


<p>المادة : لغة إنكليزية الشهادة : الثانوية العامة الفرع : الاجتماع والاقتصاد نموذج : رقم (9) المدة : ساعتان ونصف</p>	<p>الهيئة الأكاديمية المشتركة قسم: اللغة الإنكليزية وآدابها</p>	 <p>المركز التربوي للبحوث والآراء</p>
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نموذج مسابقة (يراعي تعليق الدروس والتوصيف المعدل للعام الدراسي 2016-2017 وحتى صدور المناهج المطورة)

Part One: Reading Comprehension

(Score: 24/40)

Read the selection below about the conditions and availability of land and water resources and then answer the questions that follow.

Land and Water

1 There is significant geographic variation in the availability of land considered suitable for agriculture. The problem of population growth places much pressure on available resources of water and land. Currently cultivated land -or land prepared for growing plants and crops- is mostly of good quality due to the use of well-adapted production systems. The highest regional proportion of prime or good quality land currently cultivated is found in Central America and the Caribbean, forty-two percent, followed by Western and Central Europe, thirty-eight percent, and Northern America, thirty-seven percent.

2 For high income countries as a whole, the share of good quality prime land in currently cultivated land is just thirty percent. In low income countries, soils are often poor and only twenty-eight percent of total cultivated land is classified as prime land.

3 The world's cultivated area has grown by twelve percent over the last fifty years. The global area irrigated with water pipes has doubled over the same period, accounting for most of the increase in cultivated land. Also, agricultural production has grown between two and three times, thanks to significant increase in the production of major crops.

4 However, global achievements in production in some regions have been associated with decrease in land and water resources and the deterioration of ecosystem goods and services. These include carbon storage, soil health, water storage and supply, biodiversity and social and cultural services. Agriculture already uses eleven percent of the world's land surface for crop production. It also makes use of seventy percent of all water withdrawn from streams and lakes. Agricultural policies have primarily benefitted farmers with productive land and access to water, bypassing the majority of small-scale producers who are still locked in a poverty trap of high vulnerability, ruined land and climatic uncertainty.

5 The plans of land and water institutions have not kept **pace** with the increasing degree of interdependence and competition over land and water resources. Much more adaptable and collaborative institutions and policies are needed to respond effectively to natural resources **scarcity** and market opportunities.

6 Toward 2050, rising population and incomes are expected to call for seventy percent more food production globally, and up to one-hundred percent more in developing countries, relative to 2009 levels. Yet, the distribution of land and water resources does not favor those countries that need to

produce more in the future: the availability of cultivated land in low-income countries is less than half that of high-income countries, and the **suitability** of cultivated land for cropping is generally lower. Some countries with rapidly growing demand for food are also those that face high levels of land or water scarcity.

7 The prevailing manner of agricultural production needs to be critically reviewed. A series of land and water systems now face the **menace** of the breakdown of their productive capacity under a combination of excessive demographic pressure and unsustainable agricultural practices. The limited **availability** of land and water within these systems may be further exacerbated in places by external threats, including climate change, competition with other sectors and socio-economic changes. They require priority attention for corrective actions simply because there are no substitutes.

8 The potential conditions exist to expand production efficiently in order to address food security and poverty while limiting negative impacts on other ecosystem values. There is a chance for governments and the private sector, including farmers, to take more actions for improving management practices to ensure sustainable land and water resources. Actions include technical options to promote sustainable resources and reduce production risks. Land and water management practices will require a global political determination to financially support and encourage wise agricultural policies. Only by these changes can the world feed its citizens through a sustainable agriculture that produces within environmental limits.

Questions:

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

- 1- Based on paragraph 4, how were farmers affected by agricultural policies? **(Score: 02)**
- 2- What is the main idea of paragraph 3? **(Score: 02)**
- 3- According to paragraph 7, why do land and water systems now face production breakdown? **(Score: 02)**
- 4- Based on paragraph 2, what conclusion can be drawn about the availability of prime land in different countries? **(Score: 02)**

B- Copy the table below and then write the number of the paragraph that corresponds to each of the following headings. **(Score: 02)**

Heading	Number of Paragraph
Policies and Institutions	
Enabling Conditions	
Future Perspective	
Systems at Risk	

- C- Based on the indicated paragraphs, what does each of the following underlined pronouns refer to? **(Score: 02)**
- 1- They (paragraph 7)
 - 2- those (paragraph 6)

D-

- 1- What is the thematic relationship between paragraphs 3 and 4? Explain. **(Score: 02)**
- 2- How would you best describe the writer’s tone in paragraph 7? Justify your answer. **(Score: 02)**
- 3- The following is a poor version of a one-sentence summary of paragraph 5. Rewrite it correctly. **(Score: 02)**

Poor version: *The plans of land and water institutions need to deal with the problem of natural resources because of competition.*

- E- 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): *Demand for agricultural production, specially higher value production, is rising strongly in low-income countries in Africa, as the continent urbanizes and as economic growth accelerates in some countries.*

Extract (B): *Yet, the world’s net prime areas that have grown over the last fifty years were mostly at the expense of forests and grassland habitats. At the same time, the global irrigated area that has doubled made the distribution of these land and water assets unequal among countries.*

- F- Use contextual clues to figure out the meaning of each word in the box below. Then fill in the blanks with the correct words to complete the following sentences. **(Score: 04)**

pace (Paragraph 5)	scarcity (Paragraph 5)	suitability (Paragraph 6)
	menace (Paragraph 7)	availability (Paragraph 7)

- 1- There is a broad international agreement that terrorist acts are a ----- to economic activities and tourism in our country.
- 2- The number of exotic flowers planted in this soil is rapidly declining due to a problem in the quality of the soil and in its ----- for such kind of flowers.
- 3- The ----- of economic growth in our country was quite rapid in the late 1980s. The increase in economic activities was very high during that period.
- 4- Diseases are killing people daily due to the ----- of medicine in the region.

Part Two: Writing:

(Score: 16/40)

Choose ONE of the following prompts:

Prompt (A): Read the following statement from a research paper on the problem of water scarcity.

In recent years, the UN and other international organizations have pointed out the shortage of water for human usage as a major problem for this century. The crisis is a widespread phenomenon specially in the under-developed countries, where life can be seriously threatened due to the lack of this precious resource.

Write an essay in which you explain the above statement. As you develop your essay, refer to the impact of shortage of water on the environment, industry and human health.


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 the use of water and land.

Experience shows that improving practices in using land and water can enhance food security and reduce poverty. These practices can restore the productivity of degraded agricultural land. But achieving gains from such practices will only happen if farmers and private sectors work with local communities even without any governmental support.

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 2016-2017 وحتى صدور المناهج المطورة)

A-

- 1- Agricultural policies supported farmers whose land is productive and have access to water while vulnerable small-scale producers remained under the threat of land degradation and climatic changes.
- 2- There has been some increase in the growth of cultivated area and agricultural production.
- 3- Land and water systems now face production breakdown because the productive capacity of these systems might not be able to meet the demands of the demographic increase with unsustainable agricultural practices.
- 4- Both high and low income countries are suffering from limited availability of prime land.

B-

Heading	Number of Paragraph
Policies and Institutions	5
Enabling Conditions	8
Future Perspectives	6
Systems at Risk	7

C-

- 1- "They" in paragraph 7 refers to land and water systems.
- 2- "those" in paragraph 6 refers to countries.

D-

- 1- It is a thematic relationship of contrast. In paragraph 3, the writer explains the growth in production over the last fifty years. In paragraph 4, the writer uses the word "however" to explain how the achievements in production negatively affected land and water resources and other services.
- 2- The writer's tone in paragraph 7 is worried, alarmed and warning by using words such as "menace", "break down", "limited availability", "further exacerbated", "threats", and "no substitutes".
- 3- Because of the competition over resources, collaborative policies and institutions are needed to deal with resources scarcity and market demands.

E- Extract A is the correct part that completes paragraph 2.
Extract B is the correct part that completes paragraph 3.

F-

- 1- menace
- 2- suitability
- 3- pace
- 4- scarcity