

2023/2024

مدرسة التميز النموذجية
ابتدائي - متوسط - ثانوي



نماذج لقطعة الفهم

اللغة الإنجليزية



Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Your genes are responsible for your appearance and your health. Half your genes are from your mother, the other half from your father. You are not identical to your mother or your father, but you probably look a bit like both of them. Or you may resemble one of your grandparents. But even if you are like other members of your family, you are unique. Your genes are different from everyone else's genes. The only people who have exactly the same genes are identical twins. They should look exactly the same.

Some of the features you inherit from your parents are hair, eye colour, skin colour and facial features like the size and shape of your nose. You probably have the same hair colour as one of your parents, but this is not always true. Two dark-haired parents can have a blond or red-headed child. This happens when there was a blond or red-headed ancestor. Fifty percent of men with bald fathers will lose their hair. But the gene for baldness can come from the mother's family too - only boys should look at **their** mother's father. They may take after him.

The strongest, or **dominant**, gene in eye colour is brown. If both parents have brown eyes, their children probably have brown eyes too. It's also common for two brown-eyed parents to have a blue-eyed child, but unusual for two blue-eyed parents to have a brown-eyed child. As well as eye colour, you can inherit poor eyesight from your parents. So if you're short-sighted, you're probably not the only person in your family who wears glasses.

There are many different skin colours: from black, dark brown, brown, light brown to white. Most families share the same skin colour, but black parents can give birth to a lighter-skinned child if they have pale-skinned ancestors. Usually, a black and a white parent have dark-skinned children because black is a dominant gene. But twin sisters Hayleigh and Lauren are exceptions. One twin is black and the other is white. Hayleigh looks exactly like her black father and Lauren is the image of her white mother. This was only possible because their father had a white relative in his past.

Finally, if you are left-handed or if you have dimples in your cheeks or chin, you can thank your genes.

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

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a) Human Beings
 - b) Features of Twins
 - c) A Family Tradition
 - d) It's All in the Genes

2. The underlined word "**dominant**" in the **3rd** paragraph means:
 - a) usual
 - b) appropriate
 - c) weak
 - d) main

3. The underlined word "**their**" in the **2nd** paragraph refers to:
 - a) boys
 - b) men
 - c) bald fathers
 - d) mother's family

4. From the 1st paragraph we learn that genes:
 - a) are identical in everybody.
 - b) specify who your parents are.
 - c) determine what you look like.
 - d) come mainly from your grandparents' side.

5. According to the 2nd paragraph, ONE of the following statements is TRUE about men:
 - a) They nearly always have sons who go bald.
 - b) They sometimes inherit baldness from their mother's side.
 - c) They always lose their hair because of their father's genes.
 - d) They never pass on baldness through their daughter's genes.

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

6. Which people have exactly the same genes?

.....

.....

7. What features do you inherit from your parents?

.....

8. How can you explain that two brown-eyed parents having a blue-eyed child?

.....

.....

9. According to the 4th paragraph, explain why black and white parents give birth to dark- skinned children.

.....

.....

READING COMPREHENSION

- Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below:

Dyslexia is a learning disorder that involves difficulty reading due to problems identifying speech sounds and learning how they relate to letters and words (decoding). Also called reading disability, dyslexia affects areas of the brain that process language. People with dyslexia have normal intelligence and they usually have normal vision. Most children with dyslexia can succeed in school with tutoring or a specialized education programme. Emotional support also plays an important role for **them**.

The symptoms of dyslexia can be difficult to recognise before your child enters school, but some early clues may indicate a problem. Once your child reaches school age, your child's teacher may be the first to notice a problem. The condition often becomes **apparent** as a child starts learning to read. Once your child is in school, dyslexia signs and symptoms may become more apparent, including: Reading well below the expected level for age, having problems concerning processing and understanding what he or she hears and having a difficulty to find the right word or forming answers to questions. One thing that can be observed in a dyslexic's writing is that some of the letters will be written backwards.

Dyslexia tends to run in families. It appears to be linked to certain genes that affect how the brain processes reading and language, as well as risk factors in the environment. Scientists have listed some dyslexia risk factors. A family history of dyslexia or other learning disabilities gives an early clue. Early birth or low birth weight of a baby can also lead to dyslexia. Exposure during pregnancy to nicotine, drugs, or infection that may alter brain development in the fetus will surely cause dyslexia. Finally, individual differences in the parts of the brain that enable reading can negatively affect on the reading ability of the child.

Dyslexia is not a medical problem. There is no medication that can heal dyslexia. Dyslexia is a disorder present at birth and it can be managed with special instruction and support. Early intervention to address reading problems is important. Parents must understand that children with dyslexia can learn normally, but probably need to learn in different ways than children without the condition. Teaching should be individualized and may involve modeling letters and words in clay or other three-dimensional techniques to help the child learn letters and words. It should be carefully chosen to meet the child's needs.

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

1- The best title for this passage is

- a. Dyslexia: the Reading Disorder
- b. Different Learning Styles
- c. Medical Problems
- d. Dyslexia and Normal Intelligence

2- The underlined word "**apparent**" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to

- a. clear
- b. difficult
- c. early
- d. hidden

3- The underlined pronoun "**them**" in the 1st paragraph refers to

- a. children with dyslexia
- b. people with dyslexia
- c. areas of the brain
- d. speech sounds

4- Dyslexia is a learning disorder that involves difficulty reading due to.....

- a. a hearing and talking problems.
- b. a problem in relating letters and words.
- c. parental and social issues.
- d. strict school instructions and regulations.

5- According to the passage, all the following statements are true **Except**:

- a. We can treat dyslexia by medicine.
- b. Dyslexia has a connection with genes.
- c. Dyslexia affects areas of the brain.
- d. Letters are written backwards.

b- Answer the following questions:

6- Which areas does dyslexia affect?

.....

.....

7- When does dyslexia become apparent?

.....

.....

8- Many problems that can happen during pregnancy, may lead to dyslexia. Mention two.

.....

.....

9- How can dyslexia be managed?

.....

.....

- Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below:

Most people have heard of Shakespeare and probably know something of the plays he wrote. However, not everybody knows much about this remarkable man, except perhaps that he was born in the market town of Stratford-upon-Avon and that he married a woman called Anne Hathaway. We know nothing of his school life. We do not know, for example, how long it lasted, but we presume that he attended the local grammar school, where the principal subject was Latin. Nothing certain is known of what he did between the time he left school and his **departure** for London. Many legends were said about the reasons that made him leave Stratford, but nobody was sure of them.

Whatever caused him to leave the town of his birth, the world can be grateful that he did so. What is certain is that he set his foot on the road to fame when he arrived in London. It is said that at first, he was without money or friends there, but that he earned a little by taking care of the horses of the gentlemen who attended the plays at the theatres. In time, as he became a familiar figure to the actors in the theatre, **they** stopped and spoke to him. They found his conversation so brilliant that finally he was invited to join the company.

Earlier than 1592 there was no mention of Shakespeare either as an actor, or as a playwright. Even the name of the theatre he worked in was not known. However, by this date he had become one of the three leading members of a company of actors. This company travelled about the country, giving performances in different towns, and also performed plays at Court. His plays attracted large audiences. He also shared in the profits of the works. Thus, his connections with the theatre made him a wealthy man.

Shakespeare died in 1616. Some years earlier he chose a gravestone, under which he was to be buried. He had a statement engraved on this stone which threatened to bring misfortune to anyone who might steal his grave. It seems strange that he should have had this fear. He must have known how greatly he was respected, even in his lifetime, for the genius that he showed in his plays and poems.

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

1. The best title for the text is:
 - a. A Genius Poet and Playwright.
 - b. A Famous Playwright.
 - c. A Talented Poet.
 - d. A Mystery in a Writer's Life.

2. The underlined word “**departure**” in the 1st paragraph is opposite in meaning to:
 - a. arriving
 - b. holding
 - c. visiting
 - d. displaying

3. The underlined pronoun “**they**” in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
 - a. the actors
 - b. the theatres
 - c. the gentlemen
 - d. the horses

4. The 3rd paragraph sheds light on:
 - a. the reasons why Shakespeare went to London.
 - b. how Shakespeare was fought in London.
 - c. how Shakespeare could make friends in London.
 - d. how Shakespeare became a famous dramatist in London

5. According to the passage, one of the following facts is NOT TRUE about Shakespeare:
 - a. Shakespeare died in 1616.
 - b. Shakespeare was a great poet and playwright.
 - c. Shakespeare left school as he was bad at Latin.
 - d. Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon.

B- Answer the following questions:

6. What did Shakespeare learn in the local grammar school in Stratford?

.....

.....

7. Why did the actors in the theatre ask Shakespeare to join them?

.....

.....

8. Where did Shakespeare start to become wealthy and famous?

.....

.....

9. What was the activity that made Shakespeare a rich man?

.....

.....



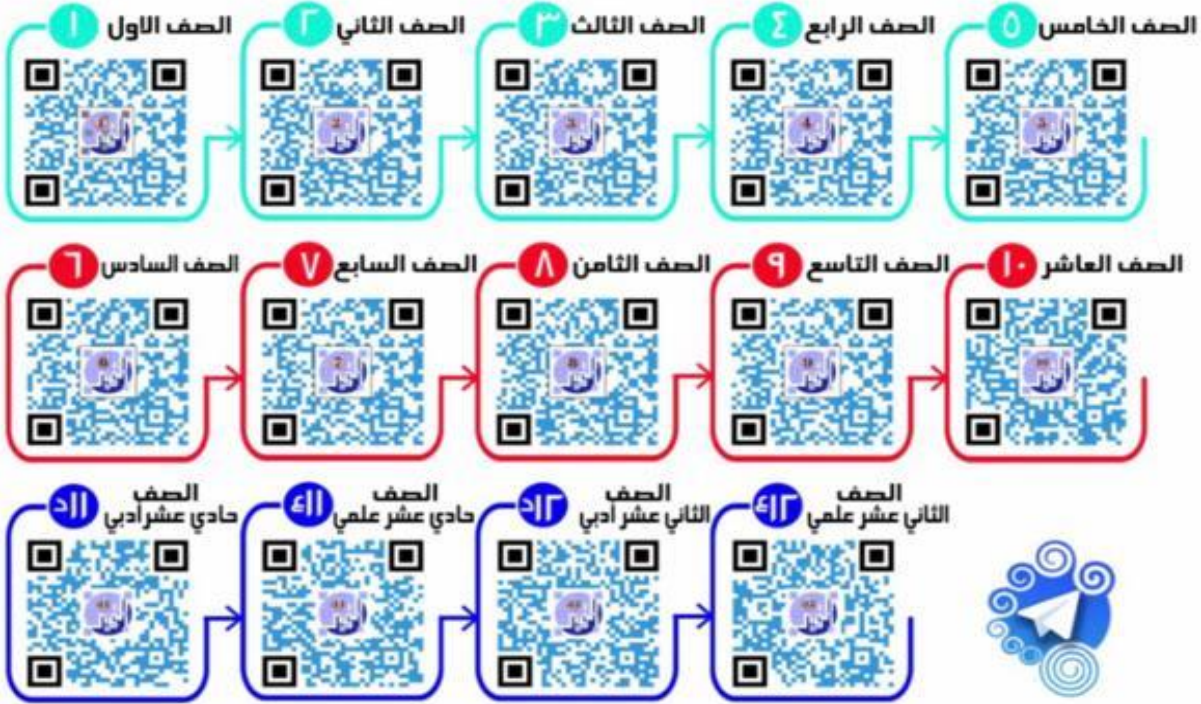
مدرسة التميز النموذجية
(ابتدائي - متوسط - ثانوي)
الجهاز الفني التربوي

منصات التميز التعليمية

لزيارة منصة التميز التعليمية في اليوتيوب إمسح الباركود التالي :



لزيارة منصة التميز التعليمية في تلجرام إمسح الباركود الخاص بقناة كل فصل مما يلي :



ALTAMAYOUZSCHOOL

لزيارة صفحتنا في تويتر



تويتر



الإنستغرام



ALTAMAYOUZSCHOOL

لزيارة صفحتنا في الإنستغرام



عنواننا : خيطان - ق ٤ - ش ١٠٠