

LANGUE VIVANTE 1: ANGLAIS

SÉRIES A1 et A2

Cette épreuve comporte quatre (4) pages numérotées 1/4, 2/4, 3/4 et 4/4.

Do all the activities of this examination paper on your answer sheet.

PART ONE : READING

Read the text below and do all the activities that follow.

CLIMATE CHANGE: EXACERBATING POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Climate change is accelerating environmental degradation and increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, among other impacts. The effects of both gradual environmental degradation and sudden shocks, such as hurricanes and floods, disproportionately affect vulnerable populations. Whether they impinge on infrastructure, livelihoods, resources, health, or even the loss of

5 lives and homes, these impacts are by no means uniform across countries or population groups.

Rising temperatures have adversely affected economic growth in countries in the tropics, which tend to be poorer than those in more temperate climate zones. They have made the world's poorest countries poorer. The ratio between the revenue of the richest and poorest 10 per cent of the global population is 25 per cent larger than it would be in a world without climate crisis. Unaddressed, climate change may

10 even reverse present progress in reducing inequality among countries.

Within countries, people living in poverty and other disadvantaged groups – including indigenous peoples and small landholders – are disproportionately exposed to climate change. A majority of people in these groups live in rural areas and are highly dependent on agricultural, fishing, and other ecosystem-related income. Their lives and livelihoods are finely attuned to environmental conditions that are now

15 changing rapidly. People living in poverty are also more affected by infectious and respiratory diseases that climate change will aggravate. Similarly, they are more susceptible to damage from climate change than their richer counterparts living in the same regions. Finally, they have fewer resources to help them survive and recover from both the sudden- and slow-onset effects of climate change.

Climate change is affecting both the prevalence and depth of poverty, thereby contributing to inequality.

20 It is making it harder for people to escape poverty and is increasing their vulnerability to falling into poverty due to price shocks caused by sudden changes in agricultural production, natural disasters, and environmentally triggered health problems. Estimates suggest that even under a low-impact scenario where powerful mitigation and adaptation strategies are successful, between 3 million and 16 million people will fall into poverty by 2030 because of climate change. Under a high-impact scenario, those

25 figures could rise to between 35 million and 122 million.

Adapted from World-Social-reports 2020 pages 31 – 33

Tournez la page S.V.P.

A-VOCABULARY CHECK

Read the text and find the words or expressions whose meanings are given below. The line numbers are indicated to help you. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1. atmospheric phenomena

- 1- weather events (line 2)
- 2- influence, affect (line 4)
- 3- means of securing the necessities of life (line 4)
- 4- negatively (line 6)
- 5- if ignored (line 9)
- 6- proprietors (line 12)
- 7- in harmony with (line 14)
- 8- gradual beginning (line 18)
- 9- profoundness (line 19)
- 10- caused, provoked (line 22)
- 11- reduction (line 23)

B-COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Read the text again and write short answers to the following questions. Do not exceed two (2) lines.

1. What are the two (2) impacts of climate change on the environment?
2. Who suffers the most from climate change according to the first paragraph of the text?
3. Is climate change increasing or decreasing temperatures? Justify your answer
4. How are tropical countries' economies impacted by climate change?
5. Name the three (3) sectors directly affected by climate change.
6. Do rural populations suffer from climate change? Justify your answer.
7. How does climate change menace poor people's health?
8. What is the relationship between climate change and population inequality?
9. Does climate change make it easier for people to escape poverty? Justify your answer.
10. According to estimates, how many people will suffer from poverty by 2030 because of climate change, in a scenario with severe consequences?

PART TWO: LANGUAGE IN USE

A/ The passage below is from an article about the conference of the Climate Change Committee. Select the suitable option in parentheses to make it meaningful. Number 1 is an example. Example: 1 – for

The UK must “walk the talk” on climate action. “*The next year is critical (1- at / from /for/ to) climate action in the United Kingdom (UK) and internationally,*” said John Gummer, the chair (2-*of / about / at/ in*) the Climate Change Committee (CCC). At home, we need to walk the talk and urgently deliver actions (3-*at /in /on/ by*) the net zero strategy. “Globally, the UK must continue (4- *on / to /in/ at*)

encourage stronger action (**5-on / in / at/ by**) climate and insist (**6-on / to / for/ in**) rapid emissions reductions and stronger adaptation through all diplomatic channels. The ultimate success (**7-of/ about / at/ from**) the Glasgow climate pact will be measured in climate risks averted, not words on a page”. The CCC said Conference of the Parties (Cop 26) delivered an increase (**8- for /in / on/ to**) ambitions to cut Carbon emissions worldwide but the current climate policies (**9- from / with /of/ about**) countries did not come close (**10- of/ to / with/ by**) achieving these aims and would mean a catastrophic 2.7C of global heating. It said the success of Cop 26 could only be measured (**11-by /for / to/ with**) the actions that follow in the coming year and beyond.

Adapted from <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/dec/02/uk-climate-action-cop-26-meat-fossil-fuels-overseas-aid>

B/ Here is a passage about Climate Change and its effects on natural resources. Read it and fill in the gaps with the appropriate words from the box to make it meaningful. Write your answers like in the example. Example: 1 – rise

demand – problem – species – extinction – struggle – invasive – rise – stress – or – community - making

The impact of climate change and the growth in population is putting stress on the world’s natural resources. Climate change and a **(1)**in the human population have put **(2)**on virtually all of our natural resources, **(3)**these resources increasingly scarce **(4)**certainly more expensive to source. The resulting complexities of the **(5)** trouble us from multiple sides. On the front, we battle the loss of **(6)**as some in the scientific **(7)**..... think we are in a current period of mass **(8)** On another front, we **(9)**to maintain environmental ecosystems that are threatened by **(10)**species, urban development and an increased **(11)** for resources.

www.canr.msu.edu/news

PART THREE: WRITING

Do **only one** of the two tasks below. (**20 to 25 lines maximum**)

Task 1

On the occasion of the World Environment Day, the **Green Peace** local bureau in your country is organizing a writing competition about climate change. As the representative of your school’s English Club, you are asked to write an article in order to sensitize your friends on the issue. The best article will be published in **Terra Green**, an American magazine.

In your article,

- list three **(3)** causes of climate change;
- mention some of its consequences on people’s life;
- propose some solutions to stop or reduce the damage caused by this phenomenon.

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Task 2

A logging company is planning to cut down trees in a forest near your village. After attending a conference organized by the US Embassy about the causes and consequences of Climate change, you decide to write a letter to *Greenpeace Africa* on behalf of the villagers to denounce the project. In your letter,

- state the objective of your letter,
- mention the different impacts this project could have on the environment,
- express the actions you're expecting *Greenpeace Africa* to take.

Note:

Greenpeace Africa: Independent environmental campaigning organisation