

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



## أسئلة اختبار التقييم الثاني test evaluation Second المسار المتقدم

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف التاسع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← اختبارات ← الملف

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المزيد من مادة  
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: المدرسة الأهلية الخيرية الخاصة

## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع



صفحة المناهج  
الإماراتية على  
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

## المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف التاسع والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

حل النموذج التدريبي للاختبار النهائي وفق الهيكل الوزاري

1

النموذج التدريبي للاختبار النهائي وفق الهيكل الوزاري

2

مواضيع مقترحة تدريبية للامتحان النهائي المسار المتقدم

3

مواضيع مقترحة تدريبية للامتحان النهائي المسار العام

4

أسئلة مراجعة امتحائية Final revision exam المسار المتقدم

5



## Second Evaluation test

Grade 9 Advanced (-----)

Name:-----

### Reading Section

Read the text and choose the answer A, B, C or D. (15 marks)

(1) Natural disasters are powerful events that can cause massive destruction and loss of life. Among the most extreme are earthquakes, hurricanes, and volcanic eruptions. These disasters have shaped history, changed landscapes, and tested human resilience.

(2) Earthquakes occur when tectonic plates shift beneath the Earth's surface, causing violent shaking. Some earthquakes are mild, but others, like the 2010 Haiti earthquake, have led to widespread destruction and thousands of deaths. Scientists use seismographs to measure earthquake strength and try to predict their impact, but accurate forecasting remains a challenge.

(3) Hurricanes, also called typhoons or cyclones depending on the region, are intense storms that form over warm ocean waters. These storms bring heavy rain, strong winds, and massive waves, often leading to flooding and property damage. The deadliest hurricanes in history, such as Hurricane Katrina in 2005, have displaced millions and caused economic losses worth billions.

(4) Volcanic eruptions occur when magma, gas, and ash escape from beneath the Earth's crust. Some eruptions are slow and steady, while others, like the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD, bury entire cities in ash. Volcanologists study volcanoes to understand when an eruption might happen, but predicting the exact moment remains difficult.

(5) Despite their dangers, natural disasters have also led to important scientific advancements. Earthquake-resistant buildings, early warning systems for hurricanes, and volcanic monitoring have saved many lives. While humans cannot stop these disasters, preparation and knowledge can reduce their impact.

**Q. Read the essay then choose the correct answers.**

**1. What is the main idea of the passage?**

- A. Scientists have completely solved the problem of predicting disasters.
- B. Natural disasters are powerful events that have shaped history and tested human resilience.
- C. Only hurricanes cause serious damage to human lives and property.

**2. Which of the following best describes the author's tone in the passage?**

- A. Informative and serious
- B. Humorous and casual
- C. Emotional and persuasive

**3. What does the word "resilience" in paragraph 1 most likely mean?**

- A. The ability to recover and adapt
- B. The act of escaping danger
- C. The skill of building strong structures

**4. What causes earthquakes?**

- A. Warm ocean waters heating up
- B. Tectonic plates shifting beneath the Earth's surface
- C. Volcanic eruptions sending shockwaves

**5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an effect of hurricanes?**

- A. Strong winds
- B. Flooding
- C. Drought

**6. Why is predicting earthquakes difficult?**

- A. Scientists do not have any technology to study them.
- B. Seismographs cannot measure earthquake strength.
- C. The exact timing of an earthquake is hard to determine.

**7. The author mentions Mount Vesuvius to show that:**

- A. Volcanic eruptions have caused destruction throughout history.
- B. Volcanoes are less dangerous than hurricanes and earthquakes.
- C. Ancient civilizations did not live near volcanoes.

**8. What does the word "displaced" in paragraph 3 mean in the context of Hurricane Katrina?**

- A. Forced to leave their homes
- B. Completely destroyed
- C. Trapped under debris

**9. What is a major challenge when predicting hurricanes?**

- A. They do not appear on satellite images.
- B. They only happen at night.
- C. They can change direction suddenly.

**10. What can be inferred about scientists studying volcanoes?**

- A. They can always predict exactly when a volcano will erupt.
- B. They use technology to monitor volcanic activity, but exact predictions are hard.
- C. They prevent volcanic eruptions from happening.

**11. Why are early warning systems important?**

- A. They completely stop natural disasters.
- B. They give people time to prepare and evacuate.
- C. They help scientists study ancient disasters.

**12. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?**

- A. To inform readers about the causes and effects of natural disasters
- B. To persuade readers to move away from disaster-prone areas
- C. To entertain readers with exciting stories about disasters

**13. Which of the following best summarizes the last paragraph?**

- A. Natural disasters have only caused destruction.
- B. Science and preparation help reduce the impact of disasters.
- C. Scientists will soon be able to stop disasters from happening.

**14. What does the phrase "shaped history" in paragraph 1 suggest?**

- A. Natural disasters have had significant effects on human civilization.
- B. Natural disasters only occur in historical times.
- C. Natural disasters improve the shape of the Earth's surface.

**15. Which of the following best describes the structure of the passage?**

- A. It lists famous scientists who study disasters.
- B. It provides a fictional story about a disaster.
- C. It compares and contrasts different natural disasters.



