

**SECTION ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. People must value ... integrity, and ... honesty, and conduct their lives with ... perseverance and ... wisdom needed.  
 A) Ø / Ø / a / a      B) an / a / the / the      C) the / the / Ø / Ø      D) Ø / Ø / the / the
2. Africa has been losing 20,000 professionals each year since 1990. The continent is dying a slow death from brain drain, ..... is one of the greatest obstacles to its development.  
 A) that      B) which      C) what      D) this
3. Women in the Arab world are not realizing their full potential and ..... equality of opportunity.  
 A) still deny      B) are still denying      C) are still denied      D) still denied
4. It is nearly a decade ..... most African countries embarked on what Samuel Huntington has popularized as the “third wave of democracy”.  
 A) after      B) before      C) for      D) since
5. Family and labour laws are advancing; ....., other legislation remains discriminatory, contends the AHDR.  
 A) but      B) however      C) otherwise      D) while
6. The global use of printers, copiers and computers ..... the emission of carbon dioxide to environmentally untenable levels.  
 A) may increase      B) must increase      C) shall increase      D) should increase
7. Information communications technologies open up a new avenue of liberation for people to occupy spaces that they ..... through the conventional print media.  
 A) won't have entered      B) mustn't have entered      C) shouldn't have entered      D) couldn't have entered
8. .... breakthroughs in biotechnology are directed for the needs of people, they can bring advances for all of humankind.  
 A) Unless      B) If      C) When      D) While
9. Studies in mild areas have shown that climate change is projected to bring some benefits, such as ..... deaths from cold exposure.  
 A) more      B) many      C) few      D) fewer
10. Concerning tourism as a real factor in promoting economic development, Morocco is on the right path ..... the vision of ten million tourists by 2010.  
 A) in achieving      B) at achieving      C) to achieving      D) for achieving
11. .... policy-makers exploited communication for sustainable human development in rural areas.  
 A) There no way for      B) It's known fact      C) It's high time      D) It comes clean
12. Every day ..... are killed and injured on our road, leaving behind shattered families and communities.  
 A) thousand people      B) thousands people      C) thousand of people      D) thousands of people
13. Road traffic injuries do not happen by mere chance. .... injuries are both predictable and preventable.  
 A) Most such      B) The most such      C) Most of such      D) The most of such
14. In 2002, road traffic injuries accounted for 2.1% of all global deaths, making them the ..... of global deaths.  
 A) eleven leading causes      B) eleventh leading cause      C) leading eleven cause      D) leading eleven causes
15. I wish people ..... cooperation and commitment to preventing road traffic crashes around the world these days.  
 A) had enhanced      B) enhanced      C) enhance      D) will enhance
16. Not only ..... positive and innovative aspects but negative, disruptive, and marginalizing ones as well.  
 A) does globalization have      B) has globalization have      C) globalization has      D) globalization is having
17. What all protesters against globalization have in common is the fear ..... their cultural identity.  
 A) to lose      B) to losing      C) for losing      D) of losing
18. No culture tolerates the exploitation of human beings and accepts terror, ..... allow the killing of the innocent.  
 A) nor it does      B) nor does it      C) neither it does      D) neither does it
19. We'd rather our leaders could apply Communications Technologies for all areas of development, .....?  
 A) would we      B) could they      C) wouldn't we      D) couldn't they
20. You should start work on the other SECTIONS faster if ..... finish this test on time.  
 A) you were to      B) you are to      C) you have to      D) you ought to

**SECTION TWO: READING COMPREHENSION**

1 Throughout history human progress has depended on access to clean water and on the ability of societies to harness  
2 its potential as a productive resource. Water for life in the household and water for livelihood through production are two of  
3 the foundations for human development. Yet for a large proportion of humanity these foundations are not in place. Today  
4 there is a growing recognition that the world faces a crisis in water **that**, left unchecked, will derail progress towards the  
5 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and hold back human development. The roots of this crisis can be traced to  
6 poverty, inequality and unequal power relationships, as well as defective water management policies that exacerbate  
7 scarcity.

8 Access to water for life is a basic human need and a fundamental human right. Yet in our increasingly prosperous  
9 world, more than 1 billion people are denied the right to clean water and 2.6 billion people lack access to adequate  
10 sanitation. These headline numbers capture only one dimension of the problem. Every year some 1.8 million children die as  
11 a result of diarrhoea and other diseases caused by unclean water and poor sanitation. At the start of the 21st century unclean  
12 water is the world's second biggest killer of children. Everyday millions of women and young girls collect water for their  
13 families—a **ritual** that reinforces gender inequalities in employment and education. Meanwhile, the ill health associated  
14 with deficits in water and sanitation undermines productivity and economic growth, reinforcing the deep inequalities that  
15 characterize current patterns of globalization and trapping vulnerable households in cycles of poverty.

16 The sources of the problem vary by country, but several themes emerge. First, few countries treat water and  
17 sanitation as a political priority, as witnessed by limited budget allocations. Second, some of the world's poorest people are  
18 paying some of the world's highest prices for water, reflecting the limited coverage of water utilities in the slums and  
19 informal settlements where poor people live. Third, the international community has failed to prioritize water and sanitation  
20 in the partnerships for development that have coalesced around the MDGs. Underlying each of these problems is the fact  
21 that the people suffering the most from the water and sanitation crisis—poor people in general and poor women in  
22 particular—often lack the political voice needed to assert their claims to water.

23 The challenges that the UN experts set out are daunting, but as the evidence makes clear, this is a battle that we can  
24 win. Many countries have made extraordinary progress in providing clean water and sanitation. Across the developing  
25 world people living in slums and rural villages are providing leadership by example, mobilizing resources and displaying  
26 energy and innovation in tackling their problems. At the start of the 21st century we have the finance, technology and  
27 capacity to consign the water and sanitation crisis to history just as surely as today's rich countries did a century ago. What  
28 has been lacking is a concerted drive to extend access to water and sanitation for all through well designed and properly  
29 financed national plans, backed by a global plan of action to galvanize political will and mobilize resources.

30 Water for livelihoods poses a different set of challenges. The world is not running out of water, but many millions  
31 of its most vulnerable people live in areas subject to mounting water stress. Some 1.4 billion people live in river basins in  
32 which water use exceeds recharge rates. The symptoms of overuse are disturbingly clear: rivers are drying up, groundwater  
33 tables are falling and water-based ecosystems are being rapidly degraded. Put bluntly, the world is running down one of its  
34 most precious natural resources and running up an unsustainable ecological debt that will be inherited by future generations.

35 It is already clear that competition for water will intensify in the decades ahead. Population growth, urbanization,  
36 industrial development and the needs of agriculture are driving up demand for a finite resource. Meanwhile, the recognition  
37 is growing that the needs of the environment must also be factored in to future water use patterns. Two obvious dangers  
38 emerge. First, as national competition for water intensifies, people with the weakest rights—small farmers and women  
39 among them—will see **their** entitlements to water eroded by more powerful constituencies. Second, water is the ultimate  
40 fugitive resource, traversing borders through rivers, lakes and aquifers—a fact that points to the potential for cross-border  
41 tensions in water-stressed regions. Both dangers can be addressed and averted through public policies and international  
42 cooperation—but the warning signs are clearly visible on both fronts.

*Extracts from UNHDR, 2006  
The original version written by Kemal Derviş,  
UNDP Administrator*

**COMPREHENSION**

- A- What do these words refer to in the text? (0.75 p.)**
- |                     |                        |                       |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. “that” in line 4 | 2. “ritual” in line 13 | 3. “their” in line 39 |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
- B- Find in the text words which mean almost the same as the following: (0.75 p.)**
- |              |                            |             |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. “exploit” | 2. “severely discouraging” | 3. “rights” |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------|
- C- Find one phrase in the text that shows that (0.5 p.)**
- |  |
|--|
| 1. the lack of adequate funding is one major factor responsible for water crisis management. |
| 2. there is a sufficient amount of water in our planet.                                      |

**D- Say whether these statements are SUPPORTED or CONTRADICTED. Justify your answers by giving the line number(s).** (1 p.)

1. In developing countries people are able to solve the water crisis by themselves following the plans and the strategies previously adopted by rich countries.
2. Water problems in developing countries are more of unequal distribution rather than an issue of availability.

**E- Fill in the chart with information from the text. Do it in NOTE FORM.** (1 p.)

	Two consequences of water shortage in the household	Two consequences of water shortage in the livelihoods
1.		
2.		

**F- Complete these sentences with ideas from the text. Do not copy the text and mind grammar.** (1 p.)

1. Unless rich countries are ..... carbon emissions, climate change ..... human development in developing nations.
2. Efforts ..... in developing countries should be supported by .....

### SECTION THREE: TRANSLATION

**A- Translate the following sentences into French:** (1.5 p.)

1. It would seem naïve to assume that the mere deployment of Information Communication Technologies means that the society involved can engage in sustainable development.
2. One of the most important aspects of economic growth and development is investment in the human capital, or more simply put, investment in education.

**B- Translate the following sentences into English:** (1.5 p.)

1. Des progrès importants ont été réalisés au cours de la dernière décennie concernant l'expansion de l'accès à l'éducation fondamentale et la réduction des disparités de genre et rurales/urbaines au Maroc.
2. La participation pleine et entière des femmes en tant que citoyennes, productrices, permettront au pays d'être plus prospère, plus influent et de s'acheminer vers un développement humain plus abouti.

### SECTION FOUR: WRITING

**1. Write a '50 word' paragraph explaining what the author means by:** (2 p.)

“Access to water is a basic human need and a fundamental human right.” (line 8)

**2. Write a '150 word' essay and comment upon the following statement:** (5 p.)

“A better use of new media forms such as satellite TV channels and their specialized programs can promote human development and contribute successfully to the achievement of the Millennium Development goals in developing countries.”

Support your arguments with real-life examples.