ENGLISH	Form : 7 C/ D
ENGLISH TEST N° 3	Duration : 2h00
DATE : 31 /01/ 2022	Teacher : Mr. AMIDOUGOU

Saint Jean Bosco
ACADEMIC YEAR
2021 – 2022
Term : 2

Tout ce qui mérite d'être fait, mérite d'être bien fait... jusqu'au bout !

ENGLISH COMMON TEST No 1 – Nov. 2011 – FORM: Tles A1/A2 – Duration: 2 H

<u>PART ONE: READING</u> (18 pts):   Read the text and do all the activities that follow it.
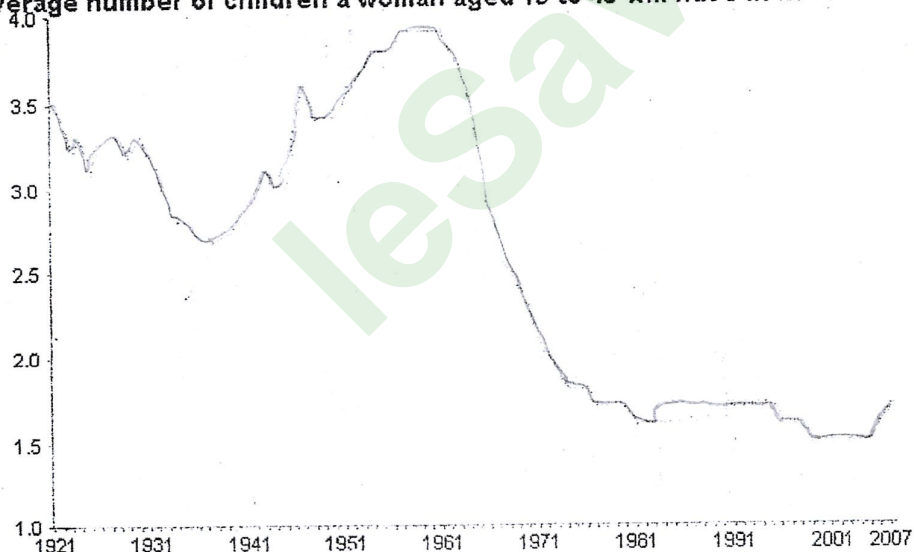
Natural Increase

Natural increase is the change in population between two points in time, calculated by subtracting the number of deaths from the number of births. Between 2000 and 2010, there were 3,500,057 births, and 2,309,057 deaths in Canada, resulting in a natural increase of 1,191,000.

Natural increase largely depends on fertility, which is the number of births in relation to the number of women of childbearing age. The most frequently used indicator for measuring fertility is the <u>total fertility rate</u> (TFR). Over the past 50 years, the total fertility rate has dropped significantly in Canada. From a high of 3.93 children per woman in 1959, the TFR underwent a sharp decline in the 1960s and then continued to drop until it reached a historic low of 1.49 children per woman in 2000. After that, the rate increased to reach 1.7 children per woman in 2007, nationally. The highest TFR values seen in Canada in 2007 were recorded in Nunavut (3.0) and the Northwest Territories (2.1). In contrast, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, in 2007, had the lowest values, namely 1.5 children per woman.

The replacement fertility rate, or average number of children that the women of one generation would need to have to result – solely through natural increase - in a generation of the same size, is estimated at 2.1 children per woman for developed countries like Canada. However, it should be noted that very few developed countries reach this level, as indicated by the fact that the United States was, in 2006, the only G8 member to have a total fertility rate (2.1) reaching the replacement rate.

Fertility rate, Canada, 1921-2007
(average number of children a woman aged 15 to 49 will have in her lifetime)

COMPREHENSION CHECK

A- Match words in the text with their meaning listed below like this: J- solely (10 points)

a- figures **(par. 2)**;
b- reduce or withdraw from **(par. 1)**;
c- endure, be subjected to **(par. 2)**;
d- ability to produce **(par. 3)**;
e- dimension, height or volume **(par.3)**;
f- a number of times something happens within a period of time **(par. 2)**;
g- arrive at or get as far as **(par. 3)**;
h- end or finish in a specified way **(par. 1)**;
i- any sign or situation which shows something **(par. 2)**;
j- only **(par. 3)**;
k- that is **(par. 2)**.

B- Read the text again and write answers to the following questions. (8 pts) (2 to 4 lines)

1- What's the general trend of the population described in the text? Justify your answer.

2- Reading the graph, when did the most significant fall of the TFR happen? Give a period.

3- Compare and contrast the Canadian national TFR and that of some of its regions like Nunavut and the Northwest Territories.

4- How many times did the TFR increase of at least 0.5 point rate? Give the periods.

5- Apart from the natural increase, in what other ways can the population of a given area increase? Give two examples.

6- Are the population censuses important for a country? Give two advantages for doing it.

PART TWO: WRITING (12 points)

Essay:

''*The world is in some of its parts overpopulated and in other parts underpopulated. It's just a problem of space occupation*''. Using this statement, do you believe that the world is at risk with its population growing rate or there's nothing to worry about?

Directions: Using your knowledge and what you learn from the study of the population issues, write an essay in which you will answer the question raised by the topic.