

مراجعة نهائية اختبار تجريبي Test Mock المسار المتقدم



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف التاسع ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: ABDELSALAM AWAD

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 الأول

دليل التقييم لاختبار نهاية الفصل الأول المسار المتقدم	1
مذكرة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار المتقدم متبوعة بالإجابات	2
نموذج اختبار تجريبي وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار المتقدم	3
نموذج اختبار تجريبي وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار العام	4
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Final Revision:(9 Adv. & 10 Gen.)

Mock Test No.1

PART 1A – VOCABULARY (12 Marks)

Read the text and choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

People often notice that their feelings change with the weather. Some (1) ----- study how different weather conditions influence emotions and health. For example, high (2) ----- levels in summer can make people feel tired or even (3) ----- . In winter, when the days are shorter and the sunlight weaker, many people experience low energy and sadness.

Severe weather events can also impact daily life. Strong winds and (4) ----- create dangerous situations, especially for drivers. Heavy rain can cause (5) -----, blocking roads and damaging homes. Fortunately, modern weather reports help reduce risks. When the (6) -----predicts a chance of extreme conditions, people can prepare and stay safe.

Gap	A	B	C
1	biometeorologists	graduate students	dentists
2	atmosphere	humidity	pollution
3	depressed	freezing	soaked
4	litter bikes	rainforests	blizzards
5	incentives	flooding	privacy
6	forecast	fridge	dormitory

PART 1B – GRAMMAR (12 Marks)

Read the text and choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

When Emma moved abroad for university, she knew she had to (1) -----a big decision. Life there was faster and more competitive than at home. If people (2) -----the right balance between study and rest, they perform better and stay calmer. Emma quickly learned that adapting required (3) -----effort than she had expected.

To make friends and feel more confident, she joined a debate club (4) -----improve her English and public speaking. The first meetings were tough, but she told herself she (5) -----keep practising until she felt comfortable. After a few months, she noticed progress: she could speak fluently and think faster under pressure. Her coach often reminded her that she (6) -----believe in herself, because confidence was half the battle. Emma realised that challenges become opportunities when you face them bravely.

Gap	A	B	C
1	make	do	take
2	find	finds	will find
3	more	much	greater
4	for	to	in order
5	couldn't	should	mustn't
6	must to	shouldn't	has to

PART 2 – READING (18 Marks)

Read the text. Then answer Questions 1–6. (250-270 words)

The Future of Urban Mobility

In many large cities, transportation systems are undergoing rapid change. Traditional forms of commuting, such as cars and buses, are being challenged by new technologies and environmental concerns. As traffic congestion grows, governments are searching for cleaner and more efficient ways to move people.

One of the most promising solutions is the rise of *shared mobility*. Services like bike-sharing programs and electric scooters have become increasingly common. These systems reduce the number of private vehicles on the road, lowering emissions and improving air quality. However, success depends not only on technology but also on citizens' willingness to use it responsibly. When bikes are left scattered around sidewalks or stolen, it discourages others from participating and creates frustration.

Another innovation is the development of smart public transport networks. Modern buses and trains use real-time data to adjust routes, helping to prevent overcrowding and delays. This approach requires cooperation between local authorities, engineers, and passengers. As cities adopt these strategies, they face the challenge of balancing progress with public discipline.

Overall, the future of urban mobility seems both exciting and uncertain. While technology offers impressive possibilities, true improvement will depend on changing attitudes, stronger civic responsibility, and better collaboration among everyone involved.

1. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Cities are replacing buses with bicycles.
- B. New transport methods require technology.
- C. Electric vehicles are the only solution to pollution.

2. What is the main idea of paragraph two?

- A. Shared mobility can work if users act responsibly.
- B. Bike-sharing is replacing all other transport.
- C. New systems reduce traffic but increase costs.

3. What problem occurs when people misuse shared bikes?

- A. It limits others' participation.
- B. It lowers government taxes and expenses.
- C. It reduces air pollution.

4. What advantage do smart transport systems provide?

- A. They stop pollution completely.
- B. They replace traditional buses.
- C. They adjust to real-time conditions.

5. What challenge do cities still face according to the text?

- A. Making technology cheaper.
- B. Encouraging public cooperation.
- C. Training more engineers.

6. What is the tone of the text?

- A. Cautiously optimistic
- B. Sarcastic
- C. Disappointed

PART 3 – READING (18 Marks)

Read the text. Then answer Questions 1–6. (250-270 words)

How Weather Shapes Human Behavior

For centuries, people have noticed how weather affects their daily moods and decisions. Modern science now provides evidence that temperature, sunlight, and humidity can influence how people think, feel, and even interact. Researchers called biometeorologists study these relationships to understand how subtle atmospheric changes can alter human well-being.

Studies show that warm, sunny weather can encourage optimism and social activity, while prolonged cloudiness may lead to low energy or mild depression. Interestingly, sharp changes in air pressure often cause headaches and fatigue, though most people rarely notice the cause. These findings suggest that weather influences not only our comfort but also our productivity.

In regions with extreme climates, such as long winters or high humidity, scientists have observed that people **adapt** both physically and emotionally. For instance, communities living in colder areas tend to plan social events indoors, while those in tropical climates prefer evening gatherings to avoid discomfort. This adaptability highlights the deep connection between environment and behavior.

As research continues, scientists emphasize the importance of awareness. If individuals learn to recognize how weather conditions influence their health and emotions, they can take preventive steps, such as adjusting routines or indoor environments, to maintain balance and well-being throughout the year.

1. What is the main idea of paragraph two?

- A. Weather can affect mood and efficiency.
- B. Climate change causes emotional stress.
- C. Sunlight makes people physically stronger.

2. What do biometeorologists focus on?

- A. How air pressure changes the body.
- B. How weather impacts human behavior.
- C. How to predict daily temperatures.

3. Why might people in tropical regions hold evening gatherings?

- A. To enjoy the cooler part of the day.
- B. Because rain is more likely at night.
- C. To follow old cultural traditions.

4. What does the word *adapt* in paragraph three imply?

- A. Resist environmental change.
- B. Ignore uncomfortable climates.
- C. Adjust behavior to fit surroundings.

5. What can individuals do to reduce negative weather effects?

- A. Change their daily routines.
- B. Avoid social contact entirely.
- C. Depend only on medical treatment.

6. What is the attitude of the writer?

- A. Skeptical and doubtful.
- B. Emotional and dramatic.
- C. Informative and balanced.