نماذج اختبارات قراءة C1 بمواصفات الهيكل الوزاري



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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر المتقدم					
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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر المتقدم والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول	
1	نماذج اختبارات قراءة C1 بمواصفات الهيكل الوزاري
2	اختبار وزاري إلكتروني في موضوع الطبيعة والتنشئة
3	تدريب كتابة – المنازل الذكية والمدن الكبرى
4	اختبار تجريبي نهاية الفصل للغة الإنجليزية
5	كتيب تقييم نهائي قواعد

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Sherien Adel

English

الصف 12 متقدم

الفصل الأول

نماذج Reading بمستوى C1 بمواصفات الهيكل الوزاري

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MODEL 1

Reading – The Paradox of the Growing City

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When Opportunity Becomes a Burden

For generations, cities have represented the promise of a better life. They offer employment, specialised healthcare, educational institutions, and access to services that are often unavailable in rural communities. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that millions of people continue to abandon smaller settlements in favour of urban centres. Yet, the very forces that make large cities attractive can eventually threaten the advantages that attracted people in the first place.

Urban expansion is not simply a matter of increasing population figures. It involves a complicated relationship between economic activity, housing availability, transportation networks, and public infrastructure. When population growth outpaces the development of these systems, the consequences become increasingly visible. Residential districts become overcrowded, commuting consumes a disproportionate amount of people's time, and public facilities struggle to accommodate growing demand.

However, it would be misleading to portray megacities as unsuccessful experiments. Their concentration of people and businesses can generate remarkable economic opportunities. Companies benefit from access to large labour markets, while individuals may find professional opportunities that would be difficult to obtain elsewhere.

Furthermore, the close proximity of universities, research centres, and industries can encourage collaboration and innovation.

The difficulty arises when economic growth is treated as sufficient evidence of urban success. A city may generate substantial wealth while large sections of its population remain unable to afford decent housing or reliable transportation. In such circumstances, impressive economic statistics can conceal a declining quality of life. The benefits of urban development are not necessarily distributed equally among those who contribute to it.

Some urban planners have consequently questioned the assumption that continuously expanding existing megacities is the most effective response to population growth. Developing smaller, carefully designed urban centres could distribute economic activity more evenly and reduce pressure on established metropolitan areas. Nevertheless, simply constructing new cities would achieve little without employment opportunities, educational facilities, and reliable infrastructure.

Ultimately, the success of a city should not be measured exclusively by its population, economic output, or architectural achievements. A truly successful urban environment must enable its residents to benefit from economic progress without sacrificing their health, time, or access to essential services. Growth, in itself, is not the achievement; managing its consequences is.

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1. What fundamental contradiction is explored in the opening paragraph?

A. Urban centres attract residents through opportunities that population pressure may eventually undermine.
B. Rural communities provide greater economic security despite having fewer public facilities.
C. The availability of specialised services has reduced the importance of employment opportunities.

2. Why does the writer describe urban expansion as more than increasing population figures?

A. To suggest that demographic changes are less significant than geographical boundaries.
B. To emphasise that population growth affects several interconnected urban systems.
C. To establish that economic activity is the principal cause of migration.

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3. What can be inferred about the relationship between economic growth and residents' quality of life?

A. Improvements in economic performance usually benefit all residents at approximately the same rate.
B. Economic development becomes sustainable once businesses have access to larger labour markets.
C. Economic prosperity may coexist with serious inequalities in everyday living conditions.

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4. The phrase "conceal a declining quality of life" suggests that economic statistics may:

A. present an incomplete picture of the difficulties experienced by ordinary residents.
B. exaggerate the financial contributions made by low-income communities.
C. demonstrate that public services have become less relevant to urban development.

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5. Why does the writer mention universities, research centres, and industries?

A. To explain why professionals are generally unwilling to work outside major cities.
B. To illustrate how the concentration of institutions can encourage innovation.
C. To demonstrate that academic institutions are the main cause of urban overcrowding.

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6. Which assumption about building smaller cities does the writer reject?

A. Smaller urban centres cannot support meaningful economic development.
B. Established cities should remain the primary locations for industrial activity.
C. Constructing new urban areas is sufficient without providing the necessary services and opportunities.

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7. Which statement best describes the writer's approach to megacities?

A. Balanced, acknowledging their economic advantages while examining their social limitations.
B. Predominantly negative, presenting urban expansion as an unavoidable environmental disaster.
C. Enthusiastic, regarding population concentration as the most reliable measure of progress.

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8. Which conclusion best represents the central argument?

A. Urban migration should be restricted until existing cities become less populated.
B. Urban success depends on how effectively growth is translated into an equitable quality of life.
C. Smaller cities are necessarily more efficient than established metropolitan centres.

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MODEL 2

Reading — The Future of Cities: More People, Fewer Solutions?

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The Urban Dilemma

The movement of populations towards cities is frequently presented as an inevitable consequence of modernisation. Industrial development attracts workers, expanding service sectors create new employment opportunities, and educational institutions draw young people seeking better prospects. Yet, behind this familiar pattern lies a difficult question: can cities continue absorbing people without fundamentally reconsidering the way they are designed?

One of the less obvious consequences of rapid urbanisation is the growing distance between where people live and where opportunities are concentrated. As central districts become increasingly expensive, lower-income households are often pushed towards the outskirts. Although accommodation may be more affordable there, residents can find themselves spending several hours travelling to work or accessing essential services. What appears to be a housing solution may therefore create another form of economic and social disadvantage.

Transportation illustrates the complexity of this situation. Building additional roads may temporarily improve traffic movement, but it can also encourage greater dependence on private vehicles. As more people choose to drive, the new capacity may gradually become insufficient. This phenomenon demonstrates why isolated infrastructure projects do not always address the underlying causes of urban congestion.

Environmental pressures add another dimension to the problem. Dense populations require enormous quantities of energy, water, and food. They also generate substantial waste and emissions. Nevertheless, population density is not automatically environmentally destructive. Well-planned cities can support efficient public transportation, shared facilities, and shorter journeys, potentially reducing the environmental impact of each resident.

The challenge, then, is not simply to accommodate a growing population but to reconsider the assumptions behind urban planning. Policies that prioritise private investment without sufficient attention to public needs may produce visually impressive districts while leaving essential services underdeveloped. Similarly, restricting urban growth without creating viable opportunities elsewhere may simply transfer the problem to different locations.

A more sustainable approach requires coordination between housing, employment, transportation, environmental protection, and public services. It also demands a willingness to evaluate development through the experiences of residents rather than through through the experiences of residents rather than through construction figures alone. The city of the future should not merely contain more people; it should make it possible for more people to live well.

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1. What central issue does the writer raise in the first paragraph?

A. Whether industrial development will eventually reduce the need for urban migration.
B. Whether urban infrastructure can accommodate population growth without reconsidering existing planning approaches.
C. Whether educational institutions should be relocated outside major metropolitan areas.

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2. What is the unintended consequence of affordable housing on city outskirts?

A. It may increase residents' dependence on expensive transport and access to distant services.
B. It generally reduces the availability of employment in central districts.
C. It encourages businesses to abandon established commercial areas.

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3. Why does the writer use the example of building additional roads?

A. To demonstrate that road construction is less expensive than public transportation.
B. To suggest that private vehicles should be completely excluded from urban centres.
C. To illustrate how a solution addressing immediate symptoms may reinforce the original problem.

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4. Which statement can reasonably be inferred about population density?

A. Its environmental consequences depend partly on how urban systems are organised.
B. It inevitably produces greater pollution regardless of available infrastructure.
C. It reduces the demand for energy because residents share public facilities.

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5. The phrase "transfer the problem to different locations" implies that restricting urban growth may:

A. eliminate migration by encouraging people to remain in rural communities.
B. shift existing pressures without addressing the reasons behind them.
C. improve infrastructure in smaller communities without additional investment.

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6. Which of the following best reflects the writer's view of private investment?

A. It should be encouraged only when it produces immediate employment opportunities.
B. It is generally incompatible with the development of sustainable communities.
C. It may contribute to development, but should not overshadow public requirements.

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7. Which feature of the passage most strongly supports its expository nature?

A. It explains interconnected causes and consequences before presenting a broader approach.
B. It relies primarily on personal experiences to persuade readers to change their lifestyles.
C. It narrates the historical development of transportation systems in major cities.

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8. What would the writer most likely consider the best indicator of successful urban planning?

A. The speed at which new residential and commercial districts are constructed.
B. The extent to which urban development improves residents' everyday experiences.
C. The number of international companies attracted to a metropolitan area.

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MODEL 3

Reading – A Garden Above the City

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Rethinking the Space Above Us

In densely populated cities, land has become an increasingly valuable resource. Buildings occupy almost every available space, while parks and natural areas are frequently sacrificed to accommodate residential and commercial development. Yet, an overlooked surface exists above the streets: the rooftops of buildings. What was once regarded as an exclusively functional part of construction is gradually being reconsidered as an opportunity for environmental improvement.

Green roofs, which involve covering building rooftops with vegetation, are more than decorative architectural features. When properly designed, they can provide several environmental benefits. Plants absorb some of the energy that would otherwise heat conventional roofing materials, helping to moderate indoor temperatures. This can reduce the demand for air conditioning during warmer months and, consequently, lower energy consumption.

Their contribution extends beyond individual buildings. Conventional urban surfaces, particularly concrete and asphalt, absorb and retain considerable amounts of heat. This contributes to the urban heat island effect, in which cities become significantly warmer than surrounding rural areas. Vegetated rooftops can help moderate this effect by introducing surfaces that interact differently with sunlight and atmospheric conditions.

Another important benefit concerns rainfall management. In conventional urban environments, rainwater frequently flows rapidly across impermeable surfaces, placing pressure on drainage networks. Green roofs can retain a proportion of this water, allowing it to evaporate or be released gradually. Although they cannot eliminate the risk of urban flooding, they may reduce the pressure placed on drainage infrastructure during certain rainfall events.

However, the environmental advantages should not be confused with an absence of practical limitations. Installing a green roof requires careful consideration of structural capacity, waterproofing, drainage, and maintenance. Buildings not originally designed to support additional weight may require expensive modifications. Furthermore, vegetation must be selected according to local climatic conditions if the system is to remain effective over time.

The most important shift may therefore be conceptual rather than architectural. Instead of treating rooftops as wasted space, cities can regard them as part of a wider environmental network. When combined with parks, sustainable drainage systems, and energy-efficient buildings, green roofs can contribute to healthier urban environments. They are not a complete solution to environmental problems, but they demonstrate how existing infrastructure can be reimagined to serve a broader purpose.

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1. What does the writer suggest about traditional approaches to urban construction?

A. They have prioritised the development of usable ground space while overlooking the environmental potential of rooftops.
B. They have generally failed because residential buildings occupy too much space.
C. They have placed greater importance on environmental design than on commercial requirements.

2. How do green roofs help reduce energy consumption?

A. They eliminate the need for artificial cooling by maintaining constant indoor temperatures.
B. They reduce the amount of heat absorbed by conventional roofing materials, potentially lowering cooling requirements.
C. They prevent sunlight from reaching buildings, making additional insulation unnecessary.

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3. What is the relationship between green roofs and the urban heat island effect?

A. Green roofs directly reverse the temperature differences between urban and rural regions.
B. Green roofs reduce the number of buildings that contribute to atmospheric pollution.
C. Green roofs introduce vegetation that can help moderate the accumulation of heat in urban environments.

4. Why does the writer qualify the claim about rainfall management?

A. To clarify that retaining some rainwater does not guarantee protection against flooding.
B. To demonstrate that green roofs are ineffective in areas with heavy rainfall.
C. To suggest that conventional drainage networks should be replaced entirely.

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5. The expression "environmental network" in the final paragraph implies that green roofs:

A. should function independently of other environmental initiatives.
B. can become more beneficial when integrated with wider urban sustainability measures.
C. are primarily intended to connect buildings through shared natural spaces.

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6. Which factor would most likely prevent an older building from adopting a green roof?

A. The absence of sufficient sunlight during the winter months.
B. The inability of rooftop vegetation to survive in densely populated areas.
C. Insufficient structural capacity to support the additional weight.

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7. Which statement best reflects the writer's treatment of the limitations of green roofs?

A. The writer acknowledges practical constraints without dismissing their environmental value.
B. The writer presents installation costs as more significant than any environmental benefits.
C. The writer suggests that technological improvements have already eliminated most practical difficulties.

8. Which title best captures the broader argument of the passage?

A. Why Traditional Roofs Are Becoming Obsolete
B. Turning Existing Urban Spaces into Environmental Assets
C. The Hidden Financial Benefits of Modern Architecture

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MODEL 4

Reading – Can Buildings Become Part of Nature?

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Architecture That Gives Something Back

For much of modern history, buildings have been designed primarily to protect their occupants from the natural environment. Walls separate indoor spaces from outdoor conditions, roofs provide shelter from rainfall, and heating and cooling systems maintain comfortable temperatures regardless of the weather. Although this approach has made urban life increasingly convenient, it has also contributed to a growing separation between human settlements and natural ecosystems.

A different architectural philosophy is now gaining attention. Rather than treating nature as something that must remain outside buildings, environmentally conscious designers are exploring ways to incorporate living systems into urban structures. Green roofs are among the most visible examples of this approach. By introducing vegetation into otherwise unused rooftop areas, architects can create spaces that support ecological processes while serving practical purposes.

One particularly significant possibility is the creation of habitats for urban wildlife. In cities where natural habitats have been reduced or fragmented, carefully selected rooftop vegetation may provide food and shelter for certain insects and bird species. These spaces cannot fully replace natural ecosystems, but they may function as small ecological stepping stones, helping some organisms survive in heavily developed environments.

The selection of vegetation, however, is far from a purely aesthetic decision. Different plants have different requirements concerning soil depth, water availability, sunlight, and temperature. A system designed without considering these factors may require excessive irrigation or frequent replacement of plants. Ironically, an initiative intended to improve environmental conditions could become resource-intensive if it is poorly planned.

There is also a question of accessibility. Some green roofs are designed primarily for ecological purposes, while others provide recreational areas where residents can spend time outdoors. These uses are not necessarily interchangeable. A roof intended to encourage wildlife may require restrictions on human activity, whereas a recreational roof may involve pathways, seating, and additional maintenance. Effective design therefore requires clear priorities rather than assuming that every green roof can perform every function equally well.

Despite these complexities, the broader significance of green architecture lies in its ability to challenge conventional assumptions about the relationship between buildings and nature. Instead of viewing environmental protection and urban development as competing objectives, it suggests suggests that they can sometimes reinforce one another. The objective is not to transform every rooftop into a garden, but to design urban spaces that acknowledge their ecological responsibilities.

In the long term, successful sustainable architecture may be judged not simply by how efficiently buildings serve human needs, but by whether they can coexist with the natural systems on which urban life ultimately depends.

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1. What underlying assumption about traditional architecture is challenged in the first paragraph?

A. Buildings must isolate human activities from natural environmental processes.
B. Urban residents generally prefer natural surroundings to modern facilities.
C. Modern construction techniques cannot provide comfortable indoor environments.

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2. Why does the writer describe rooftop habitats as “ecological stepping stones”?

A. They allow wildlife to reproduce in conditions identical to natural forests.
B. They may provide limited resources and support movement or survival in fragmented urban habitats.
C. They enable cities to replace damaged natural ecosystems with artificial alternatives.

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3. What does the discussion of plant selection reveal about sustainable design?

A. A visually attractive design is usually sufficient to ensure environmental effectiveness.
B. Native plants always require less maintenance regardless of local conditions.
C. Environmental intentions must be supported by decisions suited to actual ecological conditions.

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4. Which situation best illustrates the irony mentioned in paragraph 4?

A. A green roof consumes excessive water because unsuitable plants were selected.
B. A recreational rooftop attracts more visitors than the building originally expected.
C. A rooftop garden provides shelter for wildlife despite requiring regular maintenance.

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5. Why does the writer distinguish between ecological and recreational green roofs?

A. To demonstrate that recreational spaces generally have fewer environmental benefits.
B. To highlight that different objectives may require different design decisions and compromises.
C. To argue that public access should always take priority over wildlife protection.

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6. What can be inferred about the writer's attitude towards green roofs?

A. Supportive but realistic, recognising that their effectiveness depends on thoughtful implementation.
B. Cautious and largely dismissive, because their environmental benefits are difficult to measure.
C. Strongly enthusiastic, assuming that rooftop vegetation can resolve several urban problems independently.

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7. Which statement best expresses the relationship between urban development and environmental protection in the passage?

A. Environmental protection requires cities to limit the construction of modern buildings.
B. Urban development and ecological considerations can sometimes be incorporated into the same design.
C. Natural ecosystems should be prioritised even when they conflict with all human requirements.

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8. Which conclusion would the writer most likely support?

A. The success of sustainable architecture should be assessed through its relationship with both people and natural systems.
B. Every newly constructed building should include recreational rooftop gardens.
C. The primary purpose of green architecture should be to increase the commercial value of urban properties.

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Complete Answer Key

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

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