

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الملف ملف توضيحي لأجزاء امتحان اللغة الانجليزية مع التدريبات

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روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر



روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر على تلغرام

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

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FINAL REVISION GRADE 12A

Final Exam Parts

MR MOHAMED FATH ALBAB



Part 1:
Reading

Read a text and answer 8 multiple choice questions.



Part 2:
Reading

You will read ANOTHER text and answer 8 multiple choice questions.



Part 3:
MAZE Assessment

Read a text with 9 missing words. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.



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المنهجيات

IMPORTANT LINKS FOR REVISION

<https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/629d7e23bfe1eb001de6e3e8/grade-12-advanced-reading-exam-grammar>

<https://forms.office.com/pages/responsepage.aspx?id=zYZkwT9B30-II-g0ooSnSfcu45mNbhJDo9P60NOypCJUM0oyRE1VVFY3TkFWTUIMUVFQVIBQSVBNUy4u>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/kf3089856uo>

https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=DQSIkWdsW0yxEjajBLZtrQAAAAAAAAAAAAAN_iqyPFFUOEhMMU1PNFE4MFkwODc0TIZFTlpVWDJOMC4u

<https://quizlet.com/bnfmnr?x=1qqt&i=244ozf>

Happiness may be the primary goal of human existence. Philosophers have wrestled with the concept of happiness. Legislators create laws to support citizens' rights to pursue happiness. Television, radio, and print advertisers assure consumers that various products will guarantee happiness. Interestingly, people have a tendency to believe they are happier than their neighbors, and they are optimistic about their happiness in the future. Most people assume that they will be happier a decade from now than they are today. Clearly, everyone from writers and philosophers to legislators and the average person on the street thinks a great deal about happiness. What makes happiness so important to human existence? Not only does happiness feel good, but it appears to provide a variety of psychological and physical benefits. Happiness plays a significant role in enhancing good health, strengthening the immune system, promoting longevity, improving productivity and performance, and increasing resilience. Happy people work hard, play hard, have an active social life (and a social conscience), experience good health, and live longer. A happy person lives an average of nine years longer than a miserable one.

When studying happiness, it makes sense that its opposite condition would also be a topic of examination. Scientists have observed that there are two unfortunate life events that induce profound unhappiness, perhaps over the course of many years: the loss of a spouse and the loss of a job. However, good news abounds in the study of happiness. Fortunately, humans experience happiness from a wide range of stimuli, from traveling to an exotic destination to redecorating one's home or from winning a game of soccer to eating a delicious meal. Simply watching a favorite television show or laughing at a funny joke can boost a depressed mood. While the happiness produced by such experiences tends to be short lived, certain conditions do promote a more long-lasting and durable state of happiness as a lifestyle: a wide social network, believing in a meaningful reason for one's existence, and establishing goals and working to achieve them. Surprisingly, income is not a primary factor in determining a person's level of happiness once the basic needs of food, clothing, and shelter have been met. More important is one's social network. Being socially active may be more effective in increasing one's immunity to illness than a vaccine. Misery may love company, but so does happiness, and having close friends and family is vital to one's overall level of happiness. (If friends and family are crucial, so is a loving partner. Research suggests that being married increases one's potential for

Scientists report that believing in some kind of meaning for one's life is necessary to living a happy life. This may be a religion, a code of ethics, a particular value system, a philosophy, or any other reason for being that lifts people out of the mundane routine of daily existence and gives their life meaning beyond a weekly paycheck.

Happiness is not an innate characteristic but may actually be developed as a habit. Scientists suggest that incorporating new habits and practices can go a long way in increasing one's state of happiness. While people generally do not transform their basic temperaments, people

can learn to become happier by participating in a variety of activities, including socializing, watching funny movies or reading funny books, keeping a gratitude journal (writing a daily list of three to five things for which one is grateful), involving oneself in pleasurable activities, such as sports, hobbies, or the arts, focusing on positive outcomes, and performing acts of kindness for others. Apparently, doing something to make someone else happy will make you happy, too. Smiling...is contagious. relieves stress. improves your mood. helps you stay positive. lowers your blood pressure. attracts other people to you. makes you appear confident. boosts your immune system

1. In the section **Why Be Happy?**, why does the author include parentheses around “and a social conscience”?
 - A. to point out that social conscience leads to good health
 - B. to emphasize the importance of playing and working hard
 - C. to point out that having a social conscience can promote longevity
 - D. to emphasize the importance of social conscience as a part of an active social life
2. What change occurs as a result of adding the prefix **un-** to **fortunate** in paragraph 4?
 - A. the word becomes more intense
 - B. the word becomes less intense
 - C. the word takes on the opposite meaning
 - D. the word takes on a different part of speech
3. Which statement summarizes the heading **What Causes Happiness?**
 - A. A wide social network is the key to happiness.
 - B. Laughing at funny jokes helps to lift a gloomy mood.
 - C. Scientists conclude that good news leads to long-lasting happiness.
 - D. Both short- and long-term happiness are caused by a variety of experiences.
4. In the section **With a Little Help from My Friends**, why does the author use the phrase “misery may love company”?

- A. to convince people that pets are better company than a loving partner
- B. to encourage people to find mates for their friends who are unhappy
- C. to point out that people will be happier with positive relationships
- D. to recommend that people try to influence negative people in a positive way

5. What is one assumption the author makes about attaining happiness?

- A. Some people find comfort in mundane routines.
- B. A person needs a social network to attain happiness.
- C. Reading and writing about your problems will produce happiness.

6. Convincing negative people to become positive is a life goal. In the section **The Habit of Happiness**, what does the word **innate** mean?

- A. natural and existing
- B. incomplete and building
- C. absent and unfamiliar
- D. learned and habitual

7. Which statement is an opinion?

- A. Happiness is not a physical characteristic.
- B. Legislators create laws to support happiness.
- C. Happiness may be the primary goal of human existence.
- D. Advertisers use happiness to promote their products.

Read the text then answer the question

Jessica Isoliso is a mother from California who founded a global natural skincare business called California Baby when she was pregnant in 1990. , she discovered that all baby products in the markets had harmful ingredients, She was shocked that those ingredients was labelled" natural ".She started calling up chemists to get them help her find less harmful alternative ingredients. She took chemistry lessons and experienced with natural ingredients in her Los Angeles kitchen. She borrowed 2000doller from her mother to set off promising to pay her back not knowing that 20 years later she would have built a 260 million dollar fortune. In 1995 , her first California Baby product a gentle safe shampoo was born.

Jessica did not expect the product to sell it immediately. As she needed to promote it to start the ball rolling, she drove to store after store introducing the product to buyers .She did it for eight years .Finally she signed a contact with a whole food market. An American supermarket chain that specializes in selling organic products. They were interested in the concept and were willing to buy the product if Jessica agreed to do weekly presentation to educate customers about the product.

The natural shampoo was an instant hit with moms because it was the only product in the market that did not include harmful ingredients. Every dollar of profit Jessica made was put into research. She built a bigger team of experts. More and more mothers started to find out about the product by word of mouth, and this high demand drove Jessica to launch the brand into more stores. It took many years for California Baby to grow into multi-million dollar Brand . Jessica has not changed her mission despite the brand's great success .Twenty years after the brand was born.Jassecia is still true to her word and continues to deliver high quality natural products

1-How much is Jessica Fortune with her business?

A-2000 dollars B-2 million dollar c) 260 million dollars

2-How does Jessica's mothers help her in her business?

A-Jessica learned baby products from her

B- Jessica took chemistry from her

C- Jessica borrowed 2000Dollar from her

3-How did more people know more about Jessica's product?

A- thanks to the internet

B- thanks to the advertisement

C- through advertisement

4- What did Whole Food Markets specialize in?

A- Selling Organic products

B-Mixing Safe naturel Shampoo

C-educating customers about the product

5- Why did mothers like Jessica's product? Because

A- She kept promoting her product for eight years.

B-She promoted it herself

Edward Murphy was a member of an Air Force team that performed complicated experiments during the 1) 1940s his work required much preparation and perfect execution. Murphy has become renowned for 2) "Murphys' Law," which states that "if anything can go 3) wrong it will." This 4) somewhat funny observation has spawned a plethora of 5) corrollaries, such as Hofstadter's Law: "It always takes longer than you expect, even when you take Hofstadter's Law into account." 6) These smart comments on the perceived perversity of daily life have been published in 7) several books. Some of the volumes are general in 8) scope; some pertain to technical careers in aerospace or professional areas such as medicine or law.

1)

A. 1940's, his

B. 1940s. His

C. 1940s! His

D. 1940's – his

E. Correct as is

2)

A. "Murphy's Law,"

- B. Murphy's Law,"
- C. "Murphy's Law",
- D. "Murphys Law,"
- E. Correct as is

3)

- A. wrong, it will".
- B. wrong it, will."
- C. wrong, it will."
- D. wrong it will,"
- E. Correct as is

4)

- A. hilarious
- B. lofty
- C. comical
- D. laughable
- E. tenuous

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5)

- A. corollaries
- B. corolaries
- C. corollarries
- D. corroleries
- E. Correct as is

6)

- A. witty musings
- B. complex phrases
- C. detrimental utterances
- D. sophisticated sayings
- E. harmless annotations

7)

- A. several books, but some
- B. several books: some
- C. several books, some
- D. Correct as is

8)

- A. scope some
- B. scope. Some
- C. scope & some
- D. scope, while others

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“To be, or not to be...that is the 1) question” This 2) wellknown utterance has been the source of both mystery and wonderment for students around the world since the turn of the 16th century—arguably the zenith of Shakespeare’s creative output. However, the mere ubiquity of this phrase fails to answer some basic questions about 3) it’s rather context. Where did it come 4) from what does it mean? The 5) first of these questions (where does it come from?) can be answered fairly easily: from Shakespeare’s famous play *Hamlet*. 6) As for the last of the two questions, a complete answer would require a more 7) deep 8) look at Shakespearean culture and nuance.

1)

- A. question?”
- B. question”?
- C. question.”
- D. question”.
- E. question,”
- F. Correct as is

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2)

- A. well known
- B. well-known
- C. widely-known
- D. Correct as is

3)

A. it is

B. its

C. a

D. the

E. Correct as is

4)

A. from? What

B. from or what

C. from, what

D. from? And what

5)

A. first of these questions

B. first interrogative

C. primary

D. first one

E. Correct as is

6)

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- A. As for the former question,**
- B. As for the latter question,**
- C. As for the second one of the two,**
- D. Correct as is**

7)

- A. in-depth**
- B. deeper**
- C. extended**
- D. serious**

8)

- A. conversation on**
- B. investigation of**
- C. thought about**
- D. talk about**

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المنهج الإماراتي

Most people know yoga as a kind of exercise which **1.** (wants, aims, targets) at developing strength and flexibility. To practice yoga, you learn a series of **2.** (postures, pastures, pestures), where you put your body into different positions. The correct breathing is also important. **3.** (Moreover, Although, However), yoga is really about more than just exercise. In 2014, the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, asked the United Nations to create an International Day of Yoga, saying that yoga 'is not about exercise but to **4.** (discover, discovering, discovered) the sense of oneness with yourself, the world and nature'. He felt that yoga **5.** (could, could not, could have) just help people to be healthier but also help connect people to each other and to nature. The United Nations agreed, and International Yoga Day is now celebrated **6.** (in, around, on) 21 June.

The history of yoga **7.** (went, goes, had gone) back at least 5,000 years, and some people claim it is nearer 10,000 years ago. It **8.** (was, has, were) first developed in Northern India and at this stage was a spiritual **9.** (also, as well as, additionally) a physical form of exercise, connected with both Hinduism and Buddhism. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, yoga **10.** (was introduced, had introduced, introduced) to the Western world when Swami Vivekananda travelled to the United States to talk about yoga at a **11.** (consequence, conference, congruence) in Chicago in 1893. Others followed in the 1920s and 1930s, and by the 1960s yoga **12.** (become, has become, had become) a very popular form of exercise in the United States and in Europe. Most people who practice yoga today do not do it for spiritual reasons.

Grade 12 Maze Reading

Scientists and environmentalists have (describe / described / describing) a vast patch of floating rubbish in (a Pacific Ocean / the Pacific Ocean / Pacific Ocean). A large (preparation / pollution / proportion) of waste ends up in the oceans. The North Pacific gyre, a current, (accumulates / accumulate / accumulating) this rubbish and deposits it into a massive area known as the Great Pacific Garbage Patch. Plastic makes up the majority (as / so / but) it is cheap to produce and durable. The problem is it does not biodegrade. Instead, it simply breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces, and turns parts of the ocean into a murky soup. Drs. Lynott & Turner from the Irish Environmental Academic Council suggest that as the population expands and more rubbish is (dumping / dump / dumped) into our oceans, this problem is going to get bigger and microplastic will begin (entering / enter / to enter) the human food chain. This could (potentially / potential / potentiality) be catastrophic for peoples' health. As I (mention / mentioned / was mentioned) earlier, the term 'soup' has often been floated to describe microplastic (population / pollution / ablution). This dense cloud in the water prevents light from (penetrating / penetrate / penetrated) to the deeper levels of the ocean, (who / how / which) in turn prevents plankton and algae growth. Plankton is a major source of food for small marine life, and it is on these that larger fish such as tuna depend. So, the potential for damage to the (enter / retire / entire) marine food web is high. The situation is further (compound / compounded / compounding) by the question of (who / where / which) is responsible for the rubbish patch. No one country is willing to take on that (responsible / responsibly / responsibility). (Although, / Therefore, / However,) it is left to environmental organizations to investigate and address this.

Not So Boring Sighing deeply, Jill sat on the bench in the park. A few of her school friends (been, were, 2 scent) lounging on the grass. Spending time (in, off, shy) the park was something they did 3 (floor, ruler, almost) every evening during the summer, and (green, tonight, course), they 4 were waiting for a local (DJ, bat, fear) to put on some music. 5 "This (bird, fact, town) is so boring," said Jill, and (next, most, pine) of the others 6 agreed, adding that (there, else, case) was nothing to do other than (wish, cow, hang) out in 7 the park. B "I don't (know, plan, spill)," suggested Larry, "how about hiking to (ran, the, fold) top of 9 the cliff? We all (call, harm, like) to do that, and what about (name, tonight, blaze)? We're 10 going to get to dance (to, up, bud) music that we picked out." 11 Rita (think, flower, nodded) her head and smiled. "The best (miss, hike, belt) is the 12 one we take after (the, sit, cart) last day of school. "What about (catch, dark, rafting) down 13 the river? I think that's (open, even, while) better than hiking the cliff, and (it's, lines, age) 14 a lot easier. Besides, our parents (step, wait, neat) for us and have a picnic (sadly, throat, 15 afterward)." 16 Almost everyone agreed with Rita except (every; wear, Gary), who argued for cross-country 17 skiing across (less, the, bay) lake. "Skiing across Lake Washington is (something, party, hold) 18 that most people have never done. (Toe, I, Cab) love calling my cousin in Texas (and, why, 19 top) telling her how much fun it (bow, lap, is) every time we do it." 20 By (if, now, tie), Jill was rethinking her comment. "Okay, (under, argue, maybe) this isn't 21 as boring a place (as, so, cane) I suggested. After all, we're only (hot, a, side) few hours from 22 New York City, (low, dart, and) all of us have taken the (bus, air, main) there with our 23 parents. Remember when (those, ugly, we) went in for that ice-skating show? (Above, From, 24 Seem) now on, when I do that (logged, room, boring