-B

62-A

63-B

64-B

65-B

66-A

67-B

68-B

69-A

70-B

71-A

72-A

73-A

74-B

75-A

76-B

77-A

78-B

79-A

80-A

81-B

82-B

83-B

84-B

85-B

86-B

87-B

88-B

89-A

90-B

91-A

92-A

93-A

94-B

95-C

96-B

97-B

98-D

99-B

100-A

READING 3A

1-B

2-A

3-B

4-B

5-B

6-C

7-B

8-C

9-B

10-C

11-B

12-B

13-B

14-B

15-B

16-A

17-B

18-A

19-A

20-C

21-B

22-B

23-B

24-C

READING 3B

25-B

26-B

27-B

28-B

29-B

30-A

31-B

32-C

33-B

34-C

35-B

36-B

37-B

38-C

39-B

40-B

41-B

42-B

43-B

44-B

45-B

46-C

47-B

48-C



GOOD LUCK IN YOUR EXAM!

Prepared and written by / Mrs. Heba Omran

