

تدريبات متقدمة في استيعاب المقروء



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج الإماراتية ⇨ الصف الثاني عشر ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الأول ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Adel Sherien

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

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

جدول الحصص التدريبية لأكاديمية التمكين الرقمي

1

دليل هيكل اللغة الإنجليزية

2

عرض بوروينت مراجعة نهائية سريعة مع الإجابات المسار المتقدم

3

عرض بوروينت مراجعة نهائية سريعة مع الإجابات المسار العام

4

عرض بوروينت شرح كتابة مواضيع الكتابة مع الإجابات المسار العام

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تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)

Unit 1: Pushing Boundaries

Advanced Reading
Comprehension Practice

Grade 12 Advanced English

By Sherien Adel



How to Use This Workbook



1. Read Deeply

Encounter three original, advanced academic passages synthesizing Unit 1 themes (Neuroplasticity, Genetics, and Cognitive Maturation).



2. Think Critically

Apply reading strategies to answer 8 targeted multiple-choice questions per passage.



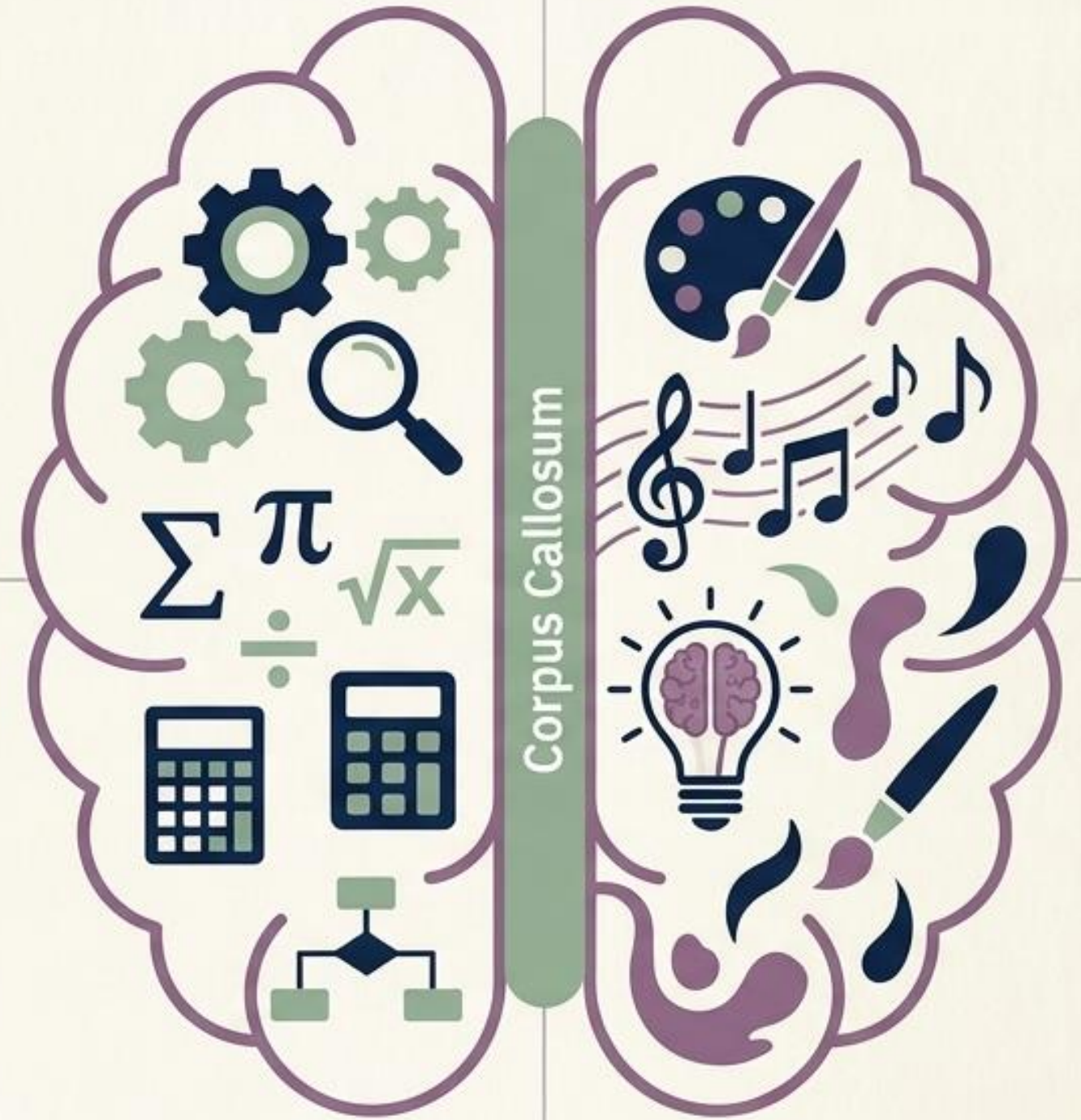
3. Check Your Mastery

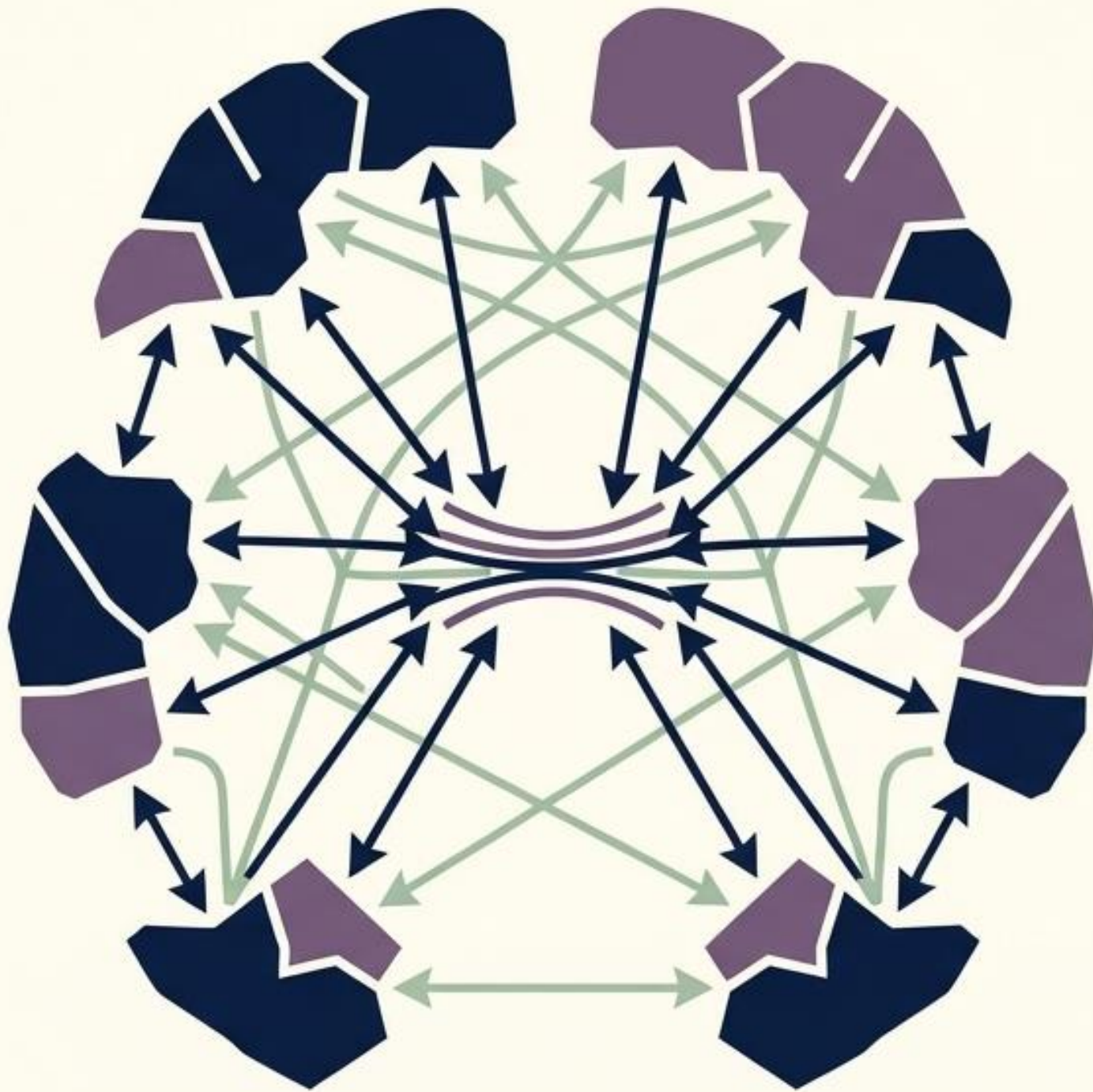
Review the localized Answer Key provided at the end of each section to analyze your logic.

Passage 1: The Symphony of the Hemispheres (Part 1)

For decades, popular psychology has perpetuated the dichotomy of the left-brained and right-brained individual. We were taught that the cerebrum is strictly divided, with the left hemisphere acting as the sole architect of logic, mathematics, and analytical thought, while the right hemisphere is the exclusive domain of creativity, art, and intuition.

However, contemporary neuroscientists and their colleagues in cognitive psychology argue that this binary perspective is an overly simplistic myth. While it is scientifically precise to state that certain basic functions are localized, complex human activities rarely rely on a single side of the brain.





Passage 1: The Symphony of the Hemispheres (Part 2)

The human brain is not a divided entity; it is a collaborative symphony. At the center of this collaboration is the corpus callosum, a thick band of nerve fibers acting as a neurological bridge. When a mathematician solves a complex equation, they are not merely using left-brain logic; they heavily rely on the right hemisphere's ability to conceptualize abstract, spatial relationships.

The original confusion stems from surgeries in the 1940s that severed this bridge to treat severe neurological disruptions. Today, we understand that whether you are writing a poem or analyzing data, both hemispheres are in constant communication. The mind operates at its peak only when both sides collaborate.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) The right hemisphere is more important for complex tasks than the left.
- B) Popular psychology has accurately mapped the exact functions of the brain.
- C) Complex cognitive tasks require the collaborative effort of both brain hemispheres.
- D) Surgeries in the 1940s proved that humans only use one side of their brain at a time.

2. According to the passage, what is the specific function of the corpus callosum?

- A) It generates the brain's creative and artistic impulses.
- B) It acts as a bridge of nerve fibers connecting the two hemispheres.
- C) It produces the logic required to solve complex mathematical equations.
- D) It repairs the brain after severe neurological disruptions occur.

3. What can be inferred about the surgeries performed in the 1940s?

- A) They inadvertently caused the public to misunderstand how a healthy brain functions.
- B) They successfully enhanced the creative abilities of the patients.
- C) They were performed specifically to isolate mathematical skills in the left hemisphere.
- D) They proved that the left and right hemispheres have identical functions.

4. In the context of the first paragraph, what does the word ‘perpetuated’ most closely mean?

- A) Completely disproved
- B) Temporarily hidden
- C) Accidentally discovered
- D) Continually maintained

5. In the final paragraph, why does the author mention a mathematician solving a complex equation?

- A) To prove that mathematics is entirely a left-brained activity.
- B) To argue that artists are better at math than previously believed.
- C) To provide an example of a task requiring both logic and spatial conceptualization.
- D) To suggest that mathematicians have a larger corpus callosum than other people.

6. Which word best describes the author's tone when discussing popular psychology's view of the brain?

- A) Enthusiastic
- B) Critical
- C) Indifferent
- D) Nostalgic

7. In the first paragraph, what does the pronoun 'it' refer to in the phrase 'while it is scientifically precise'?

- A) The cerebrum
- B) The statement that follows about basic functions being localized
- C) The right hemisphere
- D) Popular psychology

8. What implied conclusion can be drawn from the passage regarding self-identifying as 'strictly right-brained'?

- A) It is an accurate way to describe one's artistic talents.
- B) It ignores the biological reality of how the human brain processes information.
- C) It is a sign of advanced cognitive development.
- D) It shows that the corpus callosum is highly active.

Answer Key: Passage 1

Question	Correct Answer	Reading Skill Tested
1	C	Main Idea
2	B	Supporting Detail
3	A	Inference
4	D	Vocabulary in Context
5	C	Author's Purpose
6	B	Tone / Attitude
7	B	Reference / Pronoun
8	B	Conclusion / Implied Meaning

Passage 2: The Architecture of Identity (Part 1)

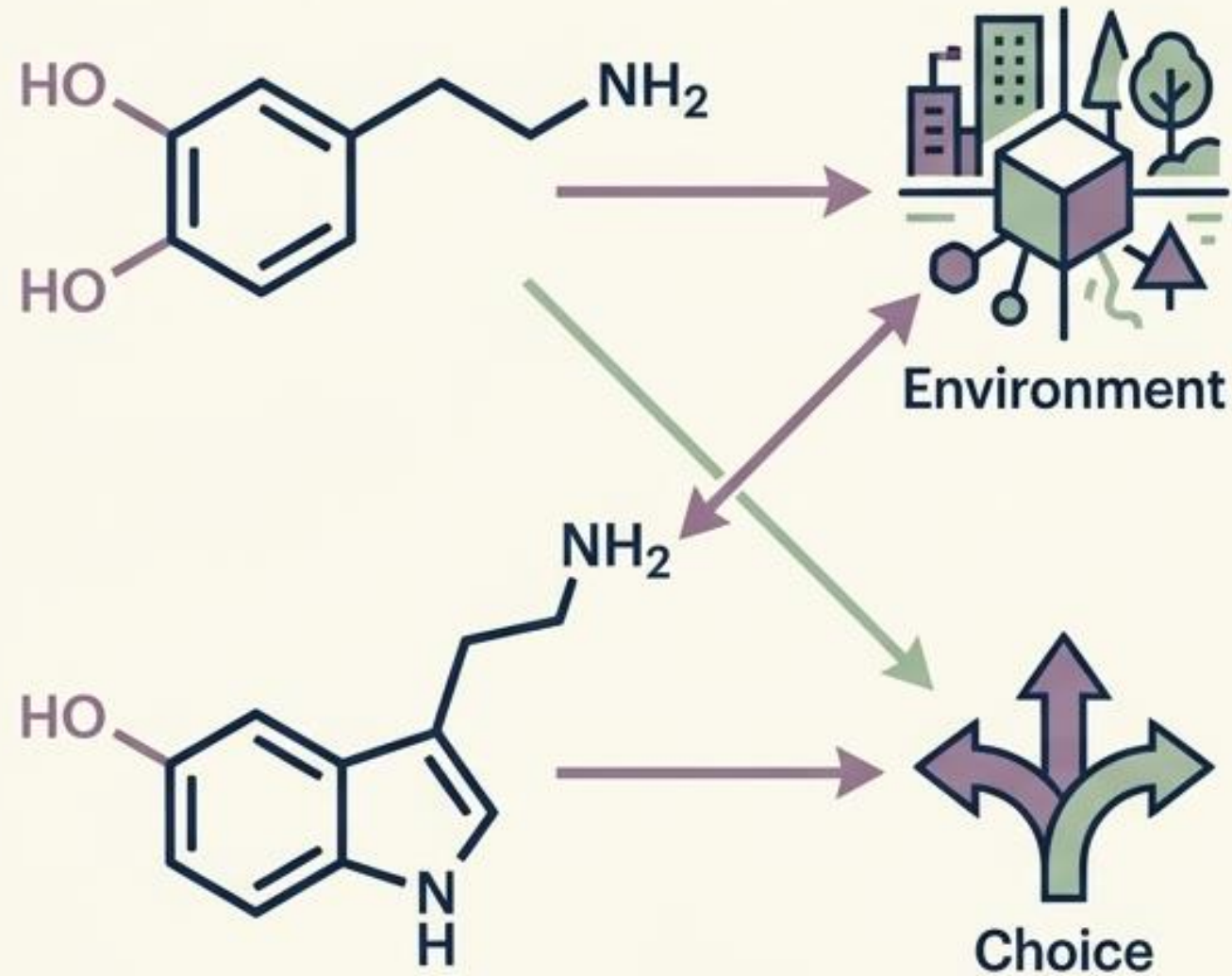
The perennial debate surrounding human behavior has frequently centered on the interplay between our innate genetic coding and our external environments. Are our personalities hardwired from birth, or are we entirely shaped by the experiences we encounter?

Following the near-completion of the Human Genome Project in the spring of 2000, many eager journalists published sensational headlines suggesting that singular genes were responsible for highly specific traits, such as anxiety or thrill-seeking. This created an assumption that our behavioral origins were entirely predetermined and unchangeable.



By Sherien Adel

Passage 2: The Architecture of Identity (Part 2)



However, the reality of human personality is far more intricate. While DNA provides the blueprint—directing the combination of essential body chemicals like dopamine and serotonin—genes do not act in isolation. Rather, a multitude of genes interact collectively to establish tendencies.

Furthermore, psychologists widely agree that traits are, on average, only about 50 percent heritable. This leaves vast room for environmental influence. A child may possess a genetic predisposition toward shyness, but a supportive environment can prevent that trait from becoming repressed anxiety.

Ultimately, genes may set the boundaries of our potential, but our choices and environments determine where we land within those boundaries.

9. Which of the following best represents the main idea of Passage 2?

- A) The Human Genome Project proved that all personality traits are strictly inherited.
- B) Environmental factors play no role in shaping a person's biological chemistry.
- C) Human personality is the result of a complex interaction between genetic predispositions and environmental factors.
- D) Scientists have successfully isolated the single gene responsible for thrill-seeking behavior.

10. What misconception arose from the media's coverage of the Human Genome Project in the year 2000?

- A) The project was secretly funded by behavioral psychologists.
- B) Single, specific genes were entirely responsible for complex personality traits.
- C) Environmental toxins were altering the DNA of younger generations.
- D) Dopamine and serotonin had no actual effect on human behavior.

11. Based on the passage, if human personality traits are roughly "50 percent heritable," what can be logically inferred?

- A) Identical twins raised in different environments will have completely identical personalities.
- B) Human behavior is entirely unpredictable and chaotic.
- C) Nurture and environment play a role equally as significant as genetics in shaping who we become.
- D) Genetic testing can predict a person's exact future with 100% accuracy.

12. In the first paragraph, what is the closest meaning of the word "interplay"?

- A) A playful and lighthearted argument
- B) The way two or more things have an effect on each other
- C) The immediate rejection of a scientific theory
- D) A specific type of genetic mutation

13. In the final sentence of the passage, “our choices and environments determine where we land within those boundaries,” what does the word “those” refer to?

- A) The choices made by parents
- B) The boundaries of our potential set by genes
- C) The specific traits like anxiety or thrill-seeking
- D) The chemicals such as dopamine and serotonin

14. What is the author's primary purpose in mentioning the child with a predisposition toward shyness?

- A) To criticize parents who fail to recognize their children's genetic flaws.
- B) To prove that shyness is the most common genetic trait inherited from parents.
- C) To illustrate how a positive environment can alter the trajectory of a genetic tendency.
- D) To argue that shyness is entirely caused by negative environmental factors.

15. Which of the following statements would the author most likely identify as an ASSUMPTION rather than a scientifically proven fact?

- A) Dopamine and serotonin are chemicals that influence mood.
- B) A single gene is the sole cause of a person becoming a thrill-seeker.
- C) Multiple genes interact to establish behavioral tendencies.
- D) Traits are estimated by psychologists to be about 50 percent heritable.

16. What conclusion about parenting can be drawn from the information in the passage?

- A) Parents should ignore a child's natural talents and force them into specific roles.
- B) Parents have little to no impact on their child's personality development.
- C) Parents should observe their child's natural genetic tendencies and provide a supportive environment.
- D) Parents must undergo genetic testing to understand how to discipline their children.

Answer Key: Passage 2

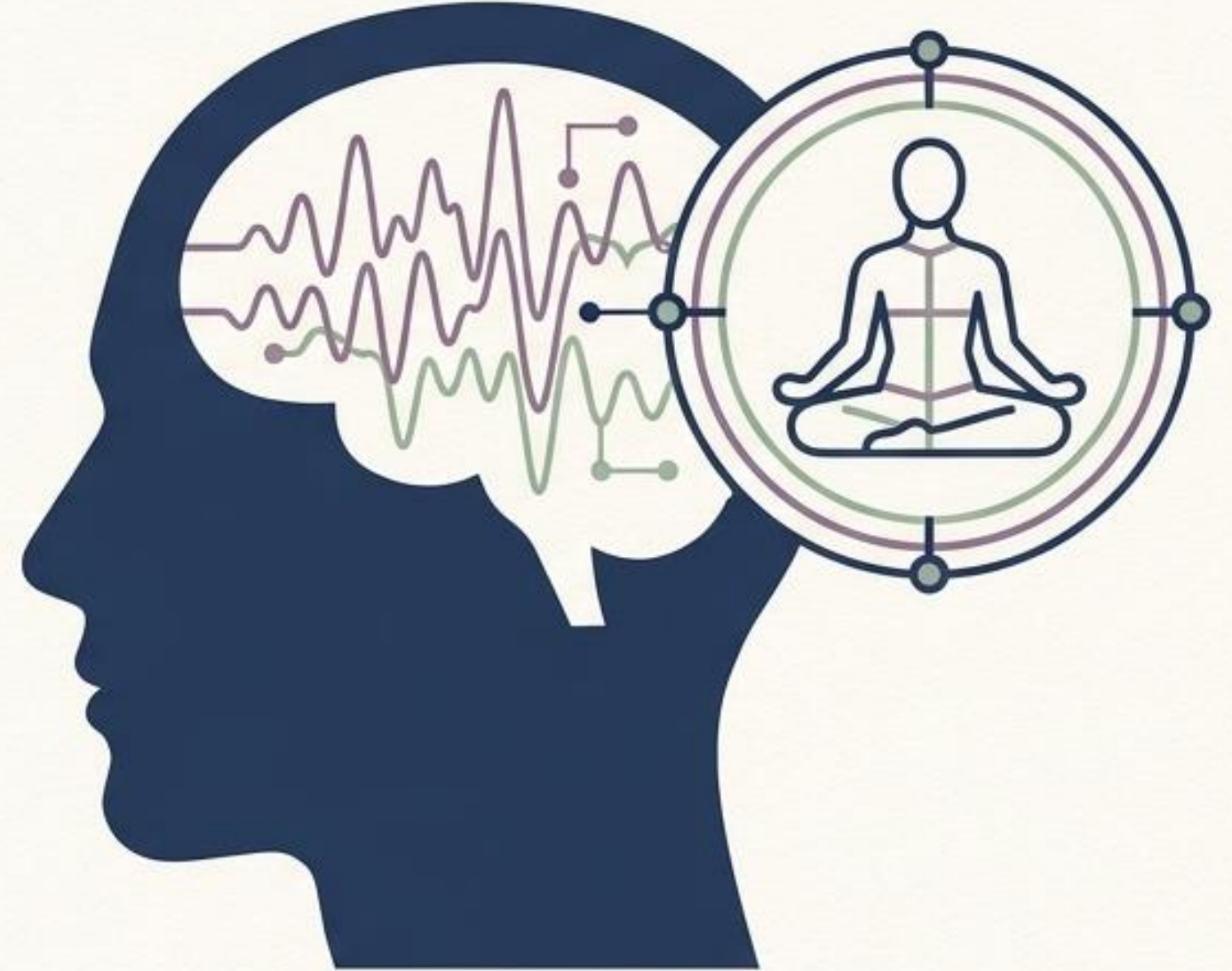
Question	Correct Answer	Reading Skill Tested
9	C	Main Idea
10	B	Supporting Detail
11	C	Inference
12	B	Vocabulary in Context
13	B	Reference / Pronoun
14	C	Author's Purpose
15	B	Fact vs. Assumption / Tone
16	C	Conclusion / Implied Meaning

By Sherien Adel

Passage 3: Sculpting the Mind (Part 1)

For many years, the scientific consensus dictated that brain maturation peaked in early adulthood, after which the brain became a static, unchangeable organ. Today, however, neuroscientists have discovered that the human brain **remains remarkably malleable** throughout a person's life, a concept known as **neuroplasticity**. We now understand that **the brain is constantly physically altering its own wiring based on our experiences, behaviors, and even our thoughts**. This capacity for change means that an individual is never entirely trapped by their current cognitive habits.

By Sherien Adel



Passage 3: Sculpting the Mind (Part 2)



“The trained mind, or brain, is physically different from the untrained one.”

One of the most fascinating demonstrations of this neuroplasticity comes from studies involving deep meditation. When researchers compared the brains of lifelong Buddhist meditators to those of complete beginners, the physical differences were profound. The expert meditators produced significantly higher levels of gamma brain waves—waves directly associated with enhanced memory, learning, and intense intense concentration.

Just as an athlete lifts weights to build muscle, individuals can practice mindfulness to strengthen neural neural networks. As researcher Richard Davidson noted, “The mind, or brain, is physically different **different from the untrained one.**” In essence, optimizing our mental capabilities requires treating the mind as if it were going into **training.**

By Sherien Adel

17. What is the central theme of Passage 3?

- A) Brain maturation stops completely by the time a person reaches early adulthood.
- B) The brain is highly adaptable and can be physically changed through experiences and mental training.
- C) Gamma brain waves are only found in the brains of lifelong Buddhist monks.
- D) Physical exercise is the only proven method for improving a person's memory.

18. According to the passage, what specific benefit is associated with high levels of gamma brain waves?

- A) An immediate reduction in physical body pain
- B) The ability to completely alter one's genetic DNA
- C) Enhanced memory, learning, and intense concentration
- D) A decrease in the brain's overall need for neuroplasticity

19. What does the word 'malleable' most likely mean as it is used in the first paragraph?

- A) Rigid and unyielding
- B) Capable of being changed or shaped
- C) Highly fragile and easily broken
- D) Mature and fully developed

20. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the 'untrained mind'?

- A) It generates fewer gamma waves and may have weaker neural networks for concentration.
- B) It is physically identical to the brain of an expert meditator.
- C) It is entirely incapable of learning new cognitive habits.
- D) It produces higher levels of toxins than a trained mind.

21. 'This capacity for change means that an individual is never entirely trapped by their current cognitive habits.' What does 'This capacity for change' refer to?

- A) The peaking of brain maturation in early adulthood
- B) The physical altering of the brain's wiring known as neuroplasticity
- C) The genetic blueprints inherited from parents
- D) The scientific consensus from many years ago

22. Why does the author use the analogy of an athlete lifting weights?

- A) To suggest that athletes make the best meditators.
- B) To emphasize that physical health is more important than mental health.
- C) To illustrate that mental capabilities can be strengthened through deliberate practice.
- D) To argue that neuroscientists should study sports science.

23. How would you describe the author's attitude toward the concept of neuroplasticity?

- A) Highly skeptical and doubtful
- B) Indifferent and bored
- C) Fearful and cautious
- D) Optimistic and encouraging

24. What is the implied meaning of the phrase 'going into training' at the end of the passage?

- A) People should pursue professional sports careers.
- B) Improving brain function requires intentional, disciplined mental effort.
- C) Schools should remove academics and focus strictly on meditation.
- D) The brain automatically improves itself without any conscious effort.

Answer Key: Passage 3

Question	Correct Answer	Reading Skill Tested
17	B	Main Idea
18	C	Supporting Detail
19	B	Vocabulary in Context
20	A	Inference
21	B	Reference / Pronoun
22	C	Author's Purpose
23	D	Tone / Attitude
24	B	Conclusion / Implied Meaning

Excellent Work!

*“The mind is not a vessel to be filled,
but a fire to be kindled.”*

Keep pushing boundaries.