

Mock Exam



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Ali Hossam

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع المتقدم



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

Mock Exam

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Mock Exam**Part 1: Vocabulary – Multiple-Choice Gap Fill**

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

A New Chapter at University

Leaving your home country to live in an international university (1) _____ can initially cause a wave of intense (2) _____, especially when you are not used to hearing multiple languages in the hallways. However, the international student advisor explains that opening up to your roommates is exactly how this initial (3) _____ is fixed.

Before you are given the keys to your room, the building manager always (4) _____ every resident to sign the housing contract and pay a (5) _____ to cover any future accidental damage to the property.

Questions:

1. A) silverware B) dorm C) bus line
2. A) culture shock B) shared facilities C) triple rooms
3. A) napkin B) problem C) downside
4. A) requires B) behaves C) adapts
5. A) leftover B) utensil C) security deposit

Part 2: Grammar – Multiple-Choice Gap Fill

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

The Growth of Student Housing Networks

In the mid-twentieth century, campus residential life was highly restricted and traditional. Many early students often wondered (1) _____ to maintain personal privacy while living in massive, overcrowded halls. Centuries ago, basic wooden cabins (2) _____ by universities without any indoor heating or modern insulation, leaving young scholars freezing during severe winter weather.

Fortunately, modern architectural engineering completely transformed campus environments. Today, local electricity and utility systems (3) _____ carefully by automated building computers to prevent energy waste. Because of these smart technologies, a modern university co-op is (4) _____ than an old concrete dormitory. First and foremost, urban planners design these residential complexes near major city transit routes. Following that step, a reliable bus line (5) _____ directly outside the main entrance gates to guarantee fast and safe travel for all students.

Questions:

1. A) is it possible B) if it was possible C) why it is possible
2. A) were constructed B) are constructing C) constructed
3. A) managed B) are managed C) was managed
4. A) most comfortable B) more comfortable C) considerably more comfortable
5. A) is required B) require C) requires

Part 3A: Reading

Read the text below. Choose the correct answer. Choose True, False or Not Given.

Navigating Community Life on Campus

Many conservative educational critics argue that university housing is nothing more than a real estate investment for institutions. They believe that colleges should focus exclusively on lecture halls and completely ignore residential life. However, modern experts in youth development strongly oppose this narrow viewpoint. They point out that living within a diverse, multicultural campus community is a foundational part of higher education, as it directly fosters essential intercultural communication skills.

Recent field research highlights that utilizing shared facilities, such as communal study lounges and laundry zones, provides vital lifelong benefits. When international students first move into these shared spaces, they are often amazed by how differently their peers behave during daily interactions. Instead of holding onto narrow national stereotypes, residents gradually learn to understand foreign perspectives. They learn to divide daily chores properly, respect historical background differences, and manage common area spaces responsibly. Small arguments about noise levels occur occasionally, but open dialogue is exactly how miscommunications are fixed.

On the other hand, critics note that renting an isolated private studio apartment off campus guarantees total freedom. However, a major downside of completely isolated housing is that students frequently experience severe loneliness and feel afraid of their new city environment. Accommodation managers emphasize that inclusive residential networks do not just provide a bed. Ultimately, when universities design interactive living environments, they create supportive spaces where cultural walls are broken down and real lifelong friendships grow.

Questions:

1. Modern youth development experts believe that university accommodation should only focus on being a real estate investment.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

2. The text states that sharing spaces like study lounges helps students move past narrow national stereotypes.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

3. Students are required to sign a financial contract before they can wash their clothes in the laundry zones.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

4. According to the author, engaging in open dialogue is an effective way to fix roommate miscommunications.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

5. Living in an isolated off-campus studio apartment can cause students to experience severe loneliness and fear.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

6. Accommodation managers are legally forced by city laws to refund all housing fees to students who feel lonely.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

Part 3B: Reading

Read the text below. Choose the correct answer for each question. Choose A, B or C.

The History of Student Residential Design

Throughout the history of higher education, the structural layout of campus accommodation has been transformed by social changes and urban planning. Centuries ago, standard student housing was completely unfurnished, consisting of cold stone rooms with basic wooden benches. There was no such thing as a private single room for lower-income scholars, and a total lack of personal privacy was accepted as an unchangeable part of university routine. Historically, massive residential halls were constructed primarily to keep young scholars safe from dangerous winter weather and local city disturbances. Because historical infrastructure was primitive, regulating indoor airflow or heating was impossible.

However, the rapid expansion of modern city transportation networks completely altered how university student populations live. When public water and electricity infrastructure was established across urban centers, the role of a university building manager became essential for running large campus complexes safely. Following that step, the introduction of automated air conditioning systems allowed academic institutions to build large residential complexes in extremely hot desert regions where comfortable student survival was previously restricted. Furthermore, strategic campus design ensured that residential dorms were located right near a fast bus line, making daily travel to distant science facilities significantly more practical.

Today, contemporary campus communities look for residential formats that support both academic success and interactive communication. University scholars often evaluate whether to select a private room on campus or share an off-campus triple room to match their personal economic limits. While sharing facilities with roommates can occasionally lead to an unexpected problem or a minor miscommunication, it teaches young adults

critical problem-solving skills. Ultimately, history demonstrates that a dormitory is not a static object; it is an evolving idea that reflects human innovation and our deep desire to live and learn together.

Questions:

1. According to the first paragraph, what was a primary reason for building historical residential halls?
 - A) To offer private single rooms with automated climate control systems.
 - B) To protect young scholars from dangerous winter weather and city disturbances.
 - C) To help modern students find cheap off-campus co-ops.

2. What structural limitation did historical student housing possess?
 - A) It was built too close to city bus lines and transit routes.
 - B) It was completely impossible to regulate indoor heating or airflow.
 - C) Building managers forced scholars to pay for expensive security deposits.

3. What development made the role of a university building manager necessary?
 - A) The creation of public water and electricity infrastructure in urban centers.
 - B) The refusal of international students to share their personal study desks.
 - C) Frequent wildlife attacks on modern single rooms.

4. What major benefit did the introduction of automated air conditioning systems provide?
 - A) It allowed large campus complexes to be built comfortably in extremely hot desert regions.
 - B) It completely replaced the need for student bus lines.
 - C) It made unfurnished triple rooms much cheaper to rent.

5. In the second paragraph, the word "infrastructure" most likely refers to:

- A) The basic public systems and structures, like water and electricity networks.
- B) A traditional set of silverware used for formal dining customs.
- C) A private financial contract signed between a student and a landlord.

6. In the third paragraph, the word "evaluate" most likely means:

- A) To ignore kitchen leftovers until they become a problem.
- B) To judge or consider options carefully in order to make a decision.
- C) To demand a refundable payment from a building manager.

7. What is the central message of the final paragraph?

- A) Private rooms on campus are always more practical than off-campus co-ops.
- B) Roommates must rely on automated computers to fix personal problems.
- C) Student housing is an evolving idea that reflects human innovation and our desire to live together.

Part 3C: Reading

Read the text below. Choose the correct answer for each question. Choose A, B or C.

The Architecture of Intercultural Campus Communities

Some conservative educational planners argue that international student accommodation should focus purely on lowering costs. They believe renting an unfurnished triple room off campus is always better because it saves institutional funds. However, this narrow point of view completely ignores how physical housing layouts directly impact intercultural communication. When international students are isolated in cheap, distant flats, they often face serious national stereotypes and experience an intense culture shock. Therefore, global education requires university dorms and shared facilities to be designed with social connection in mind.

Living within an active multicultural student co-op is considerably more beneficial than isolated housing because it acts as an active tool for social growth. Critics often worry about a lack of absolute privacy, which can be a temporary downside. Yet, they forget that these shared residential spaces are exactly where real cross-cultural interaction happens. In communal kitchens and dining halls, students are amazed by different lifestyles and learn to adapt to foreign cultural norms. They do not just share food leftovers; they share global perspectives. While learning how to set the table properly or use formal silverware, residents actively break down cultural barriers. A student might be surprised by a roommate's kitchen custom, but talking over a shared meal is exactly how miscommunication is fixed.

To build these successful campus communities, smart residential planning is required by global educational institutions. First and foremost, modern accommodation buildings are located near a reliable bus line to ensure easy travel to classrooms. Following that step, energy systems like automated air conditioning are managed carefully to reduce carbon waste. Ultimately, investing in interactive campus architecture is an excellent idea.

Beautiful, inclusive design does not just provide a roof; it successfully shapes how diverse cultures connect every single day.

Questions:

1. What standard criticism do opponents mention regarding shared multicultural residential co-ops?
 - A) Residents might experience a temporary lack of personal privacy.
 - B) The accommodation facilities are always built far away from city bus lines.
 - C) Planners never install automated climate control networks.

2. According to the text, how does utilizing a communal kitchen benefit international students?
 - A) It allows them to completely avoid sharing food leftovers with roommates.
 - B) It teaches them to purchase expensive, luxury kitchen silverware.
 - C) It helps them adapt to foreign cultural norms and resolve personal miscommunications.

3. What task do university planners complete after ensuring an accommodation building is near a reliable bus line?
 - A) Refunding the initial rental security deposit to students.
 - B) Managing energy systems like automated air conditioning carefully.
 - C) Arranging an expensive meal plan for all unfurnished single rooms.

4. In the first paragraph, the word "stereotypes" most likely refers to:
 - A) Simplified, generalized, and often biased beliefs about a group of people.
 - B) High-tech electronic ventilation machinery used in modern dorms.
 - C) Official security guidelines drafted by building managers.

5. In the second paragraph, the word "custom" most likely means:
- A) A financial fine paid directly to an off-campus landlord.
 - B) A traditional, accepted way of behaving or doing things within a culture.
 - C) A specific type of sharp utensil used during formal dinners.
6. How does the passage's argument about interactive architectural design connect to wider world challenges?
- A) It shows that regular face-to-face contact in living spaces helps reduce social prejudices.
 - B) It proves that international harmony is impossible without luxury isolated apartments.
 - C) It demonstrates that learning to handle a heavy fork is the most critical skill for engineers.
7. What is the primary thesis statement of the entire text?
- A) Smart air conditioning systems are the single most effective tool for preventing culture shock.
 - B) Cheap, distant triple rooms are the best choice for international student communities.
 - C) Modern student housing must be intentionally designed to promote intercultural communication and community.