


<p>المادة : لغة إنكليزية الشهادة : الثانوية العامة الفرع : الاجتماع والاقتصاد نموذج : رقم (٧) المدة : ساعتان ونصف</p>	<p>الهيئة الأكاديمية المشتركة قسم: اللغة الإنكليزية وآدابها</p>	 <p>المركز العربي للبحوث والدراسات</p>
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نموذج مسابقة (يراعي تعليق الدروس والتوصيف المعدل للعام الدراسي ٢٠١٦-٢٠١٧ وحتى صدور المناهج المطورة)

## Part One: Reading Comprehension

(Score: 24/40)

Read the selection below about the impact of natural disasters and the issue of children protection responses to save their lives and then answer the questions that follow.

### Vulnerability in Natural Disasters

1 Natural disasters refer to events or forces of nature which have a catastrophic effect on human populations and habitats, including geographical, infrastructural and material damage, physical and psycho-social trauma, displacement, insecurity and death. Natural disasters typically include earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, floods and tornadoes. However, health pandemics, such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and influenza virus strains, may also be considered natural disasters.

2 Climate-related catastrophes are caused by extreme weather events that may exacerbate natural disasters, such as tropical storms and windstorms. These may include extreme heat waves and lack of precipitation that can lead to drought, wild fires and famine. Also, extremely high levels of precipitation can cause flooding and mudslides. Climate change may lead to conditions in which health pandemics are more rapidly transmitted. Every year, an estimated 231 million people worldwide are affected by natural disasters and climate-related catastrophes.

3 Natural disasters rarely occur in isolation; therefore, affected populations may have to deal with physical damage, political crises, disease epidemics, weakened landscapes and territories, and emerging or enduring conflicts. Some countries are often faced with an exponential increase in risk because of pre-existing positions of vulnerability.

4 Extreme global weather conditions have a disproportionately negative impact on the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. It is known that the most vulnerable population face different levels of risk and have different capacities to recover. A huge proportion of those at risk are children, many of whom are living in low-income countries.

5 Responses to natural disasters are limited to meeting the immediate physical survival needs of children, such as actions of providing clean water, food, shelter, clothing and primary health care. While these are essential for minimizing loss of life and suffering, particularly in the first forty-eight hours after a disaster, humanitarian assistance does not necessarily constitute or integrate child protection. Humanitarian assistance providers in a natural disaster lack the knowledge or resources to ensure the long-term protection needs of children, such as protection from harm, abuse and all forms of exploitation, as well as ensuring safe places for children to rest, play, receive education and participate in decisions related to their daily and future lives.

6 Programmatic approaches differ among countries so that organizations and field practitioners are left to improvise responses. Programs, policies and guidelines for child protection are complex; and despite explicit references to child protection in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, their implementation has been the slowest in humanitarian crises. The vast majority of

child protection responses remain reactive, disorganized and severely underfunded. Consequently, there is a critical need for careful management of children’s vulnerability.

7 One of the fundamental stumbling blocks to ensuring child protection is the serious shortage of funding for child protection emergency response work. Child protection services are “consistently underfunded”, and levels of funding are “significantly lower than for other humanitarian sectors.” United Nations humanitarian agencies and NGOs are, therefore, severely limited in their capacity to provide vital child protection responses.

8 However, the issue of child protection in natural disasters provides a unique opportunity to draw attention to the fact that it is possible to fill in the multitude of gaps that exist in programmatic funding and planning to put forward recommendations for all relevant stakeholders to address these gaps on a continuing basis for better future practices.

**Questions:**

**A-** Answer each of the following questions in 1- 3 sentences using your own words.

- 1- Based on paragraph 4, who is considered the most affected by the extreme global weather conditions? **(Score: 02)**
- 2- According to paragraph 5, why are the protection needs of children not provided for a long period of time? **(Score: 02)**
- 3- In paragraph 3, what does the writer mean by “*Natural disasters rarely occur in isolation*”? **(Score: 02)**
- 4- Based on paragraph 6, how would you best describe the writer’s attitude towards child protection measures? Justify your answer. **(Score: 02)**

**B-** Refer to the selection and then complete the table below with the correct cause or effect. **(Score: 02)**

Causes	Effects
1-	1- Rapid spread of health pandemics
2- Extreme weather events	2-
3- Heat waves and lack of precipitation	3-
4-	4- Flooding and mudslides

**C-**

- 1- What type of introduction does the writer use in paragraph 1? What purpose does it serve? **(Score: 02)**
- 2- What is the thematic relationship between paragraphs 7 and 8? Explain. **(Score: 01.5)**
- 3- What is the pattern of organization of paragraph 2? Explain. **(Score: 01.5)**

**D-** The reading selection has eight paragraphs (1→8). 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→8) the one that correctly fits with each extract. **(Score: 02)**

**Extract (A):** *Climate-related hazards are increasing according to UNICEF's 2100 Humanitarian Action Report; accounting for seventy percent of all disasters today compared to fifty percent two decades ago. Such climate-related crises are projected to affect hundreds of millions every year starting 2015.*

**Extract (B):** *SAVE THE CHILDREN organization estimates that over the next ten years, up to 175 million children are likely to be affected by natural disasters each year. Multiple interacting political and socio-economic factors increase children's vulnerability to sale and exploitation, and humanitarian crises and natural disasters further increase this vulnerability.*

**E-** Based on the indicated paragraphs, what does each of the following underlined words refer to?

**(Score: 03)**

- 1- These (Paragraph 2)
- 2- these (Paragraph 5)
- 3- it (Paragraph 8)

**F-** Using contextual clues, find words in the indicated paragraphs that most nearly have the following meanings. **(Score: 04)**

- 1- diseases that spread quickly (Paragraph 1)
- 2- to make worse (Paragraph 2)
- 3- very fast, rapid (Paragraph 3)
- 4- clear and obvious (Paragraph 6)

## **Part Two: Writing**

**(Score: 16/40)**

**Choose ONE of the following prompts:**

**Prompt (A):** Read the following statement from an article about the impact of natural disasters.

*Natural disasters are characterized as naturally occurring events whose consequences surpass the capacity of human beings to contain. They result in tragic impacts on social, environmental and economic sustainability. They cause high levels of material damage, loss of life and decrease in economic activities.*

Write an essay in which you explain the above statement. As you develop your essay, refer to the severe impact of natural disasters on human beings, environment and economy.

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 statement from an article about post-disaster management and rescue operations.

*Procedures for protecting people in humanitarian crises are either slow or ineffective most of the time, and civilians remain the primary victims. Using the force of law is the most*

*effective tool to regulate human behavior and save people's lives in such emergency situations.*

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 legible handwriting (Score: 02).**

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أسس التصحيح (تراعي تعليق الدروس والتوصيف المعدل للعام الدراسي ٢٠١٦-٢٠١٧ وحتى صدور المناهج المطورة)

**A-**

- 1- The most affected by the extreme global weather conditions are mainly children who live in low-income countries.
- 2- The protection needs of children are not provided for long periods of time because humanitarian assistance providers in a natural disaster lack the knowledge or resources to ensure such protection needs.
- 3- The writer means that the occurrence of natural disasters leads to other problems such as physical, political and health problems that affected people will have to deal with.
- 4- The writer's attitude is critical by referring to improvised responses and programs that are complex and slow in implementation. The writer also describes child protection responses as reactive, disorganized and severely underfunded.

**B-**

Causes	Effects
1- Climate change	1- Rapid spread of health pandemics
2- Extreme weather events	2- Climate-related catastrophes
3- Heat waves and lack of precipitation	3- Drought, wild fires and famine
4- High levels of precipitation	4- Flooding and mudslides

**C-**

- 1- The writer uses background information by defining natural disasters and giving facts. The purpose is to orient the reader into the topic.
- 2- It is a thematic relationship of contrast. In paragraph 7, the writer explains that the opportunity to provide helpful child protection responses is limited by the problem of funding shortage. Then in paragraph 8, the writer uses "However" to explain that the issue of child protection is a good opportunity to think of how to fill in the existing gaps in funding and planning for better practices in the future.
- 3- The pattern of organization is cause-effect. The writer refers to the effects of the extreme weather events and then explains the conditions caused by climate change.

- D-** Extract A is the correct part that completes paragraph 2.  
Extract B is the correct part that completes paragraph 4.

**E-**

- 1- "These" in paragraph 2 refers to extreme weather events.
- 2- "these" in paragraph 5 refers to actions.
- 3- "it" in paragraph 8 refers to filling in the multitude of gaps .

**F-**

- 1- diseases that spread quickly → pandemics
- 2- to make worse → exacerbate
- 3- very fast, rapid → exponential
- 4- clear and obvious → explicit