



End of Term 3 Exam V2
Academic Year: 2017/2018
Grade: 10 GEN
Subject: English/ Reading

امتحان الفصل الدراسي الثالث
العام الدراسي: 2018/2017
الصف: العاشر عام
المادة: اللغة الإنجليزية/ القراءة

اسم الطالب: _____
المدرسة: _____
الرقم في البرنامج: _____
الشعبة: _____



This table is to be filled by markers.

يُملأ هذا الجدول بدقة تامة من قبل لجنة التقدير.

المهارة Skill	المقدر 1 Marker 1		الدرجة النهائية Final Mark	
	الدرجة Mark	التوقيع Sign	رقم In Figures	كتابة In Words
القراءة Reading				
المراجع Moderator				
الاسم Name			التوقيع Signature	

- It is prohibited for the student to photocopy or circulate the exam paper before / during and after the exam through e-mail, social media or any other means; and whoever violates this will be subject to the followed legal proceedings.

- School Administrations, Exam Committees and Marking Centers shall take this into account, monitor any violations and take necessary measures.

- يحظر على الطالب تصوير أو تداول الورقة الامتحانية قبل ولأثناء وبعد الامتحان من خلال البريد الإلكتروني أو وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي أو أية وسيلة أخرى، ومن يخالف ذلك سيخضع في حقه الإجراءات القانونية المشددة.
- على إدارات المدارس ولجان الامتحانات ومراكز التقدير مراعاة ذلك و رصد أي مخالفات والعمل على اتخاذ الإجراءات اللازمة.

إرشادات

- تأكد من عدد أوراق كتيب الإجابة كما هو مدون على غلاف دفتر الإجابة .
- اقرأ الأسئلة جيدًا ورتب أفكارك قبل البدء في الإجابة .
- اطلب المساعدة من أحد الملاحظين إذا واجهتك أية مشكلة .
- راجع إجابتك قبل تسليم كتيب الإجابة ومغادرة قاعة الامتحان .

Part 1

Read the short texts.

For each text (1 - 6), choose **ONE** title (A - H).

There is one title you do not need. There is one **EXAMPLE**.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| A | Wood |
| B | Congestion |
| C | Driverless |
| D | Landmark |
| E | Recycling |
| F | Experience |
| G | Exam |
| H | Traditions |

EXAMPLE: ___ **G** ___

All the students in my class take it at the end of a term or a school year. First, we all go to our classroom quietly, log onto our computers, and then we try to answer all the questions. We always do our best to pass it.

Text 1 _____

Many people in Dubai take the Metro to get to work because there is too much of this on the roads. During busy times, there is a lot of traffic, which means that cars move very slowly and nobody can get anywhere very fast because of this.

Text 2 _____

I am so happy to see this fascinating building. I have seen it in photographs and on television before but it is even more interesting up close. This building is very famous and it has become the symbol of this city.

Text 3 _____

People from the same country and culture like doing some things in the way their parents and their parents' parents did. For example, Emirati people have food, festivals or clothes that are part of their culture and want to keep them the same as in the past.

Text 4 _____

Many old buildings are made of this material. People like it because it is natural. It can be used to make everyday things such as floors, chairs or tables. This material is lighter than metal and softer than glass.

Text 5 _____

If you want to protect the environment, you need to know the meaning of this word. It means using old materials, such as old paper, plastic or glass, to make new things. Doing this is eco-friendly.

Text 6 _____

Many Metro systems in the world now do not have drivers. Technology means that computers can help to drive Metro trains without having humans at the controls. Soon, the same thing might happen with cars.

Part 2

Read the text and answer the questions.

For each question (7 – 13), choose the correct answer **A**, **B** or **C**.

My Favourite Book

My favourite book is 'The Adventures of Andy Smith'. It is not a biography, so the story is not real, but it is a very interesting book. It is about a Canadian man who was a scientist and inventor. However, he was a tour guide in Africa before that.

When Andy was young, he lived in Kenya, where he got his first job. He worked with his father and uncle in a national park and learned from them about wildlife and animal protection. He also learned to work with different machines. However, Andy liked creating new, innovative gadgets more than anything else. One day, he invented a device to help check the population of wild animals.

When Andy was 21, he moved to a big city to study at university. Although he studied there to become an engineer, he also learnt five languages and designed a device for flying cars. At the same time, he designed a drone made only from wood.

When Andy left university, he met a Japanese man called Dr Kaito, who worked for the government. Dr Kaito was an unusual man. He was the best inventor in the country and always took his tablet and a calculator everywhere he went. He was famous for designing a vending machine with hot food and ice cream.

Andy and his friend worked and travelled together. Their biggest adventure was in Dubai, where they designed a face recognition device for pets. Before that, however, they had visited Iceland to find the coldest glacier before going to London to do some special work in the Science Museum.

7. What was Andy Smith's first job?
A a book writer
B a tour guide
C a scientist
8. What did Andy Smith like doing most when he lived in Kenya?
A working with machines
B learning about wildlife
C making new things
9. Why did Andy Smith go to university?
A to see the world
B to be a language teacher
C to be an engineer
10. The drone Andy Smith designed was special because _____.
A of the material used
B of the features it had
C it was made by an old man
11. Dr Kaito always _____.
A invented things for the government
B had some devices with him
C ate hot food with ice cream
12. Andy Smith and Dr Kaito first went to _____.
A Iceland
B London
C Dubai
13. What kind of text is it?
A a letter to a friend
B a travel blog
C a school essay

Part 3

Read the text and answer the questions.

For each question (14 – 20), choose the correct answer *according to the text*:
True, False or Not Given.

Mobile Phones in our Lives

Many children nowadays do not know a world without mobile phones. It was a time when the phone stayed in one place. If it rang and you were not quick or near enough to answer it, you missed the call. A world in which the only way to have a private conversation was to use a public phone on the street, and when phones were used for making calls only.

The first phone call from a handheld mobile phone was made in 1973 but the devices were not popular because they were expensive, large and over a kilo heavy. Also, the battery was not effective because it only stayed charged up for half an hour. Therefore, not many were sold until the technology improved. In 1992, the first text message was sent from a computer to a mobile phone, but it was not until 1994 when texting from one mobile phone to another was made possible. The trend of texting then grew rapidly. Many people preferred it to making calls and even started using a new texting language which often used letters, numbers and symbols instead of whole words.

Nowadays, in addition to making calls and texting, we use smartphones for emailing, taking photographs and videos, playing games, reading and watching TV programmes. There are some schools and universities which even use smartphones during lessons. Students have apps that translate words, record their voices or have quizzes that they can complete. Some parents are not that happy about the idea because they worry that their children will be on social media or play games instead of studying. However, teachers disagree and say that using smartphones makes learning more enjoyable and interactive for the younger generation.

Another use that smartphones have nowadays is in e-commerce. People are able to shop around online and even get notifications about bargains. It is fast becoming the preferred way of shopping for all generations.

14. According to the text, before the invention of the mobile phone, children did not use phones.

True

False

Not given

15. In the past, people had to be close to the phone to get to it when someone called.

True

False

Not given

16. People were not interested in the first mobile phones.

True

False

Not given

17. Many people used a new shorter language to send text messages.

True

False

Not given

18. Schools and universities ask their students to watch TV programmes.

True

False

Not given

19. Parents support the idea of using smartphones in lessons.

True

False

Not given

20. Online shopping is becoming a favourite way of shopping for young and old people.

True

False

Not given