

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



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الملف بنك أسئلة القراءة

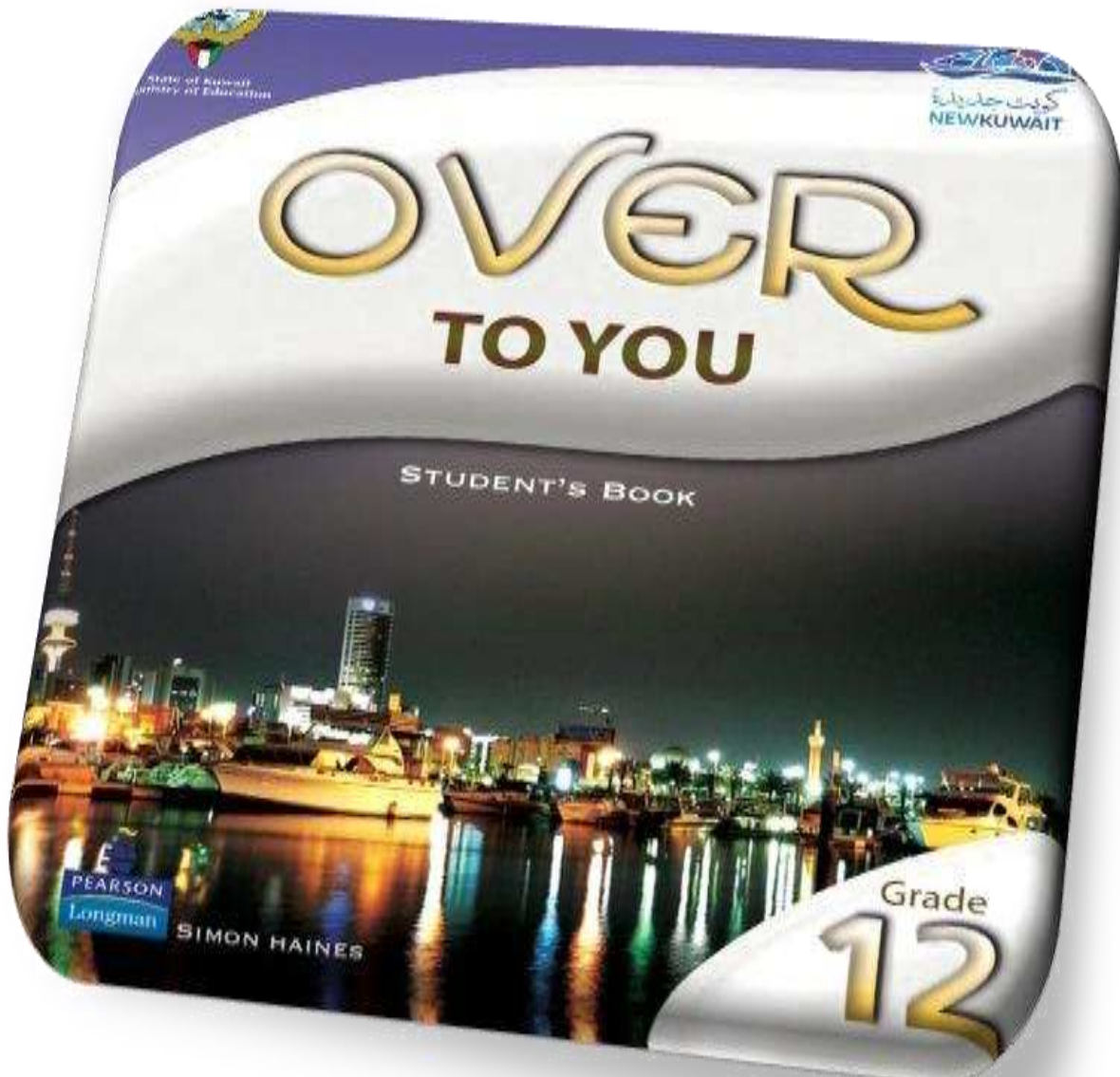
موقع المناهج ← ملفات الكويت التعليمية ← الصف الثاني عشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول

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

<a href="#">كتاب الطالب في مادة اللغة الانكليزية</a>	1
<a href="#">القواعد المقررة للصف الثاني عشر</a>	2
<a href="#">الكلمات الجديدة بالترجمة في مادة اللغة الانكليزية</a>	3
<a href="#">نموذج اختبار تحريري مهم للكورس الاول في مادة اللغة الانكليزية</a>	4
<a href="#">اسئلة لدروس مهمة في مادة اللغة الانكليزية</a>	5



# GRDE 12 ( First Semester Test Bank 2022-2023



## GRADE 12 – UNIT ONE – READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

Helen Adams Keller was born on June 27, 1880 in Northern Alabama, USA. She was a clever child and began talking even as a six-month old baby. During the first nineteen months of her life, she admired natural scenes like the broad green fields, the bright sky, the tall trees, and colourful flowers. But her happy days did not last long, for in February 1882 came an illness which closed her eyes and ears, affected her speech, and drove her into a world of darkness and silence. The illness was diagnosed as an **acute** congestion of the stomach and brain. Chances of the child's survival were low.

One morning, however, the fever left her as suddenly as it had come. There was great happiness in the family, but no one, not even the doctor, suspected that the child would be a victim of multiple handicaps. Gradually, little Helen got used to the darkness and silence that surrounded her, till one memorable day, March 3, 1887, when Miss Anne Mansfield Sullivan came to Helen's house. Anne began to teach Helen to communicate by spelling words into her hand, beginning with "d-o-l-l" for the doll that she had brought Keller as a present. Helen also learned from and was grateful to Miss Sarah Fuller, **who** taught her to speak.

Today, Helen's name stands as a symbol of patience and courage. She was a young lady of enormous intelligence, who struggled through life till she was awarded the Bachelor's degree from Radcliffe College. Further on, she devoted her life to helping blind and deaf people. She travelled around the world giving lectures and visiting special schools for blind and deaf people and wrote a lot of books and articles. She played a major role in focusing the world's attention on the problems of the blind. Helen Keller died on June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1968.

**\*congestion:** *the state in which a part of the body becomes blocked.*

A- From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer:

1. The best **title** for the passage is:
  - a. The Bright Sky
  - b. Fever Forever
  - c. Acute Congestion of Brain
  - d. A Symbol of Patience and Courage
  
2. The underlined word "**acute**" in the **1<sup>st</sup>** paragraph is closest in meaning to:
  - a. serious
  - b. fine
  - c. simple
  - d. attractive
  
3. The underlined word "**who**" in the **2<sup>nd</sup>** paragraph refers to:
  - a. Helen
  - b. the doctor
  - c. Miss Sarah Fuller
  - d. Miss Anne Mansfield Sullivan
  
4. What did Helen admire through the first nineteen months of her life?
  - a. She admired her parents.
  - b. She admired clever children.
  - c. She admired the natural scenes.
  - d. She admired her Northern Alabama.
  
5. The author's primary purpose in writing this passage is to:
  - a. encourage doctors to help sick people.
  - b. advise people to be patient and never give up.
  - c. persuade parents to take care of their kids.
  - d. show the consequences of neglecting precautions.

**B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:**

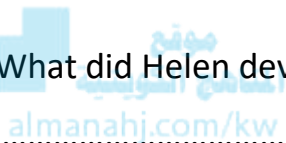
6. What happened to Helen in February 1882?

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7. Why was Helen grateful to Miss Anne?

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8. What did Helen devote her life to?



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9. Why did Helen travel around the world?

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## GRADE 12 – UNIT TWO – READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

You take it for granted that you are a unique person, different from everybody else on Earth, and you understand that everybody else is also unique. Identical twins are fascinating because they challenge this idea: they are unique people, of course, but they are also similar to each other – and not only in terms of appearance. They often share opinions, habits, and personality traits or characteristics.

Identical twins are rare, happening in about three out of every 1,000 births. They seem to happen randomly, regardless of the age and cultural background of the mother, unlike non-identical twins who are remarkably common in Central Africa. Although there may be tiny differences in physical appearances between two identical twins, which allow family and close friends to tell them apart, **they** do have exactly the same DNA.

For most scientists, it is the nonphysical similarities between identical twins that are the most interesting. By studying identical twins who have been raised by different families, researchers wanted to determine which certain personality traits are inherited and which are learned from the environment. The Minnesota Twin Study is probably the best-known twin study to date. The study provides information about how our environment and genes work together to influence everything from attitudes and abilities to job selection and health.

Identical twins Jim Lewis and Jim Springer were only four weeks old when they were taken in by different adoptive families. From there, their lives **diverged** as they were raised apart by different parents until they finally met again at the age of 39. The similarities the twins shared not only amazed them, but also amazed researchers at the University of Minnesota. The very fact that both twins were given the same name was a big coincidence. But there's more. As youngsters, each Jim had a dog named "Toy". Both Jims had at one time held part-time jobs as officers. They drove the same type of car and even took vacations at the same beach in Florida. Both were fingernail biters and suffered from constant headaches.

It is obvious from the twins' story that genetics is a major factor in shaping who we are. In fact, research so far indicates that there are some genetic influences on personality. This means that our personality traits as adults are largely determined before we are born, and there is very little that we can do to change them.

A- From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1. What best expresses the main idea of the passage?
  - a) All twins live identical lives.
  - b) Some women give birth to identical twins.
  - c) Genetics plays a major role in shaping personality.
  - d) Personality is largely determined by physical appearance.
  
2. The underlined word 'diverged' in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph means:
  - a) returned
  - b) increased
  - c) completed
  - d) separated
  
3. What does the underlined word 'they' in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph refer to?
  - a) tiny differences
  - b) physical appearances
  - c) two identical twins
  - d) close friends
  
4. As adults, the Jim twins:
  - a) served as part-time officers.
  - b) had pets with different names.
  - c) suffered from fatal diseases.
  - d) drove different types of cars.
  
5. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT TRUE** about identical twins?
  - a) They are unique but similar to each other.
  - b) They share habits and personality traits.
  - c) They have totally different DNA.
  - d) They are less common than non-identical twins.

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6. Where are non-identical twins mainly common?

.....  
.....

7. Why were researchers interested in identical twins raised by different families?

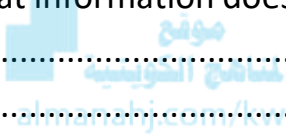
.....  
.....

8. What information does the Minnesota Twin Study provide?

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9. According to the passage, why is it difficult to change our personality?

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## GRADE 12 – UNIT THREE – READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

To whom it may concern,

I am writing this letter in response to the latest issue of your magazine in which you asked readers to share with you some ideas for saving the planet. My name is John and I come from Brazil. As you have mentioned in your previous issue, everybody should bear responsibility in keeping the Earth a safer environment. For example, we should have special collection points in every neighbourhood or area so that we could keep our household waste for recycling instead of sending it to landfills. Also, we could make use of our gardens waste like grass, twigs, and leaves as a valuable source of nutrients by turning it into compost.

In my country, the government has come up with a solution to the issue of waste. It has assigned a committee for holding a waste management conference. The committee has listened to the ideas of various leading industry companies which could showcase their waste and recycling machinery and services.

Deforestation is another problem that our environment is suffering from. Trees are being cut down in an increasingly careless way. This has negative effects because floods wash away the nutrients in the soil and the rate of oxygen that the trees' leaves release into the atmosphere decreases. Deforestation makes the land arid. This is known as desertification. Last but not least, nothing will stop the dust which is bound to cause health problems. Waste management, deforestation and desertification are only a few examples of environmental threats that we are coming up against today. It is our responsibility as citizens to keep up with the most recent ways and inventions to overcome these threats.

However big questions remain about whether the world`s nations will take action and, ultimately, about whether my letter will matter. We can't just play a waiting game where we bet on future technological miracles to emerge and save the planet.

Thank you,

John

A- From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer:

- 1- Which of the following can be the most suitable title for the passage?
  - a. Saving the Planet Earth
  - b. Waste Management
  - c. Waste Recycling
  - d. Future Miracles
  
- 2- The underlined pronoun "it" in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph refers to:
  - a. area
  - b. recycling
  - c. neighbourhood
  - d. household waste
  
- 3- The underlined word "showcase" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph is closest in meaning to:
  - a. come up with an idea
  - b. keep up with the recent changes
  - c. show the bad effects of something
  - d. show the good qualities of something in an attractive way
  
- 4- It is inferred from the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph that:
  - a. Citizens are responsible for the lack of oxygen.
  - b. The cutting down of trees helps boost economy.
  - c. Deforestation badly affects both the soil and air.
  - d. Waste, deforestation and desertification are the only problems that face our planet.
  
- 5- One of the following statements about saving the Earth is not mentioned in the passage:
  - a. Composting can be a solution.
  - b. Recycling helps protect the environment.
  - c. Conserving water can benefit the environment.
  - d. Technological inventions can help in this respect.

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6- What does John suggest for keeping Earth a safer planet?

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7- How does the cutting down of trees affect the soil?

.....  
.....



8- What is John uncertain about?

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.....

9- How can gardens' waste be useful?

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## GRADE 12 – UNIT FOUR – READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

Consumers are buying more clothes and shoes because social media and window-shopping encourage them to buy these things persistently. In addition to that, online shopping makes it easy for customers to buy unnecessary things without thinking. Major clothing brands also offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like disposable items.

In Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe approximately £670 per adult to credit card companies. That is 66 per cent of the average wardrobe budget. People are not only spending money they do not have, but they are also using it to buy things they do not need.

People might not realise they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. Charity shops cannot sell all those unwanted clothes. Therefore, huge quantities end up being thrown away, causing even more environmental problems. However, the 'Buy Nothing trend' is a different trend, springing up in opposition to consumerism. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US. On 'Buy Nothing Day', people organise various types of **protests** and cut up their credit cards. Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups encourage people to exchange and repair items they already own.

The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. Some famous YouTubers now encourage their viewers not to buy anything at all for periods as long as a year. For instance, two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months, they learned how to live without buying electrical appliances, clothes or things for the house. After that, they gave up services such as haircuts and eating out at restaurants. In one year, **they** had saved \$55,000. The changes the two friends made meant a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved.

You can participate in the anti-consumerist movement by refusing to buy things you do not need. Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer willing to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.

A- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1. The best title for the passage could be:
  - a. The Charity Movement
  - b. The Wardrobe Budget
  - c. The Buy Nothing Movement
  - d. The Rates of Overconsumption
2. The underlined word "**protests**" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph is closest in meaning to:
  - a. local legislations
  - b. walkout movements
  - c. natural preservations
  - d. legal consultations
3. The underlined pronoun "**they**" in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph refers to:
  - a. services
  - b. haircuts
  - c. restaurants
  - d. two friends
4. How did the two friends contribute to the reduction of buying products?
  - a. They encouraged people to eat out at restaurants.
  - b. They spent a year working towards buying only food.
  - c. They encouraged people to buy their unwanted clothes.
  - d. They spent \$55,000 to buy electrical appliances for the house.
5. According to the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph, all the following statements are **TRUE EXCEPT**:
  - a. The 'Buy Nothing trend' started in US in the early 1990s.
  - b. The 'Buy Nothing trend ' became a trend due to consumerism.
  - c. Throwing away unwanted clothes causes many environmental problems.
  - d. Buy Nothing groups organise the exchange and repair of items they already own.

B- Answer the following questions:

6. How does social media influence consumers?

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7. Why might people be part of the disposable clothing problem?

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8. What do people do on ' Buy Nothing Day '?

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9. What kind of message may the trend of 'Buy Nothing' convey?

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## GRADE 12 – UNIT FIVE – READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

People think children should play sports. Sports are fun, and children stay healthy while playing with others. However, playing sports can have negative effects on children. It may produce feelings of **poor self-esteem** or aggressive behaviour in some children.

According to research on kids and sports, 40 million kids play sports in the US. Of these, 18 million say they have been shouted at or called names while playing sports. This leaves many children with a bad impression of sports. They think sports are just too aggressive. Many researchers believe adults, especially parents and coaches, are the main cause of too much aggression in children's sports. **They** believe children copy aggressive adult behaviour. This behaviour is then further reinforced through both positive and negative feedback.

Parents and coaches are powerful teachers because children usually look up to them. Often these adults behave aggressively themselves, sending children the message that winning is everything. At children's sporting events, parents may shout insults at other players or cheer when their child behaves aggressively. As well, children may be taught that hurting other players is acceptable, or they may be pushed to continue playing even when they are injured.

In addition, the media makes violence seem exciting. Children watch adult sports games and see violent behaviour replayed over and over on television. As a society, we really need to face up to this problem and do something about it. Parents and coaches should act as better examples for children. They also need to teach children better values. They should teach children to enjoy themselves whether they win or lose. It is not necessary to knock yourself out to enjoy sports. Winning is not everything. In addition, children should not be allowed to continue to play when they are injured. Sending a child with an injury into a game gives the child the message that health is not as important as winning. If we make some basic changes, children might learn to enjoy sports again.

A- From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer:

1. What is **the best title** for the passage?
  - a. Injuries Caused by Sports
  - b. Sports Played at Schools
  - c. The Positive Effects of Sports on Children
  - d. The Negative Effects of Sports on Children
  
2. Which of the following phrases best defines "**poor self-esteem**" in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph?
  - a. getting honoured
  - b. lacking confidence
  - c. being selfish
  - d. lacking loyalty
  
3. What does the underlined word "**They**" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph refer to?
  - a. parents
  - b. adults
  - c. coaches
  - d. researchers
  
4. According to the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, the number of children who had been shouted at is:
  - a. All children
  - b. None of the children
  - c. Eighteen million
  - d. Forty million
  
5. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is **NOT TRUE**?
  - a. Children sometimes have a bad impression about sports.
  - b. Forcing an injured child into a game is an advantage.
  - c. Parents and teachers are role models for children.
  - d. Winning isn't the only source of enjoyment.

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6. What are the benefits of playing sports for children?

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7. How should parents and coaches act to reduce the effect of violence children see?

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8. What is the main cause of more aggressive playing?

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9. How does the media make violence seem exciting?

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## GRADE 12 – UNIT SIX – READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

Coronaviruses are named for their appearance: “corona” means “crown.” The virus’s outer layers are covered with spike proteins that surround them like a crown. Corona viruses were discovered in the 1960s. They are a group of viruses that cause diseases in birds and mammals including humans. At the end of 2019, a new type of coronavirus called COVID-19 started spreading in China. In a short period of time, COVID-19 was able to meet the three required factors to be classified as a pandemic. This includes causing death, person-to-person spread and worldwide spread. It is believed that the virus was transmitted from animals to humans. Unfortunately, when this happened, it took scientists a lot of time before **they** could develop a vaccine or medicines to cure it.

COVID-19 is **diagnosed** through a laboratory test. Diagnosis by examination alone is difficult since many COVID-19 signs and symptoms can be caused by other illnesses. However, most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Some of the symptoms are fever, cough, runny nose and headache. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness because they have a weak immune system.

As of now, researchers know that the coronavirus is spread through droplets and virus particles released into the air when an infected person breathes, talks, laughs, coughs, or sneezes. Larger droplets may fall to the ground in a few seconds, but tiny infectious particles can linger in the air and accumulate in indoor places, especially where many people are gathered and there is poor ventilation. Therefore, mask-wearing, hand hygiene and physical distancing are essential to preventing COVID-19.

Treatment for COVID-19 addresses the signs and symptoms of the infection and supports people with more severe disease. For mild cases of coronavirus disease, your doctor may recommend measures such as fever reducers or over-the-counter medications. More severe cases may require hospital care, where a patient may receive a combination of treatments that could include oxygen and mechanical breathing support.

Vaccines are now authorized to prevent infection with SARS-CoV-2, the coronavirus that causes COVID-19. But until more is understood about how the vaccines affect a person’s ability to transmit the virus, precautions such as mask-wearing, physical distancing and hand hygiene should continue to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

A- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1- The most suitable title for the passage could be:

- a- All about Coronavirus
- b- Causes of Coronavirus
- c- The symptoms of Corona
- d- Treatment for COVID-19

2-The underlined word 'they' in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph refers to:

- a- humans
- b- animals
- c- scientists
- d- medicines

3-The underlined word 'diagnosed' in paragraph (2) means:

- a- treated
- b- identified
- c- comforted
- d- encouraged

4- Old people are likely to be severely infected by Coronavirus because:

- a- They follow the physical distance.
- b- They don't have any health problems.
- c- They wear masks and use hand hygiene.
- d- They do not have strong immune system.

5- According to the passage, all the following statements are **TRUE EXCEPT**:

- a- It was difficult to find a cure for COVID 19.
- b- Coronaviruses can infect mammals and birds.
- c- Coronaviruses have a smooth, flat outer layer of protein.
- d- Many COVID-19 signs and symptoms can be caused by other illnesses.

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6- How do you protect yourself from COVID-19?

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7- Why has COVID-19 been classified as worldwide disease?

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8- What are the common symptoms of a COVID-19 infection?



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9- According to the passage, how can the signs and symptoms of COVID-19 be treated?

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VI- Reading Comprehension (110 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

Bats are wild animals. They are the only mammals that are able to fly. Bats can be found almost everywhere in the whole world except in very cold or very hot countries. They are mostly found in tropical countries.

Bats have an interesting way of looking at their world. Bats are nocturnal, which means they are most active at night. They don't use their eyes to find their way around in the dark. They use their ears instead.

Bats are among a very selected group of animals. The animals in this group also include whales and dolphins. They all use a very high frequency sound, which is a special noise, to do what other animals do with their eyes. This skill is known as echolocation. Echolocation allows bats to hunt for food. It also helps **them** avoid obstacles in their path as they fly in the dark. It even lets them communicate with other bats.

So how does echolocation work? It is just like ringing sounds in a large, empty room or at the edge of a narrow valley. Bats move air across their vocal cords just like people do when they speak or shout. Some bats make the sound come out of their mouths. Others make the sound come out of their noses. The sound they make has a very high noise. This means the sound waves move very quickly. The energy from the sound waves goes out in front of the bat and **bounces off** any objects there. It creates a ringing sound that returns back to the bat.

The bat's ears often appear quite large compared to the size of its head. Depending on where the sound hits on the folds of the bat's ear, the bat can tell very precisely where an object is. The strength of the echo can even tell the bat how large the object is. The echo from a moving object has a different sound from the one that is still. It is either lower or louder. The sound is louder if the object is coming closer and lower if it's going away. This is important because it helps the bat find insects to eat.

The process of echolocation is very natural for the bat. The bat does not have to think about listening, or what to do next. It is natural for bats to see with their ears!

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (5x 10= 50 M)

28. A suitable title for the passage is:

- a. Sound Waves
- b. Vocal Cords
- c. Echolocation in Bats
- d. Bats are nocturnal

29. The underlined word **bounces off** in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph is closest in meaning to:

- a. hits
- b. flies
- c. accepts
- d. echoes

30. The underlined pronoun **them** in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph refers to:

- a. bats
- b. dolphins
- c. animals
- d. whales

31. Bats can find their food:

- a. with their eyes.
- b. during the day.
- c. based on their ears.
- d. in hot or cold areas.

32. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT TRUE**?

- a. Bats are most active at night.
- b. The bat's head is smaller in size than its ear.
- c. Bats are different from other animals in finding their way.
- d. Sound of objects prevents bats from getting their food.

**B.** Answer the following questions: (4x15= 60 M)

33. What kind of sound does a bat use for echolocation?

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34. Where are bats mostly found?

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35. How do bats make the sound?



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36. How can bats tell accurately where an object is?

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