

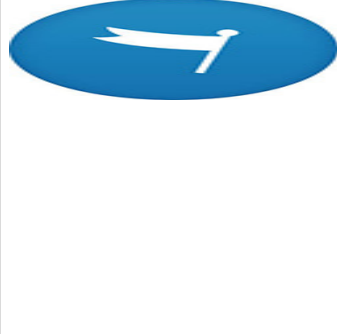
تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الملف أسئلة امتحان تجريبي

[موقع المناهج](#) ← [المناهج الإماراتية](#) ← [الصف الثاني عشر العام](#) ← [لغة انجليزية](#) ← [الفصل الأول](#)

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر العام



روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر العام على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

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



UAE Landscapes

امتحان ثاني عشر عام

Mother Nature has been immensely kind to the UAE, blessing it with a natural landscape so diverse that it often leaves you in awe. From sandy beaches and wetlands to desert dunes and beautiful wadis. There's plenty to explore and experience here. Love to spend time outdoors? These amazing natural places in the UAE should definitely be on your list of escapades from the country's bustling cities and busy skylines.

Hatta is one of the most impressive natural landscapes in Dubai, UAE. This idyllic location is home to beautiful mountain ranges that surround a sparkling blue lake. Adventure buffs can go trekking in the mountains or explore the beauty of the lake while kayaking. There is an array of exciting activities in Hatta, such as mountain biking and visiting the historic Hatta Fort. The Hajar Mountains is the highest mountain range on the Arabian Peninsula. The range also houses the highest peak in the UAE, Jebel Jais, a popular weekend attraction for climbers and thrill-seekers. The Hajar Mountains and its valleys are amongst the best natural places in the UAE. Aside from stunning views of the majestic mountains, visitors can also enjoy mountain biking and other fun activities.

Often referred to as Wadi Biyah or Wadi Bia, Wadi Bih is one of the most popular natural attractions near Fujairah and Ras Al Khaimah. This wadi is a haven for tourists who enjoy watching exotic birds. The region welcomes various beautiful birds during summers including Barbary falcons, the European robin, desert lark and Lichtenstein's sandgrouse. Visitors can also spot different local breeds of camels and goats in the Bih Valley. Other activities that can be enjoyed in the valley include hiking, running and mountain biking.

Ras Al Khor Wildlife Sanctuary is a natural wetland reserve in Dubai. Commonly known by its acronym RAKWS, the wetland is an ecological sanctuary with mangroves, bird species, mammals, crustaceans and reptiles inhabiting it. The sanctuary protects numerous species of flora and fauna. This biodiverse region has a balanced ecosystem that includes several native wildlife species and plants, alongside the visiting migrant species. Visitors can spot Ferruginous ducks, pink-beaked flamingos, common kingfishers, the Eurasian teal duck and Agama lizards. But the star of the show is the flamingo population. And the best part is, you don't have to pay any Ras Al Khor Wildlife sanctuary entry fee – it's open to everyone!



Questions

1. What is the author's primary concern in the passage?

climbing the Hajar Mountains	Visiting Hatta, the most beautiful spot	exploring the most famous UAE landscapes
------------------------------	---	--

2. According to the passage, Hatta is a perfect place destination for -----

Hiking	Photography	Swimming
--------	-------------	----------

3. Wadi Bia is home to ----- such as the desert lark and the Arabian camel.

exotic birds only	local animal breeds only	both exotic birds and local animal breeds
-------------------	--------------------------	---

4. Based on the passage, the most suitable time to visit Wadi Biah is -----

winter	summer	autumn
--------	--------	--------

5. Why does the Ras Al Khor Wildlife Sanctuary accommodate biodiverse species?

due to its imbalanced ecosystem.	because of the free entry	because it is a perfect environment
----------------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------------

6. Why do you think the sanctuary is open to everyone?

to let people take wonderful photos	To help people discover such amazing flora and fauna	To make birds and animals happy
-------------------------------------	--	---------------------------------



Oceans & Rivers

The earth's total water supply is estimated to be 330 million cubic miles. The problem is that 96% of it is found in the oceans and is saline. A little over 2% is tied up in icecaps and glaciers, and nearly 1% in the earth's atmosphere. Ground water, fresh water lakes, and rivers account for just 0.6% of the fresh water. The net result is that 99.7% of all the water on earth is not available for human and animal consumption. Of the remaining 0.3%, much is inaccessible due to unreachable locations and depths, and the vast majority of water for human and animal consumption is stored in ground water.

An important feature of the earth's supply of fresh water is its non-uniform distribution around the globe. Water, for which there are no substitutes, has always been mankind's most precious resource. The struggle to control water resources has shaped human political and economic history. Due to its scarcity and vital importance for the development of a country, water has been a source of tension wherever water resources are shared by neighbouring peoples.

Water-related tensions around the world can have significant implications. In the Middle East, for example, water is a source of conflict not only between Egypt and Utopia, but also between Turkey, Syria, and Iraq. Many have forgotten that the progression towards the 1967 War was triggered by the water dispute between over control over the Jordan River.

Population growth and economic development are driving a steadily increasing demand for new water supplies, and global demand for water has more than tripled over the past half century. Globally, the largest user of fresh water is agriculture, accounting for roughly three quarters of total use. In Africa this fraction approaches 90%. In the U.S., agriculture accounts for 39% of fresh water use, the same fraction used for cooling thermal power plants.

Future prospects are not encouraging. Global water withdrawal in 2000 was estimated to be about 30% of the world's total accessible fresh water supply. By 2025 that fraction may reach 70%.



Questions

7. Most of water on earth is fresh water.

True	false	Not given
------	-------	-----------

8. Fresh water distribution is the same all over the world.

True	false	Not given
------	-------	-----------

9. There are always conflicts and wars to control water supplies.

True	false	Not given
------	-------	-----------

10. The major consumer of fresh water is architecture.

True	false	Not given
------	-------	-----------

11. The rising demand of water is due to the growth of death rate.

True	false	Not given
------	-------	-----------

12. Water scarcity is the major incentive to tension between countries.

True	false	Not given
------	-------	-----------

13. According to the passage, future prospects are discouraging.

True	false	Not given
------	-------	-----------

14. It is expected that water will be more expensive than oil.

True	false	Not given
------	-------	-----------



The truth about... habitats

A habitat is the home of an animal or a plant. Almost every place on Earth, from the hottest desert to the coldest ice-----15----- [back- pack- backpack], is a habitat for some kinds of animals and plants. Most habitats include a -----16-----[company- community- society] of animals and plants along with water, oxygen, soil or sand, and rocks.

The two main types of habitats are land habitats and water habitats. Among the many types of land habitats are rainforests, deserts, and mountains. Because of their---17----- [moist-most- least] climate, rainforests support more kinds of plant and animal life -----18- --- [than- then- them] any other habitat. In contrast, deserts support only animals and plants that can live -----19----- [without- with- by] much water. Mountain habitats have thin soil and cold temperatures. Only [weak- easy- hardy] plants and animals live there. Other types of forests, grasslands, and tundras provide other land habitats.

Water habitats may -----20----- [contain-include- consist] freshwater or salt water. Freshwater habitats include ---21----- [extreme- streams- dreams], rivers, swamps , marshes, ponds, and lakes. Saltwater habitats include oceans, seas, salt lakes, salt marshes, and saltwater swamps. Some animals and plants, such as fish and seaweed, live entirely in the water. Others, such as otters and river weeds, live partly in and partly out of the water.

Sadly, people are causing many habitats around the world to -----22----- [disappear- appear- display]. Forests are being burnt down, lakes and rivers polluted and the polar ice caps are -----23-----[melting- mating- freezing]. Without our help, these habitats and the animals that live in them could become -----24----- [extinct- extreme- excited].



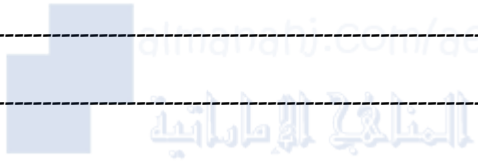
Essay Writing

Write an essay (200 words) on the following:

Wildlife Conservation

Include the following.

1. why wildlife is important
2. threats to wildlife
3. ways to conserve wildlife



Good Luck