

المادة : اللغة الإنكليزية الشهادة : الثانوية العامة الفرع : الاجتماع والاقتصاد نموذج : رقم ٢٠١٩/١ المدة : ساعتان ونصف	الهيئة الأكاديمية المشتركة قسم: اللغة الإنكليزية وآدابها	 المركز التربوي للبحوث والإنماء
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Part One: Reading Comprehension

(Score:24/40)

Read the selection below about urbanization and population growth and then answer the questions that follow.

Urban Population

1 Towns and cities in the world's developing countries are growing on an unprecedented scale. Ten years ago, an estimated 40% percent of the developing world's population (2 billion) lived in urban areas. Since then, their numbers have expanded twice as fast as total population growth to more than 2.5 billion. That is the equivalent to the emergence of five new cities the size of Beijing every twelve months. By 2025, more than half the developing world's population (3.5 billion) will be urban.

2 Urbanization in Europe and North America took centuries, and it is urged by industrialization and steady increase in per capita income while in the developing world, it will occur in the space of two or three generations. In many developing countries, urban growth is driven not by economic opportunity but by high birth rates and a mass **influx** of rural people seeking to escape hunger, poverty and insecurity.

3 Most of the world's fastest growing cities are found in low-income countries of Asia and Africa with young populations. Over the next ten years, the current number of urban **dwellers** in Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to grow by almost 45%, from 320 million to 460 million.

4 Urbanization in low-income countries is accompanied by high levels of poverty, unemployment and food insecurity. Worldwide, an estimated one billion people live in crowded slums without **access** to basic health, water and **sanitation** services. Around 30% of the developing world's urban population are unemployed or "working poor" with incomes below poverty lines.

5 Those urban poor spend most of their income just to feed themselves. Yet, their children suffer from levels of malnutrition that are often as high as those found in rural areas. Millions of poor **slum** dwellers live in deprived and overcrowded areas in the city with no enough food.

6 The growth of urban slums in the cities outpaces urban growth by a wide margin. It is expected that the proportion of the urban population living in poverty could reach higher percentages later. For example, within a few years, 85% of poor people in Latin America and almost half of those in Africa and Asia will be concentrated in cities.

7 This prospect has been described as "the new population bomb" and a nightmare for the government as cities will be degraded and impoverished with large vulnerable populations that are socially excluded, young and unemployed.

8 However, a brighter future for the world's developing cities is both imperative and possible. Historically, cities have been places not of misery and despair but of opportunity for better economy,

employment and improved living standards; especially for rural people seeking a better life. They have been as engines of national economic development.

9 Designing the conditions to realize the potential of growing cities across the developing world is crucial now and will be more so in the decades ahead. The challenge is to steer urbanization from its current weak path towards sustainable green cities that offer their inhabitants choice, opportunity and hope.

10 The concept of "green cities" - designed for self-reliance and social, economic and environmental sustainability - is usually linked with urban planning in more developed countries. It suggests high-tech environment friendly planning of buildings, bicycle greenways, and zero-waste.

11 However, it has a special application and different social and economic aspects in low-income developing countries. There, the core principles of green cities can guide urban development that ensures food security, decent income, a clean environment and good administration for all citizens.

12 A starting point for growing greener cities is to recognize and integrate into urban policy and planning many of the innovative solutions that the urban poor themselves have developed to strengthen their communities and improve their lives. In that way, urbanization can be sustained since it builds upon and improves the lifestyles that the population has grown accustomed to.

Questions:

A- Answer each of the following questions in 1- 4 sentences using your own words.

- 1- What issue does the writer introduce in paragraph 1? **(Score: 01)**
- 2- Based on paragraph 2, what factors make urban growth in Europe and North America different from that in developing countries? **(Score: 01.5)**
- 3- What threat does the writer refer to in paragraph 6? **(Score: 01)**
- 4- What recommendation concerning growing green cities does the writer give for sustaining urbanization? **(Score: 01)**
- 5- Based on the indicated paragraphs, what does each of the following underlined words refer to? **(Score: 02)**
 - a- those (Paragraph 5)
 - b- They (Paragraph 8)
 - c- it (Paragraph 11)
 - d- There (Paragraph 11)

B-

- 1- What type of introduction does the writer use in paragraph 1? What purpose does it serve? **(Score: 01.5)**
- 2- What figure of speech does the writer use in paragraph 8? Explain its function. **(Score: 01.5)**
- 3- What is the thematic relationship between paragraphs 10 and 11? Explain. **(Score: 01.5)**
- 4- What is the writer's tone in paragraphs 7 and 8? Justify your answer. **(Score: 01.5)**

C- Write a one-sentence summary of paragraph 5. (Score: 03)

D- The reading selection has twelve paragraphs (1 →12). Each of the following extracts (A and B) is the correct part that completes ONE paragraph in the selection. Read extracts A and B carefully and then choose from paragraphs (1→12) the one that correctly fits with each extract. (Score: 03)

Extract A: *To survive, those slum dwellers have resorted to growing their own food on every piece of available land: in backyards, along rivers, roads and railways, and under power lines.*

Extract B: *Compared to Africa, by 2025, the urban population of least-developed countries in Asia will have grown from 90 million to a projected 150 million, and Dhaka is expected to be the world's fifth largest city, with 21 million inhabitants.*

E- The table below shows the growth of poor population in Asian and African rural areas from 2012 till 2015. Read the table carefully and then answer the following question. (Score: 03)

Poor Population Growth in Asian and African Rural Areas

Year	2012	2015
Region		
Sub-Saharan Africa	44%	48%
Middle East and North Africa	20%	22%
South Asia	36%	38%

What do the percentages indicate about the growth of poor rural population in Asia and Africa? Explain with evidence from the table.

F- Use contextual clues to figure out the meaning of the words in the box below. Then fill in each blank with the correct word to complete the following sentences. (Score: 02.5)

influx (Paragraph 2)	dwellers (Paragraph 3)
access (Paragraph 4)	sanitation (Paragraph 4) slum (Paragraph 5)

- 1- The manager of the building offered all the _____ a month of rent-free living in exchange of a new contract signing.
- 2- The _____ of migrants who escaped from war in their countries has caused a higher rate of unemployment in the host country.
- 3- The students won't be able to use the computers for research because there is no _____ to the internet at the school library.
- 4- The mayor said that with no efforts to improve the economic, social and health conditions of the poor area in our country, this area will soon become a/ an _____.

Part Two: Writing

(Score:16 /40)

Choose ONE of the following prompts.

Prompt(A): Read the following statement from an article about overpopulation challenges.

The growing advances in technology have resulted in an increased lifespan and a high growth of population. Overpopulation is an undesirable condition with quite severe effects because the number of existing human population exceeds the capacity of resources on earth and the ability to sustain life.

Write an essay in which you explain the above statement. As you develop your essay, refer to the social and economic challenges of over population in any society and how governments can deal with this problem at the economic and educational levels.

In your essay, provide a thesis statement in the introduction, a topic sentence in each body paragraph and support the main idea with relevant, specific and adequate details. Give examples drawn from your reading, experience or observation. Your essay should be between 250-300 words with an appropriate title. Revise and proofread your essay.

Prompt (B): Read the following viewpoint from a debate on overpopulation as a global crisis.

There is some exaggeration in believing that overpopulation is a global crisis because natural resources on earth will never end even if the world gets too populated.

Write an argumentative essay in which you argue *for* or *against* the above statement. As you develop your essay, support your position by drawing on logical reasoning and experience. In your supporting paragraphs provide relevant, specific, and adequate evidence and examples from your reading, experience or observation. Your essay should be between 250-300 words with an appropriate title. Revise and proofread your essay.

Your essay will be evaluated based on content and organization of ideas (Score: 07), language and style (Score:07), tidiness and handwriting (Score: 02).

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أسس التصحيح:

A-

- 1- The writer introduces the issue of fast population growth in developing countries.
- 2- Urbanization in Europe and North America is driven economically by industrialization and constant increase in per capita income. However, urbanization in developing countries is prompted demographically by high birth rate and mass influx from rural areas caused by poverty, hunger and insecurity.
- 3- The writer refers to the threat of cities turning into poor areas with higher percentages of urban population living in poverty.
- 4- The writer suggests that urban policy and planning should include the innovative ways that the poor living in urban areas have adopted to improve their lives.
- 5- a) “those” in paragraph 5 refers to levels of malnutrition.
a) “They” in paragraph 8 refers to cities.
b) “it” in paragraph 11 refers to the concept of "green cities".
c) “There” in paragraph 11 refers to low-income developing countries.

B-

- 1- The writer uses startling statistics that show the high rate of population growth in the world's developing countries. It serves to orient the readers to the issue of the fast growth of population.
- 2- The writer uses the simile “as engines” to compare cities to engines. This simile aims to show that cities continuously produce opportunities for social progress and economic growth.
- 3- The thematic relationship between paragraphs 10 and 11 is a contrast relationship. In paragraph 10, the writer states that the concept of green cities in developed countries is designed for self-reliance and social, economic and environmental sustainability. Then, in paragraph 11, the writer uses “however” to note that the concept of green cities in low-income developing countries has a special application and significantly different social and economic aspects.
- 4- In paragraph 7, the writer’s tone is pessimistic. The writer describes the situation in the cities using words such as “the new population bomb”, “a nightmare”, “degraded” and “impoverished” and refers to the population as “vulnerable” and “socially excluded”. However, in paragraph 8, the tone becomes hopeful and optimistic. The writer refers to the “brighter future” that is “possible” for the developing cities and describes cities as a place for “better” economy or life and “improved” living standards.

C- Poor slum dwellers live in deprived areas in the city, and their children suffer from malnutrition although they spend most of their income on food.

D- Extract A is the correct part that completes paragraph 5.

Extract B is the correct part that completes paragraph 3.

E- The percentages indicate that there was an increase in the growth of poor rural populations in the three regions between 2012-2015. The population grew from 44% to 48% in Sub-Saharan Africa, from 20% to 22% in the Middle East and North Africa and from 36% to 38% in South Asia. The percentages also indicate that the increase was the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa by 4% which is double the increase in the Middle East & North Africa and South Asia that was 2%.

F-

1- dwellers

2-influx

3-access

4- slum