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Student ID
Student Name English
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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



الإمارات العربية المتحدة  
وزارة التربية والتعليم

**English Term 3 EOY Examination**  
**Grade 11 General**  
**Sample**  
**90 minutes**

Marker 1 Mark المقَدَّر 1	Marker 1 Initials	Marker 2 Mark المقَدَّر 2	Marker 2 Initials	FINAL Moderated Mark الدرجة			Skill المهارة
				In Words بالحروف	In Figures بالأرقام		
					Tens عشرات	Units آحاد	
							Reading القراءة
							Writing الكتابة
Moderator Name				Moderator Signature			

## Part 1

Read the text. For **Questions 1 – 5**, choose the correct answer 'A – True', 'B – False' or 'C – Not given' for each statement.

For **Questions 6 – 10**, circle the correct answers **A-E** and **A-G** on your answer sheet.

The first one is done for you.

### The History of Early Cinema

In its first thirty years, cinema grew very quickly. It started in just a few big cities — New York, London, Paris and Berlin — but soon became popular across the world, attracting more and more people and replacing other forms of entertainment. These large movie audiences needed places to see the films. So, the 'great picture palaces' of the 1920s became more elegant and glamorous than theatres and opera-houses. Meanwhile, films themselves went from being short 'spots', only a couple of minutes long, to the full-length feature that we know today.

Although some people think that the French, German, American or British invented cinema, it was mainly the French who exported cinema to China, Japan, Latin America and Russia so that these countries could start an industry of their own. In terms of artistic development, it was again the French and the Americans who took the lead, though in the years prior to 1914 Italy, Denmark and Russia also played a part.

In the end, the United States became, and remains, the largest single market for films. The Americans started to dominate the world market by 1914. The centre of film-making moved to Hollywood, and it is films from these new Hollywood studios that have filled the world's film markets since that time. Few film industries have come close to competing. The Italian industry almost collapsed. In Scandinavia, Swedish cinema had a brief period of success, but because its films were mainly about what happened in Sweden, their audience was limited. Even French cinema found itself in a difficult position.

Hollywood took the lead artistically as well as industrially. Hollywood films were more popular because they had better plots, their special effects were more impressive and the star system meant the actors became idols.

None of this would have happened without technology. In the early years, this art form was quite basic. Early cinema programmes were a mixture of comic sketches, brief episodes and some animated films. With the Americans' first feature-length films, other types of films became less important. Cartoons and newsreels became a separate branch of film-making, generally practised outside the major studios, and were usually shown as short items before the main feature. However, with Walt Disney, animated films went from just short clips to major full-length films.

**Example**

During the first thirty years, the growth of the cinema was very slow.

A True                      **B** False                      C Not given

1. Other forms of entertainment were replaced by the cinema.

A True                      B False                      C Not given

2. The theatres and the opera houses were more glamorous than cinemas in the 1920s.

A True                      B False                      C Not given

3. Apart from Swedish cinema, Norwegian cinema had a brief period of success.

A True                      B False                      C Not given

4. Swedish cinema had limited audiences because it dealt with Swedish topics.

A True                      B False                      C Not given

5. Hollywood films had excellent producers.

A True                      B False                      C Not given

**Questions 6-7**

Which **TWO** of the following does the writer mention?

- A New York, London, Paris and Berlin were the cities that cinema grew very quickly
- B cinemas never became successful
- C films developed from short, two minute "spots" to full-length
- D China exported cinema to Europe
- E Europe, not the United States became the largest single market for films

**Questions 8-10**

Which **THREE** of the following claims does the writer make in the text?

- A Hollywood became the centre of film making.
- B The Italian film industry was doing extremely well.
- C Sweden had a long period of success.
- D French cinema had difficulties.
- E Hollywood films never became popular.
- F Technology played very little role in cinema development.
- G Cartoons and newsreels were usually shown before the main film.

## Part 2

Read the text and answer questions **11-17** on the next page. For each question choose **A, B, C** or **D**.

### Travelling in Dubai

If one compares how people used to move around Dubai in the 1990s and how they do now, they will be in for a huge surprise. In the 1990s Dubai's centre did not exist the way we know it now. The main roads had a maximum of two lanes each direction, there was no metro system, one could hardly find a taxi and traffic jams were very rare. The picture nowadays is totally different.

Driving in Dubai is the usual way of getting around the Emirate. There are good quality motorways and an efficient, modern network of roads in the city. However, with increased traffic congestion, many Dubai residents are looking for other means of transport.

The most common form of public transport is the taxi. They are found all over Dubai and are safe, quite inexpensive and convenient, except during the rush hour when you are likely to be stuck in a traffic jam.

For a less stressful journey, using Dubai's fast and efficient network of public transport is a sensible option. There is the fully automated metro rail network, which has been a great success since it opened in 2009, with tens of thousands of residents using it for their daily commute. Connecting the metro to the Jumeirah tram route in 2014 was one of the first steps to the expansion and integration of the public transport system. There are also plans to link the metro with the new UAE national railway network, Etihad Rail, which will carry both passengers and freight throughout the Emirates.

Then there are the buses that run frequently throughout Dubai and connect it with the six other Emirates. Travelling by bus is becoming increasingly popular as routes and schedules are improved. They are clean, comfortable, air conditioned and cheap.

Away from land there are water buses, taxis and the traditional abra. Crossing the Dubai Creek in a wooden abra or a new electric water bus is a safe and relaxing way to travel. And if you want to navigate the Arabian Sea or would just prefer to travel without other people, then an air-conditioned water taxi is perfect.

Choosing the best way to travel in Dubai is becoming easier every year as the government continues to improve the public transport system especially with Expo 2020 in mind. Moreover, Vision 2030 which looks for the total non-petroleum related transactions to be 95% of the country's economic activity, takes for granted that in order to attract more tourists and make Dubai the centre of world travel, larger state-of-the-art public transport networks are urgently required.

11. How is the centre of Dubai different now than in the 1990s?
- A There is less traffic.
  - B There is a metro system.
  - C The main roads have a maximum of two lanes.
  - D There are no taxis.
12. Why is driving in Dubai problematic nowadays?
- A The motorways are not good.
  - B The network of roads is old.
  - C There is too much traffic.
  - D There is no public transport.
13. The metro system which was introduced in 2009 \_\_\_\_.
- A is efficient
  - B is very stressful
  - C is not fully automated
  - D is rarely used by commuters
14. Connecting the metro to the Jumeirah tram route in 2014 \_\_\_\_.
- A increased congestion
  - B made Etihad Rail very popular
  - C helped to expand the public transport system
  - D helped to carry people and things across the emirates
15. The buses in Dubai \_\_\_\_.
- A are not very clean and comfortable
  - B are used more and more
  - C have poor schedules
  - D are very expensive
16. The new electric water buses \_\_\_\_.
- A are not a very relaxing way to travel
  - B are a safe way to travel
  - C are called abra
  - D will not help you cross the Dubai Creek
17. A water taxi is perfect \_\_\_\_.
- A because many people can travel on it at the same time
  - B as it is made out of wood
  - C because it has no air conditioning
  - D if you would like to travel on the Arabian Gulf

Now answer questions **18-20** about the same text. For each question write **ONE OR TWO WORDS** from the text.

**18.** By 2030, what will 95% of economic transactions in the UAE be?

\_\_\_\_\_

**19.** According to Vision 2030, what will Dubai become the centre of?

\_\_\_\_\_

**20.** Dubai needs better public transport to attract more...

\_\_\_\_\_

## Part 3

Read the short texts (21-25) and match each one with the correct heading **A** to **H**.  
Use each heading only once.

The first one is done for you.

There are two headings you do not need.

**Example:** I don't know what the future holds, but I'm sure there won't be many green spaces left. Scientists predict that in 50 years, the weather will be even hotter and all the icebergs in Antarctica will melt, causing sea levels to rise. If we don't do something about pollution now, our planet won't be a healthy place to live.

21. Currently, more than half the people in the world live in cities and that number will continue to rise. This, of course will create a housing problem and buildings will need to host much greater numbers of residents. My brother believes that in 20 years people will live in skyscrapers taller than the Burj Khalifa!
22. I think that in the next 100 years, all countries will use the same currency. Small developing countries will gain more stability and certainty from a single world currency. Trading between nations will become more efficient. It will also be easier for people to travel because they won't have to exchange one currency for another.
23. I don't think that we'll ever use flying cars, but there are already models of driverless cars. Experts believe that driverless vehicles will be one of the principal means of transport in the future. This is particularly important since researchers believe that computer-driven cars will result in less serious injuries caused by accidents.
24. Smart home automation is the way of the future. Researchers are already developing programmes to help reduce energy and make homes energy-efficient. Sensors will be able to tell which rooms are empty and reduce the amount of electricity used in them. For example, lights will be dimmed and air conditioning will be adjusted.
25. In a hundred years, schools won't use paper. Instead, every student will use a tablet or a laptop. Homework and exams will all be done online and students will be able to complete group projects more efficiently. It will help both teachers and students! This will save trees and help with global warming.



Example:  D

21. \_\_\_\_

22. \_\_\_\_

23. \_\_\_\_

24. \_\_\_\_

25. \_\_\_\_

**A** The Use of Robots at Home

**B** Switching to a Global Currency

**C** Educational Developments

~~**D** A Changing Climate~~

**E** Safer Transportation.

**F** Teachers of the Future

**G** Changes in Urban Housing

**H** Making Homes Better



**Writing**

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Marker 2			
Task Completion	Vocabulary	Grammar	Organisation
/ 4	/ 4	/ 4	/ 4



Marker 1			
Task Completion	Vocabulary	Grammar	Organisation
/ 4	/ 4	/ 4	/ 4



# Grade 11 Gen EOY

## Reading and Writing

### Sample

### Answer Key

#### Part 1

- 1 A
- 2 B
- 3 C
- 4 A
- 5 C
- 6 A
- 7 C
- 8 A
- 9 D
- 10 G

#### Part 3

- 21 G
- 22 B
- 23 E
- 24 H
- 25 C

#### Part 2

- 11 B
- 12 C
- 13 D
- 14 A
- 15 C
- 16 B
- 17 D
- 18 non-petroleum
- 19 world travel
- 20 tourists