



مدرسة باحثة البادية – الحلقة الثالثة بنات  
Bahethat AL-Badeyah Girl's School – Cycle 3

# نموذج اختبار

## وفقاً لهيكله اختبار

### نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول

#### 2025-2026

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ESRA ABDELKARIM | إعداد المعلم    |
| ENGLISH         | المادة الدراسية |
| 12 ELITE        | الصف            |

مديرة المدرسة .. هيام محمد عامر الحمادي

إعداد ومتابعة لجنة جودة الشؤون الأكاديمية

مبادرة .. أعلم واتعلم



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وزارة التربية والتعليم  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

## End of Term 1 Exam

### Grade 12 Advance

|              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| School       | Bahithat Al Badiya – C3 |
| Student Name |                         |
| Section      |                         |
| Subject      | English                 |

| Section | Part           | Marks |  |
|---------|----------------|-------|--|
| Writing | 1. Maze        | 14    |  |
|         | 2. Maze        | 14    |  |
|         | 3. Reading - A | 16    |  |
|         | 4. Reading - B | 16    |  |
| Total   | 60             |       |  |
|         | 5. Opinion     | 15    |  |
|         | 6. Essay       | 25    |  |
| Total   | 40             |       |  |



## Section 1: Reading

### Part 1A: MAZE Task (7 questions) (14 marks)

Many researchers investigate whether human (1) \_\_\_\_\_ lie in genes or in experience. Classic twin and adoption studies compare (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and upbringing to estimate which aspects—such as memory, identity, or knowledge—are significant and which are mainly due to environment. Twins separated at birth sometimes show the same attitude, behavior, and tastes, while other pairs differ because of peer influence or (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in different settings. When long-lost siblings (4) \_\_\_\_\_, scientists often report a thrill and gain powerful (5) \_\_\_\_\_ into how much of personality and mind is shaped by (6) \_\_\_\_\_ factors. Neuroscientists study the brain to see how natural traits interact with learning, and sociologists consult a colleague and peers to combine biological knowledge with classroom observation, developmental theory, and everyday reports from families. Overall, the research suggests that (7) \_\_\_\_\_ provide an initial foundation, but lived experience and social context finish the picture, helping teachers, friends, and colleagues support individual development and a fuller understanding of personality and social behavior.

- |                    |                |                  |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1- a) attitude     | b) roots       | c) chemicals     |
| 2- a) identical    | b) natural     | c) powerful      |
| 3- a) chemicals    | b) peers       | c) knowledge     |
| 4- a) are reunited | b) be reunited | c) are separated |
| 5- a) insight      | b) thrill      | c) brain         |
| 6- a) genetics     | b) roots       | c) behavior      |
| 7- a) heritable    | b) genetics    | c) behavior      |



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**Part 1B: MAZE Task (7 questions) (14 marks)**

Modern sustainable architecture is one of the fastest-growing areas in construction. If people (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the environment, they save money and help future generations. Good insulation and a strong structural design protect houses, and green roofs with soil layers support wildlife. If rainwater (2) \_\_\_\_\_ collected, it can be stored and reused for gardens. In this way, cost-cutting measures are combined with planet-friendly additions. However, if designers focus only on low-priced materials, they (3) \_\_\_\_\_ face serious drawbacks later. We can also learn from historical buildings. If an original design is respected, modern (4) \_\_\_\_\_ ideas should not damage its cultural value. Engineers must also balance creation with long-term conservation. People sometimes think technology can solve everything, but if we (5) \_\_\_\_\_ overconfident, we ignore important lessons. A zero conditional rule is clear: if you waste energy, you (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the planet. Looking ahead, if communities invest now, they (7) \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy healthier cities in the long-term future.

- |                       |                 |                |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1- a) respect         | b) respected    | c) respecting  |
| 2- 2- a) is           | b) are          | c) was         |
| 3- 3- a) must         | b) should       | c) will        |
| 4- 4- a) cost-cutting | b) cost cutting | c) costcutting |
| 5- 5- a) become       | b) becomes      | c) became      |
| 6- 6- a) damage       | b) damages      | c) will damage |
| 7- 7- a) will         | b) can          | c) may         |

**Part2 : Reading - A (8 questions) (16 marks)**

In today's fast-paced world, many people believe it is essential to multitask. They argue that juggling several activities at once leaves others with the impression that they are efficient and capable. However, psychological research has repeatedly shown that humans are not naturally good at managing multiple tasks simultaneously. With a few rare exceptions, most people who try to study, check messages, and listen to music at the same time end up being less competent than those who focus on one task only. When people multitask, their concentration drops, and their ability to memorize information weakens. Experiments with participants in both traditional and computerbased tests prove that attention is limited. For example, one group of students was asked to solve math problems while responding to chat messages. The other group was allowed



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to solve the problems without interruptions. The multitasking group not only performed more slowly but also showed poorer memory skills during follow-up quizzes. This raises a serious question: if multitasking is so inefficient, why do so many still practice it? One explanation is that some environments reward speed over depth. In offices, employees may feel that completing several small tasks quickly looks more productive. Yet the reality is that the constant switching between tasks is both tiring and stressful, leading to mistakes and reduced long-term learning. Critics of anti-multitasking arguments often insist that real life requires flexibility and that young people must adapt to complex demands. While this may be true, it is important to distinguish between adaptability and inefficiency. If society continues to praise multitasking as a positive trait, people may never learn the value of focus. In the long run, it may be wiser to encourage deeper attention, stronger memory skills, and effective problem solving instead of the illusion of productivity.

**1- According to the text, why do people try to multitask?**

- a) Because it is always efficient
- b) Because it gives the impression of being capable
- c) Because it improves memory skills

**2- What does the text say about most people who multitask?**

- a) They are highly competent
- b) They usually perform worse than those who focus
- c) They are rare exceptions

**3- How does multitasking affect concentration?**

- a) It improves it
- b) It stays the same
- c) It decreases it

**4- In the experiments mentioned, what happened to the participants who multitasked?**

- a) They solved problems faster
- b) They performed more slowly and showed poorer memory skills
- c) They were more competent than the single-task group



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**5- Which type of tests were used to study multitasking?**

- a) Only written tests
- b) Computer-based and traditional tests
- c) Only oral quizzes

**6- How does the text describe multitasking in terms of productivity?**

- a) Inefficient and stressful
- b) Fast and accurate
- c) Beneficial for long-term learning

**7- What do rare exceptions refer to in the text?**

- a) People who multitask without losing efficiency
- b) Students who dislike research
- c) Tests that are computer-based

**8- What is the author's main argument about multitasking?**

- a) It is the key to being competent
- b) It should always be practiced
- c) It is often harmful and reduces performance

**Part2 : Reading - B (8 questions) (16 marks)**

Urbanization has become one of the most significant trends of the twenty-first century. As more people leave rural areas to migrate to cities, urban populations continue to rise at unprecedented rates. This influx creates opportunities but also presents challenges for city planners and policymakers. One of the main drivers of urban growth is the expansion of manufacturing and service industries, which attract workers seeking better wages and employment stability. Consequently, city dwellers often enjoy access to more diverse job markets, educational opportunities, and cultural amenities.

A thriving city can stimulate economic development and attract investment, but these benefits rely heavily on well-planned infrastructure. Roads, public transport, water supply,



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and energy systems must be carefully designed to meet the needs of a growing population. Urban planners must also incorporate environmental and social considerations into their designs. Overcrowding can lead to traffic congestion, high pollution levels, and increased emissions, which negatively impact both health and the environment. By applying smart urban design principles, cities can achieve optimal living conditions, balancing residential, commercial, and green spaces effectively. However, rapid urbanization is not without drawbacks. Informal settlements, inadequate waste management, and limited access to public services are common in fast-growing cities.

Therefore, careful planning and long-term strategies are essential to ensure that urban growth is sustainable. Governments and private sectors need to collaborate to provide affordable housing, efficient public transport, and environmentally responsible solutions. In conclusion, urbanization offers both challenges and opportunities. While migration from rural areas supports economic growth and social development, it also demands robust infrastructure, careful environmental planning, and policies to limit negative impacts such as excessive emissions. Properly managed, urbanization can create thriving cities that support economic vitality, social well-being, and environmental sustainability.

**1- What is one main reason people migrate to cities?**

- a) To escape pollution
- b) To find better employment opportunities
- c) To live in rural areas

**2- Who are referred to as dwellers in the text?**

- a) City residents
- b) Factory workers only
- c) Tourists visiting cities

**3- Which factor contributes to a thriving city?**

- a) Overcrowding
- b) Economic development and investment
- c) Lack of jobs



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**4- What does infrastructure include according to the text?**

- a) Roads, public transport, water, and energy systems
- b) Only buildings and skyscrapers
- c) Tourist attractions

**5- How can cities reduce negative environmental impacts?**

- a) By ignoring migration
- b) By increasing emissions
- c) By incorporating environmental planning

**6- What does optimal living conditions mean in the text?**

- a) The most balanced and effective arrangement
- b) Living in rural areas only
- c) Minimal access to public services

**7- What is a consequence of rapid urbanization if unmanaged?**

- a) Improved education
- b) Informal settlements and inadequate waste management
- c) Decreased pollution

**8- How should governments respond to urban growth?**

- a) By banning migration
- b) By investing in infrastructure and sustainable planning
- c) By focusing only on manufacturing



On the other hand, some people think that traditional classroom learning cannot be replaced. They claim that face-to-face interaction with teachers and peers helps students develop social skills, teamwork, and communication abilities. In a physical classroom, students can ask questions immediately, receive guidance in real time, and participate in discussions that deepen understanding. Additionally, classrooms provide structure and routine, which some learners need to stay motivated. Many educators also argue that certain subjects, such as science labs or art, are more effective when practiced in person. Both perspectives highlight valid advantages, and the choice often depends on the learner's goals, personality, and circumstances.

**Questions : 4.1 Read the text carefully.**

- What are the two different points of view presented in the text?  
Summarize them in your own words.

[illegible]



- Compare online learning and traditional classroom learning.
- Explain which point of view you agree with and why.
- Support your opinion with evidence from the text.

Write at least 220 words.

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal grey lines across its entire width, providing a guide for handwriting or typing. The paper itself is a clean, off-white color.