

نماذج تدريبات استيعاب القراءة المتقدمة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: Adel Sherien

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر المتقدم



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

تدريبات القراءة المتقدمة لتطوير مهارات التحليل

1

تدريبات مهارات التلخيص والمقارنة

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تمارين قواعد المتقدمة

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تحدي متاهة المفردات الإنجليزية

4

تدريبات استيعاب مقروء حول الابتكار

5

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)

Advanced Reading Comprehension: Grade 12 Practice Tests

5 Complete Models | 40 Questions

Instructions



- **Structure:** 5 distinct Reading Models.



- **Scoring:** 8 Multiple-Choice Questions per model (Total = 8 points each).



- **Task:** Read the provided passage carefully, then select the single best answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question.



- **Integrity:** Do not skip ahead. The Answer Key is located exclusively on the final slide to allow for self-evaluation.

Reading Comprehension – Model 1 (Total = 8 points) | Reading Passage



The Truth about Multitasking

Surprise: Very few people can actually multitask! Those who can are the rare exception. Most people who think they are multitasking are actually just shifting their attention rapidly from one thing to another, giving them the impression they are able to do two or more things at the same time.

For the vast majority of people, performing two demanding tasks at once makes them do worse at both tasks. A 2010 University of Utah study investigated what happens to participants' driving ability when they attempt to do other things while driving (in this case, memorize words and solve math problems). Researchers found that 97.5 percent of the 200 participants showed a significant decrease in both their driving abilities and memory skills when multitasking. Researchers dubbed this small number of participants "supertaskers."

For most of us, multitasking is inefficient and stressful to the brain. Constantly shifting your attention hurts your concentration and slows learning. You fragment your attention. You lose time.

Even though you may try to do several things at once, the brain does not like it and does not get used to it. Research on university students' media multitasking revealed that heavy multitaskers were less competent at doing several things at once than light multitaskers. (In the study, media included such things as print media, television, computer-based videos, music, video games, email, texting, cell phone use, and web surfing.) As the study indicates, spending time multitasking does not make you better at it—in fact, it's just the opposite.

Reading Comprehension – Model 1 | Questions 1 to 4

1. What is the main idea of the article?

- A. Multitasking is a highly effective skill for modern students.
- B. True multitasking is rare and combining demanding tasks is mostly inefficient.
- C. Driving while multitasking is exclusively dangerous for teenagers.
- D. The human brain adapts easily to performing multiple activities at once.

2. What percentage of participants in the 2010 University of Utah study showed a significant decrease in performance while multitasking?

- A. 2.5 percent
- B. 50 percent
- C. 97.5 percent
- D. 100 percent

3. In the context of the passage, what does the word 'dubbed' mean?

- A. Ignored
- B. Criticized
- C. Named
- D. Excluded

4. What can be inferred about 'heavy media multitaskers' based on the university study?

- A. They are far more competent than light multitaskers at task-switching.
- B. They actually struggle more with doing several things at once.
- C. They prefer reading print media over using cell phones.
- D. They are almost always classified as rare 'supertaskers.'

Reading Comprehension – Model 1 | Questions 5 to 8

5. Which of the following tasks was used to test participants' divided attention in the Utah study?

- A. Texting and driving on a highway
- B. Memorizing words and solving math problems while driving
- C. Listening to music and eating meals
- D. Web surfing and playing video games

6. In the phrase 'giving them the impression,' to whom does 'them' refer?

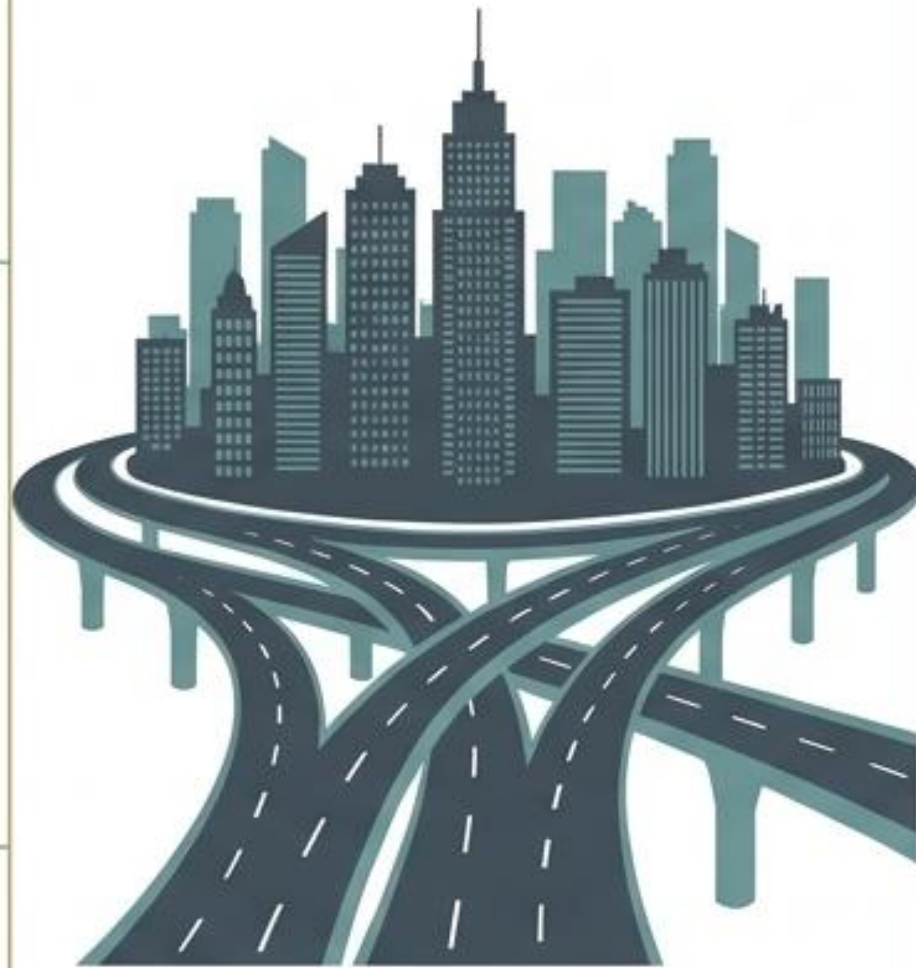
- A. The rare exception of genuine supertaskers
- B. Researchers at the University of Utah
- C. Most people who think they are multitasking
- D. University students participating in the study

7. The author includes the statement 'You fragment your attention. You lose time' primarily to:

- A. Praise the rapid efforts of successful multitaskers.
- B. Emphasize the negative cognitive consequences of shifting attention.
- C. Provide a strict scientific definition of media multitasking.
- D. Encourage students to utilize more digital devices simultaneously.

8. Which conclusion is best supported by the passage?

- A. Dedicated practice makes multitasking an efficient way to learn.
- B. The human brain naturally prefers completing multiple tasks simultaneously.
- C. Combining highly demanding tasks generally decreases overall performance.
- D. Multitasking only negatively affects driving abilities, not memory skills.



Overpopulation Fuels Megacities

In the next 30 years, the global population is expected to increase by 2 billion—from 7.7 billion in 2019 to 9.7 billion in 2050. Not only are more babies being born, but people are living longer. Where are all of these people going to live? Well, not in the countryside. The speed of urbanization is amazing. In 1950, only one in three people lived in urban areas, and only two cities in the world—Tokyo and New York City—were considered megacities (populations – over 10 million). Now, there are 33 megacities and more are being added yearly.

The traditional pattern has been that industrial revolutions prompt people to abandon the countryside. Farming became more mechanized, meaning fewer people were needed to run a farm. Many country dwellers moved to cities in search of better jobs, higher wages, and an easier life. In China, rapid industrialization brought millions to big cities. Chengdu, for instance, a smaller city previously known for panda bears, is now a thriving industrial center moving rapidly toward the 20-million mark.

However, rapid urbanization creates massive infrastructure problems. Slums have sprung up around many great cities. The highest rate of urban migration is currently in Sub-Saharan Africa. Due to armed conflicts, failing crops, droughts, and floods, people are fleeing to cities at twice the rate of other countries. Because they are not economically sound, these cities are unable to incorporate the huge populations moving into them, resulting in countries becoming poorer. Looking to the future, population expert Joel Cohen suggested that well-designed smaller cities of about one million could provide a better future for urban life, rather than continually expanding more encental massive megacities.

Reading Comprehension – Model 2 | Questions 1 to 4

1. Which title best summarizes the main focus of this passage?

- A. The Decline of Rural Farming Technologies
- B. The Causes, Challenges, and Future of Rapid Urbanization
- C. The Economic Success of Sub-Saharan Africa
- D. A Detailed History of the Industrial Revolution

2. According to the passage, how many megacities existed in the world in the year 1950?

- A. 2
- B. 10
- C. 33
- D. 43

3. In the context of Chengdu's transformation, what is the closest synonym for the word "thriving"?

- A. Struggling
- B. Flourishing
- C. Declining
- D. Isolated

4. Why did many country dwellers originally move to cities during the industrial revolutions?

- A. They wanted to experience living in crowded urban slums.
- B. Farm mechanization reduced the need for agricultural labor.
- C. They were seeking refuge from violent armed conflicts.
- D. They were forced to relocate by new government laws.

Reading Comprehension – Model 2 | Questions 5 to 8

5. What is cited as a major specific cause for the high rate of urban migration in Sub-Saharan Africa?

- A. Rapidly expanding clean energy sectors
- B. Armed conflicts and severe weather causing crop failures
- C. The desire to live in well-designed, modern apartments
- D. Government programs offering high-paying industrial jobs

6. What does the word “incorporate” mean in the sentence: “...these cities are unable to incorporate the huge populations moving into them”?

- A. To reject and send back entirely
- B. To absorb or integrate into a functioning system
- C. To physically build new concrete skyscrapers
- D. To deliberately increase local carbon emissions

7. What can be inferred about the relationship between population and the economy in Sub-Saharan African cities?

- A. Economic growth is easily matching the rapid population increases.
- B. The government is successfully creating enough jobs for everyone.
- C. Rapid population growth is drastically outpacing economic development.
- D. Urban birth rates are dropping due to economic instability.

8. What solution does population expert Joel Cohen suggest for a better urban future?

- A. Creating massive cities with over 25 million people
- B. Banning migration from rural farming areas completely
- C. Constructing smaller, well-designed cities of about one million people
- D. Moving urban populations back to countryside communities

Dense concrete jungles, crowned by tar and asphalt rooftops, cause a number of complex problems. They raise temperatures in urban areas and cause stormwater run-off that can overflow sewage systems and rivers. A living, or green, roof refers to a rooftop covered by water-absorbing plants like grasses and succulents, which greatly reduce the temperature above and around the building and lead to lower energy costs.

The tradition of growing plants on rooftops can be traced back to prehistoric Scandinavia where sod, or dirt, roofs provided greater insulation. Homes in Norway can still be found where grass, plants, and even full-size evergreens spring from the roofs, though the term “sod roof” is actually a misnomer. The roofs are covered with a layer of birch wood that provides the true waterproofing for the home below.

In the 1970s, Germany developed the technology to create lightweight, low-maintenance living rooftops over urban dwellings. The city of Chicago, which covered 20,000 square feet above its City Hall with vegetation in 2001, saw immediate environmental benefits to their action when a 50-degree difference was recorded between the green roof and nearby traditional roofs.

Living roofs actively filter pollutants and carbon dioxide out of the air. While the primary drawbacks of green roofs have to do with the heavy expense of installing the technology on existing structures, for those who can afford to install a living roof, the long-term advantages seem to far outweigh the drawbacks.

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Reading Comprehension – **Model 3** | Questions 1 to 4

1. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this article?

- A. To argue that traditional asphalt roofing is superior.
- B. To explore the history, benefits, and challenges of living roofs.
- C. To provide a step-by-step guide on planting grass in Scandinavia.
- D. To heavily criticize the city of Chicago's environmental policies.

2. The author states that the term "sod roof" is a "misnomer." What does this mean in context?

- A. An accurate and highly scientific description
- B. A very expensive type of building material
- C. An incorrect or unsuitable name for the object
- D. A traditional species of Scandinavian plant

3. What significant environmental impact was recorded at Chicago's City Hall in 2001?

- A. A complete elimination of all urban stormwater run-off
- B. A 50-degree temperature difference due to the vegetation
- C. The sudden return of large prehistoric wildlife to the city
- D. A permanent halt in industrial carbon emissions

4. In Paragraph 1, the text states, "They raise temperatures in urban areas." What does the pronoun "They" refer to?

- A. Living, green roofs
- B. Water-absorbing plants and succulents
- C. Dense concrete jungles crowned by tar and asphalt
- D. Complex underground sewage systems

Reading Comprehension – **Model 3** | Questions 5 to 8

5. Based on the passage, why might a building owner hesitate to install a green roof despite its benefits?

- A. The technology is completely untested in modern cities.
- B. The initial expense of installing it on an existing structure is high.
- C. Green roofs greatly increase the amount of stormwater run-off.
- D. The plants make the building significantly hotter in the summer.

6. Historically, what material provided the actual waterproofing for green-roofed homes in Norway?

- A. Full-size evergreens
- B. Concrete and asphalt
- C. A layer of birch wood
- D. Thick layers of dirt

7. In the context of the article, 'run-off' most likely refers to:

- A. Citizens fleeing rapidly crowding urban areas.
- B. Water that flows over the ground surface rather than soaking in.
- C. The rapid decrease in modern building temperatures.
- D. The filtering of heavy metals out of the atmosphere.

8. Which statement best summarizes the author's final conclusion regarding green roofs?

- A. The high installation costs make them an entirely impractical choice.
- B. Their environmental and economic benefits generally outweigh their drawbacks.
- C. They are only suitable for historical, rural homes in Scandinavia.
- D. They should replace all traditional farming in the countryside.

Reading Comprehension – **Model 4** (Total = 8 points) | Reading Passage

The Digital Brain and Deep Work



In a world obsessed with multitasking, true cognitive focus has become a rare commodity. Computer science professor Cal Newport divides our daily efforts into two categories: 'deep work' and 'shallow work.' Deep work involves prolonged, uninterrupted periods of intense cognitive effort required to solve complex problems or learn hard skills. Shallow work, by contrast, consists of logistical, easily replicated tasks that do not demand intense focus, such as constantly checking emails, replying to messages, or scrolling through social media notifications.

The modern digital landscape pulls students relentlessly toward shallow work. The danger lies in a psychological concept coined by researcher Sophie Leroy known as 'attention residue.' Leroy discovered that when you switch your focus from Task A (like writing an analytical essay) to Task B (like briefly checking a phone notification), your attention does not immediately follow you. A 'residue' of your focus remains stuck on the digital distraction. Consequently, when you return to your essay, your cognitive capacity is temporarily reduced.

To combat this, many educational experts advocate for 'digital minimalism.' This strategy involves intentionally clearing away unnecessary digital distractions to rebuild the neural pathways required for sustained reading and complex problem-solving. For Grade 12 students preparing for university, embracing digital minimalism is not just about reducing screen time; it is about reclaiming the ability to perform the deep work that complex academic challenges demand.

Reading Comprehension – Model 4 | Questions 1 to 4

1. What is the primary focus of this passage?

- A. The historical evolution of smartphone technology
- B. The difference between deep and shallow work and how to maintain cognitive focus
- C. Why students must completely abandon all digital devices forever
- D. The biological structure of neural pathways in the human brain

2. According to the passage, which of the following is an example of 'shallow work'?

- A. Solving a complex mathematical equation
- B. Writing a detailed analytical essay
- C. Constantly checking and replying to emails
- D. Reading a long-form historical text

3. What is the meaning of 'residue' in the context of 'attention residue'?

- A. A sticky physical substance on a computer screen
- B. A lingering amount of mental focus left behind on a previous task
- C. A sudden burst of high-level concentration
- D. The total loss of long-term memory retention

4. What can be logically inferred about smartphone notifications based on the concept of attention residue?

- A. They help students transition smoothly between different academic subjects.
- B. They temporarily decrease a student's cognitive capacity for demanding tasks.
- C. They permanently damage the brain's ability to learn new languages.
- D. They have absolutely no measurable impact on essay writing.

Reading Comprehension – Model 4 | Questions 5 to 8

5. Which word best describes the author's tone regarding the practice of digital minimalism?

- A. Dismissive
B. Panicked
C. Encouraging
D. Sarcastic

6. According to the text, who is credited with discovering and naming the concept of 'attention residue'?

- A. University of Utah researchers
- B. Cal Newport
- C. Sophie Leroy
- D. Grade 12 students

7. In this passage, the term 'digital minimalism' most likely involves:

- A. Purchasing devices with the smallest possible screen size.
- B. Intentionally reducing unnecessary digital distractions to improve focus.
- C. Typing with fewer words to save time when sending text messages.
- D. Only using technology for logistical, shallow work tasks.

8. Which conclusion is directly supported by the text?

- A. Deep work is no longer a necessary skill in the modern digital world.
- B. The human brain cannot rebuild neural pathways once they are lost to technology.
- C. Sustained academic focus requires the intentional management of digital environments.
- D. Shallow work is inherently more valuable than complex problem-solving.



Vertical Farming: Feeding the Future

As global populations surge and megacities expand outward, traditional arable land is rapidly shrinking. To secure the future of urban food supplies, agricultural engineers are turning upward. Vertical farming is the practice of growing crops in vertically stacked layers within controlled indoor environments. Utilizing abandoned skyscrapers or stacked shipping containers in dense urban centers like Tokyo and New York, this technology brings the farm directly into the city.

Instead of traditional soil, vertical farms utilize hydroponics or aeroponics to deliver nutrient-rich solutions directly to plant roots. This results in unprecedented water conservation, using up to 95 percent less water than conventional outdoor farming. Furthermore, by growing food in the exact neighborhoods where it is consumed, vertical farming drastically reduces 'food miles'—the distance food travels from farm to plate. This localized approach significantly lowers the carbon emissions generated by long-distance transportation trucks.

Despite the immense environmental benefits, significant challenges remain. The industry faces high capital costs; building advanced indoor facilities requires massive initial financial investment. Additionally, without natural sunlight, vertical farms rely on specialized LED lighting, resulting in immense energy requirements. However, as the global cost of renewable energy continues to decrease, the economic viability of vertical farming is rapidly improving, offering a promising solution to feed the megacities of tomorrow.

Reading Comprehension – Model 5 | Questions 1 to 4

1. What is the primary topic of the reading passage?

- A. The architectural design of modern skyscrapers in Tokyo
- B. The use of vertical farming to address urban food and environmental demands
- C. Why traditional soil-based farming is vastly superior to hydroponics
- D. The history of agricultural machinery in rural environments

2. What does the word 'arable' mean in the first paragraph?

- A. Capable of producing agricultural crops
- B. Heavily polluted by industrial waste
- C. Covered entirely in concrete and asphalt
- D. Exclusively designed for urban water storage

3. How much water can vertical farming save compared to traditional outdoor farming methods?

- A. About 10 percent
- B. Exactly 50 percent
- C. Up to 95 percent
- D. It uses significantly more water than traditional methods.
- D. It uses significantly more water than traditional methods.

4. Why are 'food miles' considered an environmental concern according to the passage?

- A. They increase the total amount of water needed for crops to survive.
- B. Long-distance transportation of food generates high carbon emissions.
- C. They cause fruits and vegetables to grow too quickly, losing nutrients.
- D. They require the use of harmful chemical pesticides to preserve the food.

Reading Comprehension – Model 5 | Questions 5 to 8

5. What is a direct result of utilizing hydroponics and aeroponics?

- A. Plants can be successfully grown without the use of traditional soil.
- B. LED lights are completely removed from the indoor farming process.
- C. Megacities will immediately decrease in population density.
- D. The nutritional value of the grown food is completely eliminated.

6. In Paragraph 1, the text mentions 'growing crops in vertically stacked layers within controlled indoor environments.' What term does this define?

- A. Traditional farming
- B. Vertical farming
- C. Food miles
- D. Renewable energy

7. What does 'capital' refer to in the phrase 'high capital costs'?

- A. The central governmental city of a country
- B. An uppercase letter used in typography
- C. Financial wealth or monetary investment required
- D. Excellent, innovative ideas from engineers

8. What does the author conclude about the ultimate future of vertical farming?

- A. It will certainly fail due to the exorbitant cost of LED lights.
- B. It is only a useful practice in rural communities with plenty of open space.
- C. Its success and viability are closely tied to the decreasing costs of renewable energy.
- D. It will eventually replace the need for human consumption of water entirely.

Answer Key | Self-Evaluation

Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
1-B	1-B	1-B	1-B	1-B
2-C	2-A	2-C	2-C	2-A
3-C	3-B	3-B	3-B	3-C
4-B	4-B	4-C	4-B	4-B
5-B	5-B	5-B	5-C	5-A
6-C	6-B	6-C	6-C	6-B
7-B	7-C	7-B	7-B	7-C
8-C	8-C	8-B	8-C	8-C