

الاسم:  
الرقم:

مسابقة في مادة اللغة الإنكليزية  
المدّة: ساعتان ونصف

### Part One: Reading Comprehension

(Score: 11/20)

Read the following selection in which the writer reports the challenges expected in the climate summit of 2015 in Paris. When you are through with the reading, answer the questions that follow.

#### Africa Sounds the Alarm over Crucial Climate Summit

1 The world's least-developed countries have accused richer nations of failing to provide financial support for a strong new global climate treaty. With little negotiating time left ahead of the UN climate summit in Paris later this year, diplomats from nearly 200 countries meeting in Bonn, Germany, have reportedly made little progress, raising the possibility of a last-minute diplomatic fiasco, as happened in Copenhagen in 2009.

2 The mistrust between countries that built up in Copenhagen now threatens the Paris talks, said Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu of the Democratic Republic of Congo, who is chairman of the 48-strong least-developed countries group. "The UN process is flawed by a complete lack of trust and confidence between rich and poor countries," he said. "We need time. Because of this lack of trust, we have no other way of proceeding. We have to go ahead with baby steps. We are not making much progress, but we are going in the right direction. There are so many issues. It's a process that exhausts the strength of the negotiations."

3 "Every year there is a watering down of the commitments. It feels every year that we are losing out. Twenty countries contribute 80% of emissions, the rest 20%. Yet we in Africa are being asked to cut emissions. OK, we say, but help us. Give us finance and technology."

4 "Concern is growing that rich countries, which have together pledged to mobilize \$100bn a year to help countries adapt to climate change, are so far unwilling to discuss how the money will be raised," said Martin Khor, director of the South Centre, one of the leading intergovernmental researchers of developing countries. "The developing countries are disappointed that there seems to be little hope that the \$100bn will materialize. They have no idea what will be available, so they cannot plan ahead. If countries really wanted a strong deal, **they** would be talking about finance by now," added Khor.

5 Amjad Abdulla of the Maldives, chief negotiator for the 39-member Alliance of Small Island States – countries highly vulnerable to sea-level rises and extreme weather events – said, "We have an enormous task. We need to speed up the work. The ambition for a good deal has not gone. Our target is still to negotiate to hold temperatures to a 1.5 °C rise. But achieving **it** is going to be difficult and may require dramatic efforts by humanity."

6 Jan Kowalzig, climate change policy officer with Oxfam, said, "The French government, which will chair the Paris meeting, is becoming extremely nervous. It has to show success. Everyone recognizes the talks are going too slowly, but the US completely refuses to put anything on the table about finance. The developed countries are not ready to talk about **it**. Informally, they recognize they need to make concessions, but the big danger is that the \$100bn becomes a clever accountancy plan. The developing countries would see through that. A few powerful countries would be happy with a weak deal. The US, China, Japan and India are not very interested in a strong deal because they would be bound by it."

7 With only around 10 days' worth of negotiations remaining after the Bonn talks close next week, no discussion has started on three vital issues: whether rich countries should compensate poor ones for the loss and damage done by extreme weather events worsened by climate change; how deep the overall emission cuts should be; and how countries should fairly share the burden of cuts.

8 So far, 36 countries, including the world's biggest emitters, China and the US, have pledged to limit emissions of greenhouse gases, but, given the scale of current commitments, the world is on a path to a 3-4 °C temperature rise. However, more than 150 smaller countries have yet to submit their carbon pledges.

9 Kofi Annan, UN secretary general from 1997 to 2006, urged all countries to "seize the climate moment". He added, "Climate change is the greatest challenge facing humanity today. The effects are being felt all over the

planet, but not equally. In Africa, millions already feel the consequences of global warming. Yet millions more have never reaped the benefits that citizens in countries with high-carbon economies have long taken for granted.”

**10** “Climate justice demands that the world seizes the climate moment. The window of opportunity for avoiding a climate catastrophe is open, but it is closing – and closing fast,” Annan said at the launch of the latest Africa Progress Panel report.

**11** “The Paris climate conference is the biggest opportunity in a generation to create momentum for a safer and more prosperous world. It can be used to build trust in developing countries by supporting a roadmap to \$100bn of climate finance and support goals for a global goal to reduce overall carbon emissions to zero by 2050,” said the heads of Christian Aid, World Wide Fund, and others.

*The Guardian*  
June 6, 2015

### Questions

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

1. What were the two challenges of Copenhagen Summit in 2009? **(Score: 01pt)**
2. Identify two main concerns Mpanu-Mpanu highlights. **(Score: 01pt)**
3. Explain why poor countries are doubtful about rich countries’ role in Paris Summit. **(Score: 01pt)**
4. In reference to Annan’s opinion, deduce two steps required to achieve climate justice. **(Score: 01pt)**

- B.**
1. What is the thematic relation between Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 11? Justify your answer. **(Score: 01pt)**
  2. Determine the tone of Jan Kowalzig in Paragraph 6. Justify your answer. **(Score: 01pt)**
  3. Identify two types of audience, other than the general reader, who might be interested in reading the selection above, and then state what interest each type has. **(Score: 01pt)**
  4. State four types of evidence (with examples) that reveal the writer’s credibility in the selection above. **(Score: 01pt)**

- C.** Refer to Paragraphs 4 and 5 to compare and contrast the opinions of Martin Khor and Amjad Abdulla regarding climate change, filling the table below with phrases. Copy the table in your booklet. **(Score: 01pt)**

Similarity	Difference	
	<i>Martin Khor</i>	<i>Amjad Abdulla</i>

- D.** Refer to Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, and find words/phrases that almost have the following meanings. **(Score: 01pt)**

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>complete failure</i>         | 3. <i>progress in small scales</i>                         |
| 2. <i>to become less effective</i> | 4. <i>to promise to do or refrain from doing something</i> |

- E.** What does each of the pronouns, **bold-typed** in the selection, refer to? **(Score: 01pt)**

1. **us** (Paragraph 3)      2. **they** (Paragraph 4)      3. **it** (Paragraph 5)      4. **it** (Paragraph 6)

**Part Two: Writing** **(Score: 09/20)**

“..., if we neglect the protection of our environment, the damage in the future may be devastating.” In a well-organized essay of 250-300 words, **develop the above statement shedding light on local or global devastating effects (social, economic, environmental, health, etc.) of human carelessness towards the environment. Then provide possible recommendations for environmental protection.** Use logical reasons and examples to support your ideas. Make sure that, in your introduction, you put your reader in the general atmosphere of your topic and clearly provide a thesis statement, and that each of your body paragraphs starts with a topic sentence which you back up with relevant supporting details. Draft, revise, and proofread your essay. Your writing will be assessed for ideas, language and style, and tidiness. **(Score: 05 for ideas and organization, 03 for language and style, and 01 for tidiness and legible handwriting)**

### Africa Sounds the Alarm over Crucial Climate Summit

Part of the Q	Answer Key	Mark
I-A-1	The summit of Copenhagen witnessed a little progress in the negotiations, and there was mistrust between the countries sharing in the summit. <b>N.B: 0.5 for each challenge</b>	01
I-A-2	First, he is worried about the consequences of mistrust/absence of confidence between poor and rich countries. Second, the time of discussion and the progress in addressing the main issues are slow. Third, he is concerned about the lack of commitments of countries that release huge amounts of emissions. Fourth, poor African countries might face difficulty in reducing their emissions because they lack money and technology needed to do so. <b>N.B: two concerns are enough, 0.5 for each concern</b>	01
I-A-3	Finance is one of the key factors that help countries adapt to climate change. However, rich countries sharing in the summit are not showing any willingness to discuss the financial resources. In addition, they are not setting plans that might result in a strong deal by the end of the summit. <b>N.B: 0.5 for each</b>	01
I-A-4	First, a quick action is needed by all countries before it is too late to address the issue of climate change. Second, the effects of climate change should be equally recognized by all people because they are responsible for reducing the amounts of high-carbon emissions. <b>N.B: 0.5 for each step</b>	01
I-B-1	The thematic relation between Paragraphs 1 and 11 is that of problem-solution. In Paragraph 1, the writer mentions the conflict between poor and rich countries and clarifies that there is no progress in finding a solution for the climate change problem. Paragraph 11 suggests (through the quotation of the heads of Christian Aid, World Wide Fund, and others) that trust among countries can be achieved through setting a roadmap for using the finance required to address one main goal, which is curbing CO2 emissions. <b>N.B: 0.25 for identifying the relation, and 0.75 for justification</b>	01
I-B-2	Jan Kowalzig in Paragraph 6 is justifying/reflective and critical/concerned. He justifies/explains why the French government is very upset; it is because of the slow progress of negotiations at a time the government's aim is to succeed in this summit. In addition, he is critical towards the role of some countries such as US, China, and Japan that are not seriously sharing in the talks because they don't want to be bounded by any decision taken. <b>N.B: 0.25 for identifying the relation, and 0.75 for justification</b>	01
I-B-3	The first type might be NGOs (environmentalists) because the selection provides details on steps needed to limit the emissions of toxic gases and the challenges	01

	that inhibit such solutions. The second type might be leaders/governments of rich countries because the selection highlights their expected role in solving the issue of climate change and how they should support poor countries financially and technically to curb toxic emissions. <b>N.B: 0.25 for each identification and 0.25 for each justification</b> <b>Any other logical answer is acceptable.</b>									
<b>I-B-4</b>	First, he uses specific names such as China, Japan, India, and US (Paragraph 6). Second, he uses specific dates such as 2009 (Paragraph 1) and 1997-2006 (Paragraph 9). Third, he uses numbers and statistics such as 80% - 20% (Paragraph 3) and 100bn\$ (Paragraph 6). Fourth, he uses authoritative statements of Khor, Abdulla, and Kowalzig (Paragraphs 4, 5 and 6) about climate change and the issues resulting from not solving it. <b>N.B: 0.25 for each type with its example(s)</b>	<b>01</b>								
<b>I-C</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Similarity</b></th> <th colspan="2"><b>Difference</b></th> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Being concerned about the issue of climate change Or: Considering climate change a serious global problem that should come to an end/ solved as soon as possible</td> <th><i>Martin Khor</i></th> <th><i>Amjad Abdulla</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Revealing a sense of pessimism towards reaching a solution for climate change</td> <td>Revealing a sense of optimism that they might reach a global solution for climate change</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>N.B: 0.5 for the similarity and 0.5 for the difference</b></p>	<b>Similarity</b>	<b>Difference</b>		Being concerned about the issue of climate change Or: Considering climate change a serious global problem that should come to an end/ solved as soon as possible	<i>Martin Khor</i>	<i>Amjad Abdulla</i>	Revealing a sense of pessimism towards reaching a solution for climate change	Revealing a sense of optimism that they might reach a global solution for climate change	<b>01</b>
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<b>I-D-1</b>	fiasco	<b>0.25</b>								
<b>I-D-2</b>	flaw	<b>0.25</b>								
<b>I-D-3</b>	baby steps	<b>0.25</b>								
<b>I-D-4</b>	pledge	<b>0.25</b>								
<b>I-E-1</b>	“us” refers to African countries	<b>0.25</b>								
<b>I-E-2</b>	“they” refers to rich countries	<b>0.25</b>								
<b>I-E-3</b>	“it” refers to holding temperature to 1.5	<b>0.25</b>								
<b>E4</b>	“it” refers to finance	<b>0.25</b>								
<b>II-A</b>	Ideas and organization	<b>05</b>								
<b>II-B</b>	Language and style	<b>03</b>								
<b>II-C</b>	Tidiness and legible handwriting	<b>01</b>								