

SECTION TWO:

READING COMPREHENSION

The greatest challenge of the 21st century is to provide every human being on the planet with a long, healthy, and fulfilling life, free of poverty and full of opportunities to participate in the life of their community. The Millennium World Summits have offered the world leaders repetitive occasions to reflect on their common destiny, as they find themselves more interconnected than ever before. Together, they can identify and act on the challenges ahead, if **they** share a renewed sense of mission. Their co-operation can make a real and measurable difference to people's lives in the new century.

An open and co-operative system for an international world has become a prerequisite. This system starts to work, and makes it possible for globalization to extend. Its benefits are obvious: faster growth, higher living standards, and new opportunities. Yet repercussions have begun, because these benefits are so unequally distributed, and because the global market is not yet strengthened by rules based on shared social objectives. As a result, we now live in a global world. Responding to this shift is a central challenge for world leaders today.

In this new world, groups and individuals more and more often interact directly across frontiers, without involving the State. This has its dangers. Crime, narcotics, terrorism, pollution, disease, weapons, refugees and migrants: all move back and forth faster and in greater numbers than in the past. People feel threatened by events far away. They are also more aware of injustice and brutality in distant countries, and expect States to do something about **them**. But new technologies also create opportunities for mutual understanding and common action. If we are to get the best out of globalization and avoid the worst, we must learn to govern better, and how to govern better together.

That does not mean world government or the eclipse of nation states. On the contrary, States need to be strengthened. And they can draw strength from each other, by acting together within common institutions based on shared rules and values. These institutions must reflect the realities of the time, including the distribution of power. And they must serve as an arena for states to co-operate with non-state actors, including global companies. In many cases they need to be complemented by less formal policy networks, which can respond more quickly to the changing global agenda.

The past half-century has seen unprecedented economic gains. But 1.2 billion people have to live on less than \$1 a day. The combination of extreme poverty with extreme inequality between countries, and often also within them, is an affront to our common humanity. **It** also makes many other problems worse, including conflict. And the world's population is still rising rapidly, with the increase concentrated in the poorest countries. World leaders must act to reduce extreme poverty by half, in every part of the world, before 2015. They have to achieve sustained growth, generate opportunities for the young, promote health and combat HIV/AIDS, upgrade the slums, give higher priority to reduce poverty, build digital bridges, and demonstrate global solidarity. Rich countries must further open their markets to poor countries' products, must provide deeper and faster debt relief, and must give more and better focused development assistance. Ridding the world of the scourge of extreme poverty is a challenge to every one of us. We must not fail to meet it.

We now face an urgent need to secure the freedom of future generations to sustain their lives on this planet – and we are failing to do it. Now, we must revive the debate and prepare to act decisively to cope with climate change and implement the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, confront the water crisis, defend the soil, preserve forests, fisheries, and biodiversity, build a new ethic of leadership by educating the public, and integrate the environment into economic policies.

Peoples, as well as Governments, must commit themselves to a new ethic of conservation and leadership. To achieve these goals, they have to share six values, which are of particular relevance to the new century: Freedom; Equity and Solidarity; Tolerance; Non-Violence; Respect for Nature; and Shared Responsibility. Success and development rely on **their** determination to act on those values.

COMPREHENSION

Task One: What do these words refer to in the article?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. they (line 5) | 3. it (line 28) |
| 2. them (line 17) | 4. their (line 45) |

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Task Two: These statements are contradicted in the article. Find the ideas and correct them.

1. In this era of globalization, more and more people enjoy security and justice.
2. To achieve economic welfare, leaders should monopolize power.
3. World leaders have succeeded in preserving freedom for future generations.

Task Three: Fill in the following chart with ideas from the article. Do it in note form.

The role of leaders in developing countries:	The role of leaders in developed countries:

Task Four: Complete the following sentences according to your understanding of the article.

1. Not only leaders but cope with climate change as well.
2. Peoples benefit from globalization unless

Task Five: COMMENTARY.

Answer the following questions in your own words. Write a coherent paragraph of at least 100 words for each.

1. What seems to block development in poor countries? Write a paragraph.
2. "The Internet has led to some negative cultural changes in our society." Comment on this quotation with focus on negative effects.

SECTION THREE:
"VERSION"

Translate the following sentences into French

1. If we are to get the best out of globalization and avoid the worst, we must learn to govern better, and how to govern better together.
2. The combination of extreme poverty with extreme inequality between countries, and often also within them, is an affront to our common humanity.
3. Ridding the world of the scourge of extreme poverty is a challenge to every one of us. We must not fail to meet it.
4. Success and development rely on their determination to act on those values.

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SECTION ONE: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**Use the Answer-sheet**

1. Water is becoming so scarce in many parts of the globe. Mexico, drastically, is consumer of mineral water.
a. the largest world's second b. the second's world largest c. the world's largest second d. the world's second largest
2. In our world of 6 billion people, ... is a world out of balance, one billion own 80 percent of global GDP, while another billion struggle to survive on less than a dollar a day.
a. that b. which c. who d. whose
3. In the world of today, we - rich and poor alike - are linked in so many ways by trade and finance, ... by migration, environment, disease, drugs, crime, conflict and yes-terrorist.
a. not only / as well b. only not / but too c. not / but as well d. not only / but also
4. Global poll conducted earlier this year indicated that many people around the world see the connection between poverty and stability. In some cases, young people see it their leaders.
a. more clearly than b. more clearer than c. the more clearer than d. the more clearly than
5. It took us a while until we in a common effort to make a better world.
a. are used to join b. used to joining c. were used to join d. were used to joining
6. together earlier, world leaders will not leave greater and more intractable problems for future generations.
a. Had they acted b. Did they act c. If they acted d. If they act
7. Since 2001, Morocco has been experiencing higher economic growth (4.8% in average), ... positive climatic conditions and a slight rebound of the industrial sector.
a. because of b. that is why c. thanks to d. so as to
8. H5N1 has caused the largest number of detected cases of severe disease and death in humans. cases have occurred in previously healthy children and young adults.
a. The more b. The most c. Most d. Most of
9. It was later admitted that the information from unreliable sources.
a. has been obtained b. had been obtained c. was obtained d. obtained
10. They will choose from five participants, ... has yet proved his worth.
a. none of whom b. neither of them c. one of whom d. one of them
11. I'd rather you all your free time in chatting.
a. won't spend b. not spend c. don't spend d. didn't spend
12. If I how it worked, I you what to do right now.
a. know / will tell b. knew / could tell c. know / tell d. knew / could have told
13. He advanced convincing arguments that he was elected unanimously.
a. what a b. such a c. what d. such
14. The Chinese wish the other countries the survival of the panda. It is still in danger of extinction.
a. ensure b. have ensured c. ensured d. had ensured
15. If we the 10 o'clock train, we there till after nine.
a. missed / will get b. were to miss / wouldn't get c. miss / get d. had missed / wouldn't get
16. Oil prices have increased ten percent since last summer.
a. with b. to c. by d. from
17. To succeed research, future engineers should improve their mastery of English
a. in doing b. doing c. to do d. at doing
18. they do, Moroccan companies have to compete ferociously with international firms.
a. However what b. No sooner what c. Although what d. No matter what
19. Many people do not agree with their foreign policy, and, I presume.
a. so are you b. nor do you c. so do you d. neither you
20. We had better before it is late.
a. to hurry b. hurry c. hurrying d. hurried
21. The last two years were the most difficult period I
a. had ever experienced b. have never experienced c. haven't experienced yet d. hadn't ever experienced
22. Little to redress the huge disparity in wealth between the affluent city dwellers and their largely impoverished rural counterparts, so far.
a. they have done b. they did c. have they done d. did they do
23. These youngsters are not accustomed orders.
a. to obey b. to obeying c. at obey d. at obeying
24. It's high time you this section and tackle the rest of this exam.
a. will finish b. finish c. have finished d. finished

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