

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



Mohamed Abdel_Mawgood

الملف COMPREHENSION READING 12 GRADE

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

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر العلمي



روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر العلمي على تلغرام

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

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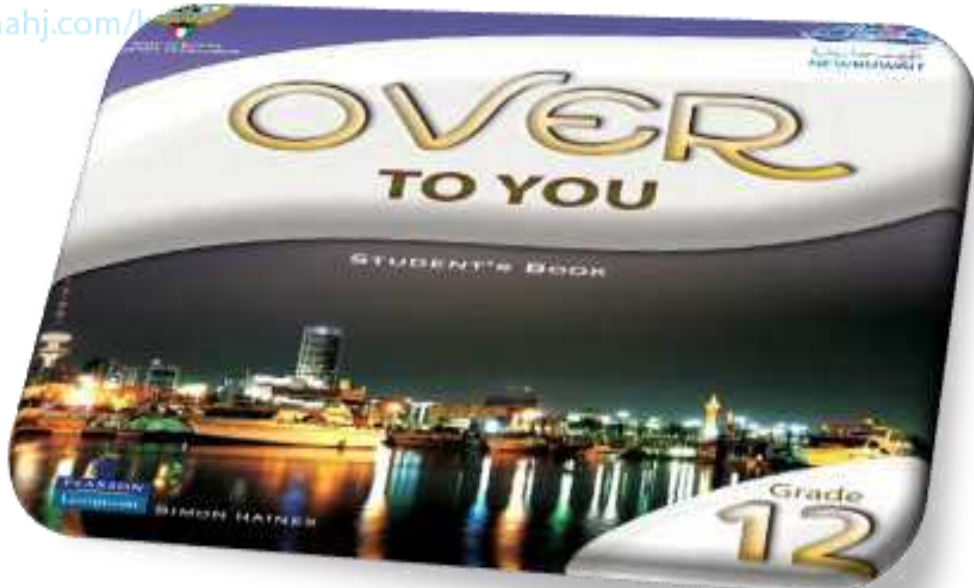
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GRADE 12

READING COMPREHENSION

Classified by: Mohamed Abdel_Mawgood

GRADE 12- UNIT SEVEN

READING COMPREHENSION

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

It is easy to make a delicious-looking hamburger at home. But would this hamburger still look delicious after it sat on your kitchen table under very bright lights for six or seven hours? If someone took a picture or made a video of this hamburger after the seventh hour, would anyone want to eat it? More importantly, do you think you could get millions of people to pay money for this hamburger?

These are the questions that fast-food companies worry about when **they** produce commercials or print ads for their products. Video and photo shoots often last many hours. The lights that the photographers use can be extremely hot. These conditions can cause the food to look quite unpleasant to potential consumers. Because of this, the menu items that you see in fast food commercials are probably not actually edible.

Let's use the hamburger as an example. The first step towards building the perfect commercial hamburger is the bun. The food stylist—a person employed by the company to make sure the products look perfect—sorts through hundreds of buns until he or she finds one with no wrinkles. Next, the stylist carefully rearranges the sesame seeds on the bun using glue and tweezers for maximum visual appeal. The bun is then sprayed with a waterproofing solution so that it will not get **soggy** from contact with other ingredients, the lights, or the humidity in the room. Next, the food stylist shapes a meat patty into a perfect circle. Only the outside of the meat gets cooked—the inside is left raw so that the meat remains moist. The food stylist then paints the outside of the meat patty with a mixture of oil, molasses, and brown food colouring. Grill marks are either painted on or seared into the meat using hot metal skewers. Finally, the food stylist searches through dozens of tomatoes and heads of lettuce to find the best-looking produce. One leaf of the crispest lettuce and one centre slice of the reddest tomato are selected and then sprayed with glycerine to keep them looking fresh.

So, the next time you see a hamburger in a fast-food commercial, you must remember that you're actually looking at glue, paint, raw meat, and glycerine! Are you still hungry?

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

1. Which of the following would be the **best title** of the passage?
 - a) The Food Stylist
 - b) Bright Lights & Humidity
 - c) How to Take Photos
 - d) Fast Food Commercials

2. The underlined word “soggy” in the 3rd paragraph means:
- a) wet
 - b) ugly
 - c) attractive
 - d) tasteless
3. What does the underlined word ‘they’ in the 2nd paragraph refer to?
- a) questions
 - b) millions of people
 - c) commercials
 - d) fast food companies
4. According to the passage, the food stylist’s job is to:
- a) make food products look perfect.
 - b) make the most delicious products.
 - c) cook tasty hamburgers.
 - d) cook the inside and outside of the bun.
5. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT TRUE**?
- a) It takes a few hours to shoot photos to produce a commercial.
 - b) The sesame seeds are carefully rearranged by the stylist on the bun.
 - c) The meat will remain moist only if the inside of the meat is left raw.
 - d) Glycerine is used to make the lettuce leaf and tomato slice look fresh.

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

6. Why are the menu items that you see in fast food commercials not edible?
.....
.....

7. Why is the bun sprayed with a waterproofing solution?
.....
.....

8. Why does the food stylist only cook the outside of the meat?
.....
.....

9. How are the grill marks made on the fast-food commercial?
.....
.....

GRADE 12- UNIT EIGHT

READING COMPREHENSION

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

Everyone has a favourite attraction at an amusement park, and I am no different. However, unlike most people who seem to prefer rollercoasters, my favourite ride is a little gentler. Every time I go to Coney Island, Navy Pier, or the Santa Monica Pier, I absolutely have to ride the Ferris wheel. The Ferris wheel is simple and yet also quite complex. That is, riding it is easy, but how it works is complicated. A series of carts are attached to a wheel, which is attached to a rim. That rim rotates vertically around an axis, and gravity keeps the carts upright. As simple as the ride seems, only advanced engineers can make safe and fun Ferris wheels.



While the Ferris wheel is not as thrilling as a rollercoaster, it is still very exciting. The fact of being high in the air makes it so much more entertaining than a lot of rides. Nevertheless, I have to admit, I don't seek Ferris wheels out because of their excitement. Rather, I find them very relaxing. At the top of the Ferris wheel, you get beautiful sights of the park. You also get a sense of calm that you don't get in the hustle and bustle of the park below. Additionally, Ferris wheels are also gorgeous to look at when they are lit up at night. In fact, the original Ferris wheel was designed as much to be seen as to be ridden.

The first Ferris wheel was made by George Washington Gale Ferris. He designed it for the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. It was the tallest attraction there, standing 264 feet high. However, visitors to the fair were impressed by the size of the ride as well as the mechanics of it. Further, as one visitor put it, the Ferris wheel was amazing because **it** seemed to be missing support. That is, it did not look like it could stand on its own. And yet it did and even rotated!

Ferris wheel technology has only **improved** since then. Most of today's Ferris wheels are much larger than that first one. The largest in the world is the "Singapore Flyer," which stands slightly taller than twice what Ferris's did! Today, the Ferris wheel is the most common amusement park ride. But that does not mean you should take them for granted. Instead, be thankful for Ferris' invention. The next time you're at an amusement park, don't just look up at the impressive wheel in the sky on your way to a newer attraction. Take it for a spin!

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

1. The best title for the passage could be:
 - a) Chicago World's Fair
 - b) Ferris Wheel, a Relaxing Ride
 - c) The Thrill of a Roller Coaster
 - d) Santa Monica Pier

2. The underlined word " **improved**" in the **last paragraph** is closest in meaning to:
 - a) published
 - b) stretched
 - c) developed
 - d) disturbed

3. The underlined word " **it**" in the **3rd paragraph** refers to:
 - a) the fair
 - b) the size
 - c) the ride
 - d) Ferris wheel

4. The purpose of the writer is to:
 - a) explain the history of Ferris wheels and why he likes them.
 - b) persuade the readers to ride the thrilling rollercoaster.
 - c) inform the readers about Chicago World Fair exhibits.
 - d) entertain the reader with a story about Singapore Flyer.

5. According to the **3rd paragraph**, all the statements about the first Ferris wheel are **TRUE EXCEPT**:
 - a) The first Ferris wheel was made by George Gale Ferris.
 - b) Ferris designed it for the Chicago World's Fair.
 - c) The first Ferris wheel was the tallest attraction in the fair.
 - d) The first Ferris wheel looked like it could stand on its own in the fair.

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

6. According to the **2nd paragraph**, when are Ferris wheels gorgeous to look at?

.....

7. Why does the writer describe The Ferris Wheel as "quite complex"?

.....

8. What does the writer enjoy doing at the top of The Ferris Wheel?

.....

9. How does the Singapore Flyer differ from the first Ferris Wheel?

.....

GRADE 12- UNIT NINE

READING COMPREHENSION

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

Doctors say that there are several kinds of headaches. Each kind begins in a different place and needs different treatment. Some of these headaches start with a change in vision or sight. The person sees wavy lines, black dots, or white spots in front of the eyes. This is a warning that a headache is coming. The headache occurs on only one side of the head. The vision is blurred, and the person may vomit from the pain. These headaches are called the migraine headaches. They are more frequent in women than men. Sleep is the best cure for **them**.

Cluster headaches, which also start in the arteries, are called cluster headaches because they come in clusters or groups. A cluster headache lasts only for two hours and then goes away. At the beginning of the cluster headache, the eyes become red and watery. There is a steady pain in the head. Men have more cluster headaches than women do.

The muscle headache, which starts in the muscles in the neck or forehead, is caused by tension. When the person becomes nervous about something, or has problems at work, school or home, the neck and head muscles become tense and the headache starts. A muscle headache usually starts in the morning and gets worse as the hours pass. There is a steady pain, pressure and a bursting feeling. Usually, Aspirin doesn't help in muscle headaches.

How do doctors treat headaches? If a person has frequent headaches, the doctor first has to decide what kind they are. Medicine can help, but there are other ways to treat them. The doctor asks the patient to analyse his or her daily living patterns. A change in diet or an increase in exercise might stop the headaches. If the patient realises that difficulties at home, work or school are causing the tension, it might be possible to make changes and decrease these problems.

Psychological problems and even medicine for another physical problem can cause headache. The doctor has to discuss and **analyse** all these patterns of the patient's life. A headache can also be a signal of a more serious problem, so, patients should realize that there is no magic cure for headaches. However, doctors can control most of them.

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

1. Which of the following would be **the best title** of the passage?
 - a) Headaches: Types and Treatments
 - b) Research About Headaches
 - c) Experimented Cures and Treatments
 - d) Dangerous and Fatal Headaches

2. The underlined word "**analyse**" in the **5th paragraph** is closest in meaning to:
 - a) fight
 - b) shake
 - c) complete
 - d) diagnose

3. The underlined word "**them**" in the **1st paragraph** refers to:
 - a) women
 - b) men
 - c) migraine headaches
 - d) white spots

4. One of the following statements could be understood from the **1st paragraph**:
 - a) All headaches are of the same type and treatment.
 - b) All headaches start in the same place but need different treatment.
 - c) Headaches have various types and different treatments according to their types.
 - d) Headaches, that are called migraine headaches, could only be cured by sleep.

5. What is the purpose of the author in writing this passage?
 - a) To inform us about various types of headaches and their treatment.
 - b) To show us how migraine headaches are treated in women.
 - c) To warn us against the effects of tensions at work, school, or home.
 - d) To advise us about the best ways to analyse our daily routines.

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

6. Why should patients realise that there is no magic cure for headaches?

.....

7. What are the symptoms of Cluster headaches?

.....

8. What should a person do if he/she has frequent headaches?

.....

9. How do doctors diagnose the various types of headaches?



.....

GRADE 12- UNIT TEN

READING COMPREHENSION

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

From far out in space, the Earth looks like a blue ball. Since water covers three-fourths of the Earth's surface, blue is the colour we see most. The continents look brown, like small islands floating in the huge, blue sea. White clouds wrap around the Earth like a light blanket. The Earth is shaped like a sphere, or a ball. It is 25,000 miles around! It would take more than a year to walk around the whole planet. A spaceship can fly around the widest part of the sphere in only 90 minutes.

The Sun is the closest star to Earth. A star is a hot ball of burning gas. The Sun looks very big because it is so close. But the Sun is just a medium-sized star. Billions of far-away stars are much bigger than our Sun. The burning gases from the Sun are so hot that they warm the Earth from 93 million miles away! Even though the Sun is always glowing, the night here on Earth is dark. That's because the Earth **rotates** every 24 hours. During the day, the Earth faces the Sun. Then we see light. During the night, the Earth turns away from the Sun. Then it faces the darkness of space.

Although spaceships have travelled to the Moon, people cannot visit the Moon without special suits. The Moon has no air or water so plants and animals can't live there. Astronauts first landed on the Moon in 1969. **They** brought back Moon rocks, which scientists are still studying. There are holes all over the Moon's surface. Scientists believe that huge pieces of rocks crashed into the Moon millions of years ago and formed the holes.

The Sun warms our planet, and with the Moon, creates the tides in seas and oceans. The Moon orbits the Earth and in turn, the Earth orbits the Sun. The Sun and the Moon appear to be the same size in the sky because the Sun is about 400 times farther away than the Moon.

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

1. The best title for the passage is:

- a) Without the Sun
- b) Plants and Animals
- c) The Earth, The Moon, and The Sun
- d) Living on the Moon.

2. The underlined word "rotates" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to:
- a) goes away
 - b) turns around
 - c) arrives at
 - d) travels to
3. The underlined word "They" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:
- a) animals
 - b) plants
 - c) astronauts
 - d) spaceships
4. The astronauts brought rocks back from the Moon:
- a) to learn more about the Moon.
 - b) to remember how the Moon looked.
 - c) to form holes on the moon.
 - d) to create the tides in seas and oceans.
5. According to the passage, all the following sentences are **NOT TRUE EXCEPT**:
- a) The Sun is a very big star.
 - b) During the night, the Earth faces the Sun.
 - c) Both the Sun and the Moon create the tides.
 - d) The burning gases from the Sun cool the Earth.

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

6. Why can't people visit the Moon without special suits?

.....

7. How could the writer explain the phenomenon of having light and dark on Earth?

.....

8. How long does it take to walk around the Earth?

.....

9. Why do the Sun and the Moon appear to be the same size in the sky?

.....

GRADE 12- UNIT ELEVEN

READING COMPREHENSION

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

How many things can you see in the night sky? On a clear night you might see the Moon, some planets, and thousands of sparkling stars. You can see even more with a telescope. You might see stars where before you only saw dark space. With bigger and better telescopes, you can see more and more objects in the sky. And you can see those objects in more and more detail.

But scientists believe that there are some things in the sky that we will never see even with the biggest telescope in the world. That is because they are invisible and mysterious. They are dead stars which are called black holes. You might find it hard to imagine that stars die. After all, our Sun is a star. Year after year we see it up in the sky, burning brightly, giving us heat and light. The Sun certainly doesn't seem to be getting old or weak. But stars do burn out and die after billions of years.

As a star's gases burn, they give off light and heat. But when the gas runs out, the star stops burning and begins to die. As the star cools, the outer layers of the star pull in toward the centre. The star squashes into a smaller and smaller ball. If the star is very small, it ends up as a cold, dark ball called a black dwarf. If the star is very big, it becomes lesser and lesser until it's packed together tighter than anything else in the universe.

Imagine if the Earth were crushed until it was the size of a tiny marble. That's how tightly this dead star, a black hole, is packed. What pulls the star in toward its centre with such power? It's the same force that pulls you down when you jump – the force called gravity. A black hole is so tightly packed that its gravity sucks in everything, even light. The light from a black hole can never come back to your eyes. That's why you see nothing but blackness. So, the next time you stare up at the night sky, remember: There's more in the sky than meets the eye!

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

1. The best title for the passage is:
 - a) Black Holes
 - b) The Burning Sun
 - c) The Force of Gravity
 - d) The Tiny Marble

2. The underlined word “it” in paragraph **three** refers to:

- a) dwarf
- b) star
- c) centre
- d) ball

3. The synonym of the underlined word “mysterious” in paragraph **two** is:

- a) huge
- b) ordinary
- c) strange
- d) colourful

4. The black hole doesn't reflect light because:

- a) The star is giving off heat and light when its gases burn.
- b) The layers of a star are pulled outwards when it cools.
- c) Most black holes are very far from the Earth.
- d) The gravity of the black hole pulls the light inside it.

5. According to paragraph two, what are black holes?

- a) They are invisible dead stars.
- b) They are big stars in size.
- c) They are stars which give us heat and light.
- d) They are tiny stars which we can see with a telescope.

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

6. “There’s more in the sky than meets the eye!” What does the writer mean?

.....

7. How many things can you see in the night sky?

.....

8. What is a black dwarf?

.....

9. What is the writer’s purpose of writing this passage?

.....

GRADE 12- UNIT TWELVE

READING COMPREHENSION

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

Called the 'Red Planet', Mars is roughly half the size of Earth, and one of our closest neighbouring planets. Though Mars is the most Earth-like of any other planet, the two are still greatly different.

Living on Mars has been the stuff of science fiction for decades. However, can humans really live on Mars? Will it ever be possible or safe? NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) hopes to find out. NASA researchers on Earth are conducting several experiments together with the International Space Station (ISS) to study the health and safety issues that may tell us if life on Mars is possible.

Food and oxygen would be the main necessities for travellers living long periods on Mars. The need to grow plants, which provide both food and oxygen, would be the key. Compared to Earth, the decreased gravity and low atmospheric pressure of Mars will stress the plants and make **them** hard to grow.

However, space station crews are growing plants in controlled environments in two of the station's greenhouses. They take care of the plants, photograph them, and collect samples to be sent back to Earth. Researchers then use the data to develop new techniques that will make it possible to grow plants successfully in space.

Another concern for space travellers is the health hazards caused by the effect of space radiation on humans. A spacecraft travelling to Mars would be exposed to large amounts of radiation. Since human exposure to such **intense** radiation would mean certain death, the spacecraft used for such travel would have to protect the humans on the inside of the craft from exposure.

Researchers are using special machines inside the crews' areas of the International Space Station to carefully watch radiation levels. NASA scientists, who have maintained radiation data since the beginning of human space flight, continue to learn about the dangers it causes.

Will it ever be safe for humans to live on Mars? It is still too early to say. But thanks to the dedicated researchers of NASA and the results of ISS experiments, we are getting closer to knowing every day.

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

1. Which of the following would be the best **title** for the passage?
 - a. The Dangers of Radiation
 - b. Can Plants Grow on Mars?
 - c. Life on Mars: Possible or Impossible
 - d. Experiments on the International Space Station

2. The underlined word '**intense**' in the **5th** paragraph is closest in meaning to:
 - a. strong
 - b. normal
 - c. recorded
 - d. controlled

3. What does the underlined word '**them**' in the **3rd** paragraph refer to?
 - a. plants
 - b. periods
 - c. travellers
 - d. necessities

4. One of the following statements could be **understood** from the **3rd** paragraph:
 - a. Mars' gravity helps plants to grow.
 - b. Earth's gravity is weaker than Mars'.
 - c. Earth's gravity is stronger than Mars'.
 - d. Mars' gravity is as strong as the Earth's.

5. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the plant experiments on the ISS?
 - a. Scientists photograph plants.
 - b. Plants are exposed to radiation.
 - c. Scientists send samples back to Earth.
 - d. Plants are being grown in greenhouses.

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

6. How big is Mars in comparison with Earth?

.....

.....

7. What would be the two main necessities for human life on Mars?

.....

.....

8. According to paragraph 4, why do space station crews grow plants in a controlled environment on Mars?

.....

.....

9. How do researchers on the ISS carefully watch radiation levels?

.....

.....