

الاسم:	مسابقة في مادة اللغة الانكليزية
الرقم:	المدة: ساعتان ونصف

Part One: Reading**(Score:11)**

Read the following text, in which the writer highlights the dangers of uncontrolled fishing. When you are through with the reading, answer the questions that follow.

Keeping the Seas Alive: A Balancing Act

- 1 Over the past 50 years, technology has changed the fishing industry dramatically. Today, the romantic, rugged individual fisherman is as threatened a species as the cod, flounder, and tuna that once swarmed into his nets. **This** is cumulative result of more sophisticated fishing gear, more powerful boat engines and a lack of regard for local fishing environments by multinational enterprises that have come to dominate this business.
- 2 There are about 30 million professional fishermen worldwide, but 50% of the fish caught at sea are captured by only 1 percent of the boats, notes Xavier Pastor, European vice president for Oceana, a nonprofit international advocacy group for the world's oceans. "Industrialized fishing is leading to the disappearance of the small fisherman and causing concomitant damage to fish stock, local economies and social structures," he observes.
- 3 "Some fleets are just too big," Pastor says. "**They** are very efficient at taking the last fish in an area, then they move on to something else." In his view, industrialized fishing fleets are seen as resources being deployed for investment without regard to the possible damage they may cause.
- 4 This transformation has led to a global fishing crisis that is endangering most of the planet's commercial stocks. Oceana reports that industrial fishing worldwide yields between 80 million and 100 million tons of fish, but it also generates 27 million tons of discards (marine organisms thrown back into the water after they have been caught), causing negative effects on the ecosystem that will last for decades.
- 5 The problems are widely acknowledged by governmental organizations. Solutions are harder to identify and even more difficult to implement. The European Agricultural and Fisheries Council (EAFC) will be meeting in Brussels to discuss European fisheries management issues, which are regulated by the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP).
- 6 The CFP had been revised in early 2002 because the previous policy was two decades old and was no longer doing an adequate job of conserving fish stocks, protecting the marine environment and providing consumers with quality fish at affordable prices.
- 7 Oceana's European office, which opened six months ago, is focusing on three specific issues in this region with regard to fishing: the reduction of bottom trawling, the reduction of damaging subsidies and the reduction of by-catch.
- 8 Bottom trawling consists of dragging a net over the seabed to capture all the species in its path. This system has already damaged an area twice the size of Europe, reports Oceana. Coral reefs that take thousands of years to develop are among the most affected; one trawler can destroy 1,543 pounds of coral with one throw of a net.
- 9 Government subsidies distort the fishing industry in the same way that farming subsidies distort agricultural output; **they** reward unsustainable fishing and encourage overcapitalization, such as increasing the size of fleets. The negative use of subsidies becomes part of a vicious circle, explains Pastor, and billions of dollars are being spent today in subsidies that distort the market and threaten the environment.
- 10 Several advocacy organizations have turned to the World Trade Organization (WTO) for a ruling on fishing subsidies. In the Doha Round of trade negotiations in 2001, the WTO acknowledged the issue, noting that its participants should "aim to clarify and improve WTO disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries."
- 11 Oceana and the World Wildlife Fund (OWWF) are pushing for a WTO ruling that would

prohibit the most harmful types of subsidies while protecting those that have a neutral or positive impact on markets and the ocean. The WTO is very important for the subsidy issue, explains Pastor. “If negative subsidies were removed from the European Union (EU), the positive impact on fishing in the EU would be very high,” he says.

12 The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) advocates a total management system in which fishermen “own” the resource. According to Schmidt, a board member, if fishermen rather than government controlled the resource, they would be more motivated to respect it. “There would be a shift from ‘the race to fish’ to the ‘wish for fish,’” he says. Economic sustainability would go hand in hand.

13 By-catch, also known as dirty fishing, includes the catch and subsequent injury or death of unwanted fish and marine life—fish that are the undesired type, size, sex or quality, as well as marine mammals, turtles, birds and other marine life on the ocean floor. Hundreds of thousands of marine mammals die each year, likely altering population demographics. Shrimp trawlers have the greatest impact. Oceana estimates that shrimp trawlers globally catch and throw back dead between 5 and 10 pounds of marine life for every pound of shrimp caught. Shrimp fishing results in 35% of the world’s unwanted catch.

14 “We are not anti-fishing,” emphasizes Pastor. “Fishing is important. We want to make sure that future generations can do the same.”

Questions

A. Answer each of the following in 1-4 sentences of your own.

1. What important and critical point is raised in paragraph 1? Explain. **(Score: 01)**
2. What is the aim of Common Fisheries Policy? State its purpose. **(Score: 01)**
3. Give your interpretation of Pastor’s words in the last paragraph? **(Score: 01)**
4. Why does Schmidt give credit to fishermen rather than the government if they were to control resources? **(Score: 01)**

B.

1. What attitude does Pastor’s point of view in paragraph 2 reveal? Support your answer with evidence. **(Score: 1.5)**
2. What pattern of organization is used in paragraph 1? Justify by identifying indicators. **(Score:1.5)**

C. Copy the following table in your booklet, and then skim paragraphs 7-13 to fill it with proper information. Use phrases. **(Score: 1.5)**

Major Problems Facing Marine Ecology and their Effects

Problems	Effects
1.	
2.	
3.	

D. What do the underlined pronouns in the above text refer to? **(Score: 01)**

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. This (Par. 1) | 3. they (Par. 9) |
| 2. They (Par. 3) | 4. We (Par. 14) |

E. Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition. **(Score: 1.5)**

According ___ the Food and Agricultural Organization, the commercial productivity ___ the oceans is ___ an all-time low, with 75 percent ___ 80 percent ___ the world’s major fisheries overexploited, fully exploited or recovering ___ depletion.

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

Global warming is causing some dramatic changes in the environment (climate, marine life, etc.). In an essay of 250-300 words, explore at least two effects, and then recommend possible solutions. 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)**

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مشروع معيار التصحيح

Part of the Q	Answer	Mark										
	Competencies: - Utilize reading strategies - Develop literal and interpretive comprehension of written discourse - Produce transactional writing											
I-A-1	Paragraph one sheds light on an important and critical point/ issue. a. Technology entry into the fishing industry b. The negative impact of this technology (destruction of fishing environment)	01										
I-A-2	The aim is to manage fisheries. Its purpose behind this policy is to : - conserve fish stocks. - protect the oceans and their environment. - allow consumers the ability to buy quality fish.	01										
I-A-3	Though Pastor is trying to clarify his stand, “We are not anti-fishing,” he still emphasizes the fact that fishing industry is destroying the ecosystem, the harmony found between the fisherman and the seas he lives on and beside. Pastor reinforces his aim which is to protect the waters, keep them alive to secure that “the future generations can do the same.” He does not want to leave behind dead seas.	01										
I-A-4	Fishermen are given credit because they: - will show respect to resources. - treat them sentimentally and not commercially (with love and greed). - keep a balance between a safe environment and a prosperous economy.	01										
I-B-1	Pastor’s point of view conveys an attitude: a. of support (supportive): industrialized fishing is leading to the disappearance of the small fishermen. b. of blame and attack : Industrialized fishing is damaging fish stock (natural damage) c. of warning and threatening : Industrialized fishing is damaging local economies and social structures N.B. 0.5 for identification and 01 for explanation	1.5										
I-B-2	The pattern used is comparison/ contrast. The writer is comparing fishing then and today. Clues/Indicators are: Over the past 50 years, today, more, and lack of regard.	1.5										
I-C	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Major Problems/ Effects</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Problems</th> <th>Effects</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Trawling</td> <td>a. Destroying coral reefs. b. Resulting 35% of the world’s unwanted catch for every pound of shrimp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Subsidies</td> <td>a. Rewarding unsustainable fishing. b. Encouraging overcapitalization.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. By-catch</td> <td>Causing death of hundreds of marine mammals.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>N.B. 0.5 for each</p>	Major Problems/ Effects		Problems	Effects	1. Trawling	a. Destroying coral reefs. b. Resulting 35% of the world’s unwanted catch for every pound of shrimp.	2. Subsidies	a. Rewarding unsustainable fishing. b. Encouraging overcapitalization.	3. By-catch	Causing death of hundreds of marine mammals.	1.5
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I-D-1	This (Par.1) = threatening	0.25										
I-D-2	They (Par.3) = Some fleets	0.25										
I-D-3	they (Par.9) = Government subsidies	0.25										
I-D-4	We (par. 14) = Pastor and the other members of the Oceana	0.25										
I-E	to, of, at, to, of, from (N.B. 0.25 for each)	1.5										
II-A	Ideas and organization	05										
II-B	Language and style	03										
II-C	Tidiness and legible handwriting	01										