

[1] As the world is trying to combat climate change, forests are still facing enormous challenges. Forests cover about 30% of the world's land. Yet deforestation, the mass destruction of trees, continues. Forests are disappearing at an alarming rate. Since 1990, the world has lost 420 million hectares of forest, mainly in Africa and South America. About 17% of the Amazon rainforest has been destroyed over the past 50 years, and destruction has been on the rise. Amazon Conservation, an NGO, reports that forest destruction increased by 21% in 2020.



[2] Farming and animal grazing activities are responsible for more than half of all deforestation. Natural factors such as fires and floods account for the rest. In Malaysia and Indonesia, forests are cut down to produce palm oil, which can be found in products like shampoo and crisps. Logging provides the world with wood and paper products, but <u>it</u> also destroys countless trees each year. Loggers build roads to access remote forests, and this leads to further deforestation. Forests are also cut as a result of urbanization with more infrastructure installed and homes built.



[3] Deforestation affects the people and animals in areas where trees are cut. Some 250 million people living in forests depend on **them** for their income. 80% of Earth's animals live in forests, and many of them are threatened by deforestation. The destruction of forests increases the amount of gases, such as carbon dioxide, which human activities emit. As those gases enter the atmosphere, global warming increases. Tropical trees alone can mitigate the effects of climate change by 23% over the next decade.

[4] Actions are taken to protect forests. Activists are working to fight illegal activities in forests. National Geographic explorer Topher White, for example, has come up with a way to use recycled cell phones to monitor illegal logging. He transforms recycled cell phones into listening devices that can detect logging activity at a great distance. Another example is from Tanzania, where the residents of Kokota have planted more than 2 million trees over a decade to preserve the forest on their small island.

Adapted from: https://www.nationalgeographic.com

#### الامتحان الوطنى الموحد للبكالوريا 4°XNV \$4 | NEAO \$8 الصفحة: 1 على1 وزارة التربية الوصنية 4.C.U.01 | 80XCE .I.C80 الدورة العادية 2022 нинининининининин-**T**\* - غناصر الإجابة -NR 11 اللغة الانجليزية المادة مدة 3 المعامل 3 شعبة الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية: مسلك العلوم الإنسانية الإنجاز الشعبة والمسلك

#### KEY AND MARKING SCALE

Accept any appropriate answer not mentioned in this key.

I. COMPREHENSION

(15 POINTS)

Testees should not be penalised for spelling or grammar mistakes in the comprehension section.

A. TRUE / FALSE: (3 pts) (1 pt each: 0.5 pt for the right choice and 0.5 pt for the right justification.

Consider the justification only if the choice is correct. Quotes from the texts are acceptable.)

- 1. **F.** .... destruction has been on the rise / 17% of the Amazon forest has been destroyed over ...
- 2. **F.** 80% is the percentage of (earth's) animals living in the forest / ... many of them are affected
- 3. **T.** Residents have planted more than 2 million trees.

# B. WH QUESTIONS: (4 pts; 1 pt each)

- ... (mainly) Africa and South America.
- ... to produce palm oil.
- 3. Accept any two of these (0.5 pt each): they reduce gases/mitigate the effect of climate change/are habitats for animals
- ... to detect logging activity /... to monitor illegal logging.

### C. CHART FILLING: (2 pts; 1 pt each)

Figures	What they refer to	
30%	The percentage of land which forests cover on the planet.	
17%	The percentage of the Amazon forest that has been destroyed.	
250 million	The number of people who live in forests (and depend on them for their living).	

## D. SENTENCE COMPLETION: (2 pts; 1 pt each)

- 1.....reasons behind deforestation/causes of deforestation.
- 2. .... increase (in the atmosphere) as a result of deforestation / cause global warming/are the results of human activities.

E. WORD MEANING: (2 pts; 1 pt each) 2. mitigate 1. access F. WORD REFERENCE: (2 pts; 1 pt each) 1. logging 2. forests

II. LANGUAGE: **(15 POINTS)** 

A. GAP FILLING: (2 pts; 1 pt each) 1. resources 2. security 1. unemployed B. WORD FORMATION: (2 pts; 1 pt each) 2. promote

C. VERB FORM: (2 pts; 0.5 pt each) 1. to send 2.had spent/spent 3. will have developed 4. having

(2 pts; 1 pt each) **D. MISTAKE CORRECTION:** 1. had 2. whom

E. REWRITING SENTENCES: (3 pts; 1 pt each)

1. ... will be taken individually.

2. ... to call her/him as soon as possible.

3. ... would/could have gone to the beach (with us).

F. APPROPRIATE RESPONSE: (2 pts; 1 pt each)

2. **b** (Sorry to hear that) 1. **c** (No, not at all)

G. EXCHANGE COMPLETION: (2 pts; 1 pt each) Accept any appropriate answer.

(10 POINTS; task 1: 4 pts; task 2: 6 pts) III. WRITING

The following criteria should be respected while scoring the writing tasks.

Scoring criteria	Task 1	Task 2
Relevance of content to the task	2 pts	3 pts
Appropriateness and variety of vocabulary	1 pt	2 pts
Grammar and mechanics	1 pt	1 pt