



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

# Grade 11 Term 1

## Sample

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Mark Sheet**

	<b>Mark</b>	<b>Out of</b>
Listening Part 1		6
Listening Part 2		6
Reading Part 1		10
Reading Part 2		10
Writing		16

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## Part 1

Listen to Zainab, a doctor in Dubai, talk about her career choice and answer the questions.

Which of the following subjects does the speaker mention in his speech? Tick (✓) the **two** correct answers.

- A How old she is.
- B What makes a good doctor.
- C Which city her father works in.
- D Why she is proud of her father.
- E How much she is paid.

Choose the correct answer, A, B, or C.

The first one is done for you.

**Example:** \_\_\_\_\_ is the first part of the journey to become a doctor.

- A Treating patients.
- B Studying at university.
- C Working in a hospital.

**3 Zainab realised she was very committed to helping people when:**

- A She was studying at university?
- B She was a child?
- C She joined the hospital?

4 What helped Zainab appreciate why she was going to be a good doctor?

- A Understanding women.
- B Understanding herself better.
- C Understanding her father.

5 What does Zainab think you have to do in order to help people properly?

- A Ask the right questions.
- B Observe them closely.
- C Study at university.

6 What does Zainab say is the difference between being a doctor and being a banker?

- A You enjoy it more.
- B You get paid more.
- C You have more responsibility.

## Part 2

Listen to Meera ask her friend for advice about where to have a special meal.

Fill in the gaps with words **from the text**. Use no more than **two** words.

	What is said
1 Why is Meera looking for a good restaurant?	Her daughter is _____
2 How does Meera's friend describe Red's restaurant?	Peaceful and _____
3 How are the starters at The Imperial?	They're very _____

Choose the correct answer, A, B or C. The first one is done for you.

**Example:** Why does Meera ask her friend for advice?

- A Her friend has a map.
- B Her friend is graduating.
- C Her friend eats out a lot.

4 What does Meera say about the restaurants on Airport Road?

- A She thinks they sound amazing.
- B She thinks they're too far away.
- C She thinks they're too expensive.

5 Why does Carlton restaurant have a good reputation?

- A It's not very busy.
- B It's a really old restaurant.
- C People like the delicious food.

6 Who is interested in a restaurant with a garden?

- A Meera
- B Meera's friend
- C Meera's daughter

## Part 1

## Canada's Ice-Roads

- 1 Canada's ice roads are a combination of man-made and natural structures. Some of the first roads in history were **built** in the 1930s in northern Canada. The ice-roads were used for sleds. Ice roads in Canada are mainly found in the northern areas. Ice roads reduce the cost of materials needed to build completely man-made roads. They are mainly built across frozen lakes and are flat, without any trees, rocks or obstacles.
- 2 The roads are mostly used by large trucks, although lighter vehicles such as pick-up trucks, small cars and snowmobiles, can be seen. They are used anywhere from between a few weeks to **several** months a year depending on the weather. Ice roads link remote villages and diamond mines.
- 3 These roads helped make the diamond business bloom and put Canada in the top five diamond producing countries in the world. However, diamonds are only Canada's fourth largest export. Canada's largest exports are oil, vehicles and industrial machines.
- 4 While easier to drive across in the winter than land, roads over water present a great danger to anyone using them. Speeds are typically limited to 25km/h to stop a truck's weight from causing **waves** under the surface. These waves can damage the road and create a hazard. Another hazard is breaks in the ice due to changes in temperature.
- 5 Because of the danger level of driving on the roads, experienced drivers make between \$20,000 to \$80,000 in two months. Truck drivers must attend training programmes specifically for driving on ice roads, even if the driver is already licensed. This training can take from a week to two months.
- 6 For the past decade, ice roads have been opening late due to the late winter starts. Global warming is the main cause of these **delays**. For example, the winter of 2005 – 2006 was the warmest since records began in 1850. In recent years, some of the ice roads were only in use for around 35-40 days.

Read the article about Canada's ice roads and answer the question.

Write the letter of the title on the line. The first one is done for you. You can use each subtitle only once. There is one subtitle you do not need.

- |                 |             |          |              |   |
|-----------------|-------------|----------|--------------|---|
| <b>Example:</b> | Paragraph 1 | <u>D</u> | A            | A special license                           |
| 1               | Paragraph 2 | ___      | B            | Every type of vehicle                       |
| 2               | Paragraph 3 | ___      | C            | 'Drive carefully!'                          |
| 3               | Paragraph 4 | ___      | <del>D</del> | <del>Natural roads built across lakes</del> |
| 4               | Paragraph 5 | ___      | E            | Important exports                           |
| 5               | Paragraph 6 | ___      | F            | A very short life                           |
|                 |             |          | G            | An essential link                           |

Read the article again, and fill in **one** word **from the text** in each gap below. The first one is done for you.

Many of the Canadian ice roads used today were (**Example:**) **built** in the 1930s.

The cost of building roads is usually high because of the **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ used. Ice roads are cheaper. However, there are specific problems associated with ice roads.

If a driver drives too fast he can create **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ under the ice. These can create weaknesses in the ice. If the ice cracks, it will take them longer to get to

where they are going. This can cause **8.** \_\_\_\_\_ for drivers because a different

route has to be found until the ice is frozen over and safe again. Drivers have to

take part in **9.** \_\_\_\_\_ programmes in order to learn how to drive properly on ice

roads. There is never a short supply of drivers because they can earn a lot of

**10.** \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part 2

### The History of Early Cinema

- 1 In its first thirty years, cinema grew very quickly. It started in just a few big cities — New York, London, Paris and Berlin — but soon became popular across the world, attracting more and more people and replacing other forms of entertainment.
- 2 These large movie audiences needed places to see the films. So, the 'great picture palaces' of the 1920s became more elegant and glamorous than theatres and opera-houses. Meanwhile, films themselves went from being short 'spots', only a couple of minutes long, to the full-length feature that we know today.
- 3 Although some people think that the Germans or Americans invented cinema, it was mainly the French who exported cinema to China, Japan, Latin America and Russia so that these countries could start an industry of their own. In terms of artistic development, it was again the French and the Americans who took the lead.
- 4 In the end, the United States became the largest single market for films. The Americans started to dominate the world market by 1914. The centre of filmmaking moved to Hollywood, and it is films from these new Hollywood studios that have filled the world's film markets since that time. Few film industries have come close to competing. The Italian industry almost collapsed. Even French cinema found itself in a difficult position.
- 5 Hollywood took the lead artistically as well as industrially. Hollywood films were more popular because they had better plots, their special effects were more impressive and the star system meant the actors became idols.
- 6 In the early years, this art form was quite basic. Early cinema programmes were a mixture of comic sketches, brief episodes and some animated films. With the Americans' first feature-length films, other types of films became less important. Cartoons and newsreels became a separate branch of film-making, generally practised outside the major studios, and were usually shown as short items before the main feature. However, with Walt Disney, animated films went from just short clips to major full-length films.





