

## أسئلة مراجعة فهم قراءة المسار المتقدم



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج الإماراتية ⇨ الصف العاشر ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الثالث ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 19:34:31 2025-05-18

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل  
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة  
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: مدرسة رواد الظفرة الخاصة

### التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر



صفحة المناهج  
الإماراتية على  
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

### المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثالث

ورقة عمل مراجعة نهائية حول استخدام neither and either متبوعة بالإجابات

1

ورقة عمل عن كيفية استخدام (though / although / of spite in / Despite) المسار العام

2

حل أوراق عمل Writing كتابة موضوع Jobs المسار المتقدم

3

أوراق عمل عامة الوحدة التاسعة متبوعة بالإجابات المسار العام

4

أوراق عمل مفردات Vocabulary الوحدة التاسعة متبوعة بالإجابات المسار المتقدم

5

### : The Hidden Costs of Fast Fashion

**Word Count: 612**

When people think about environmental pollution, they often imagine factory smoke, car emissions, or plastic waste floating in the ocean. However, one of the lesser-known but highly damaging contributors to environmental degradation is the fast fashion industry. Fast fashion refers to the rapid production of inexpensive clothing in response to the latest trends. While it allows consumers to buy new styles cheaply and frequently, it comes at a high environmental cost.

The fashion industry is responsible for about 10% of global carbon emissions—more than international flights and maritime shipping combined. Producing textiles, especially synthetic ones like polyester, consumes significant energy and releases greenhouse gases. Polyester, a plastic-based material, is widely used because it's cheap and durable. However, its production is energy-intensive and reliant on fossil fuels. Cotton, though natural, is not without problems. Conventional cotton farming requires large quantities of water and pesticides, which damage soil and water systems.

Beyond the carbon footprint, water pollution is another critical issue. Textile dyeing is the second-largest polluter of water globally. Factories often discharge untreated wastewater—containing dyes, heavy metals, and chemicals—into rivers. This pollutes drinking water sources and harms aquatic life. In some developing countries where many garments are produced, entire river systems are dyed the colors of the season due to industrial waste.

Moreover, fast fashion promotes a throwaway culture. Clothing is produced to be cheap and trendy, not durable. The average consumer today buys 60% more clothing than 15 years ago but keeps each item for half as long. Landfills are overflowing with garments that take decades or longer to decompose. Even when people donate clothes, many end up in developing countries or dumped when resale isn't viable.

Labor conditions in the fast fashion industry add another dimension to its environmental injustice. Garment workers—mostly women—often work in unsafe conditions, for long hours, and with minimal pay. These factories are located in regions where environmental regulations are weak or poorly enforced. The race to produce cheaply often leads companies to overlook environmental responsibilities and human rights.

However, not all hope is lost. Sustainable fashion is gaining attention. Brands are beginning to adopt practices such as using organic cotton, recycling fabrics, and reducing water and chemical use. Some companies even offer repair services or recycling programs. Consumers also play a vital role. By buying less, choosing quality over quantity, and supporting ethical brands, individuals can help reduce the environmental impact of clothing.

Educating young people about the true cost of their purchases is crucial. Fashion choices are not just about personal style—they are also about environmental and social responsibility. As awareness grows, so does the pressure on companies to become more transparent and eco-friendly.

The environmental footprint of our wardrobe may be larger than we think. By looking beyond the price tag and understanding the full lifecycle of clothing, we can begin to make more informed and sustainable decisions that benefit both people and the planet.

---

### Comprehension Questions:

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A. Fast fashion helps consumers save money
  - B. Fashion trends change quickly
  - C. Fast fashion has severe environmental and social consequences
  - D. Cotton is the most sustainable fabric
2. According to the passage, what is one major environmental issue caused by polyester production?
  - A. It increases cotton growth
  - B. It supports organic farming
  - C. It relies heavily on fossil fuels
  - D. It produces recyclable materials
3. Why is textile dyeing considered a serious pollutant?
  - A. It uses plant-based dyes
  - B. It contributes to soil erosion
  - C. It releases untreated wastewater into rivers
  - D. It improves water filtration
4. What is meant by the "throwaway culture" promoted by fast fashion?
  - A. Consumers are reusing clothes
  - B. People donate most of their clothing
  - C. Clothing is worn briefly and then discarded
  - D. Clothes are too expensive to throw away
5. Which group is most affected by poor labor conditions in fast fashion?
  - A. Factory managers
  - B. Government officials

- C. Garment workers, mostly women  
D. Environmental activists
6. What is one way companies are making fashion more sustainable?  
A. Reducing their prices  
B. Offering free shipping  
C. Using organic and recycled materials  
D. Hiring more designers
7. How can consumers help reduce the impact of fast fashion?  
A. By shopping more frequently  
B. By following new trends  
C. By buying less and supporting ethical brands  
D. By wearing only cotton
8. Why do some donated clothes still end up in landfills?  
A. They are made of durable fabrics  
B. There is no demand for used clothing  
C. Donated clothes are always reused  
D. Most people want vintage items
9. What does the passage suggest about consumer awareness?  
A. It cannot influence companies  
B. It leads to higher fashion costs  
C. It can pressure companies to adopt sustainable practices  
D. It makes fast fashion grow faster
10. What is the author's tone in this passage?  
A. Informal and humorous  
B. Neutral and detached  
C. Critical and informative  
D. Sarcastic and dismissive

### Understanding Climate Change and Its Global Impact

Climate change is one of the most urgent challenges facing humanity today. It refers to long-term changes in global or regional climate patterns, particularly those occurring from the mid-20th century onward due to increased levels of greenhouse gases produced by human activities. These changes are affecting natural systems, communities, and economies around the world.

At the core of climate change is the greenhouse effect. The Earth's atmosphere contains gases such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), which trap heat from the sun. This natural process keeps our planet warm enough to support life. However, human activities—particularly the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and



natural gas—have dramatically increased the concentration of these gases. As a result, more heat is trapped, and global temperatures are rising.

One of the most visible impacts of climate change is the increase in extreme weather events. Heatwaves, hurricanes, droughts, and floods have become more frequent and intense. Rising temperatures also lead to the melting of glaciers and polar ice, contributing to higher sea levels. Coastal areas face the risk of submersion, and island nations may become uninhabitable in the coming decades.

Ecosystems are also being disrupted. As temperatures shift, some species struggle to adapt or migrate. Coral reefs, which support marine biodiversity, are dying due to ocean warming and acidification. Insects and animals are changing migration patterns, which can affect food chains and plant pollination. Biodiversity loss has long-term effects on the stability of ecosystems and human survival.

Human health is another concern. Heat-related illnesses, respiratory problems due to poor air quality, and the spread of diseases like malaria and dengue are all linked to changing climates. Vulnerable populations—especially in low-income or developing regions—suffer the most, as they often lack the resources to adapt.

Economically, climate change brings heavy costs. Crops may fail due to droughts, threatening food security. Infrastructure can be damaged by storms and flooding. Insurance companies are adjusting premiums in response to increased climate risks. Some industries, such as agriculture and fishing, are already experiencing declining yields.

Despite the seriousness of the problem, climate change is not irreversible. Governments, businesses, and individuals can take action. The 2015 Paris Agreement marked a global commitment to limit global warming to below 2°C, ideally 1.5°C. This requires reducing greenhouse gas emissions through cleaner energy sources like solar and wind, promoting energy efficiency, and protecting forests, which absorb CO<sub>2</sub>.

Individuals can also make a difference. Reducing car usage, conserving electricity, recycling, eating less meat, and supporting sustainable products are all actions that reduce carbon footprints. Educating others and supporting environmental policies further amplifies these efforts.

Climate change is a global problem that demands global cooperation. While the challenges are great, so are the opportunities to build a more sustainable future. By acting now, we can slow its effects and protect the planet for future generations.

---

### Comprehension Questions:

1. What is the main cause of recent climate change, according to the passage?  
A. Changes in the sun's energy

- B. Increased greenhouse gas emissions from human activities
  - C. Volcanic eruptions
  - D. Natural climate cycles
2. What is the greenhouse effect?
- A. A new environmental policy
  - B. The warming of Earth due to UV rays
  - C. A natural process where certain gases trap heat in Earth's atmosphere
  - D. A result of melting ice caps
3. Which of the following is NOT listed as a consequence of rising global temperatures?
- A. More intense weather events
  - B. Coral reef destruction
  - C. Increased production of fossil fuels
  - D. Melting glaciers
4. Why are coral reefs at risk due to climate change?
- A. Increased plastic pollution
  - B. Because of ocean warming and acidification
  - C. Overfishing
  - D. Lack of sunlight
5. What is a major reason developing countries are more vulnerable to climate change?
- A. They emit more CO<sub>2</sub>
  - B. They are located near oceans
  - C. They lack the resources to adapt
  - D. They have cooler climates
6. What is the economic impact of climate change on agriculture?
- A. Decreased rainfall improves crops
  - B. More profitable farming
  - C. Crop failures due to droughts
  - D. Increase in seafood exports
7. What does the Paris Agreement aim to do?
- A. Promote fossil fuel production
  - B. Limit global warming to below 2°C
  - C. Enforce recycling programs worldwide
  - D. Stop international trade
8. Which of the following is NOT an action individuals can take to reduce climate change?
- A. Reducing meat consumption
  - B. Increasing fossil fuel use
  - C. Conserving electricity
  - D. Supporting sustainable products
9. How does climate change affect human health?
- A. It improves air quality
  - B. It reduces UV exposure

- C. It increases the risk of disease and heat-related illnesses
  - D. It eliminates certain bacteria
10. What is the tone of the passage?
- A. Humorous and sarcastic
  - B. Neutral and indifferent
  - C. Angry and aggressive
  - D. Serious and hopeful

-----  
-----  
-----

## **Plastic Pollution – A Global Crisis**

**Word Count: 614**

Plastic has revolutionized the modern world. From packaging and electronics to furniture and medical devices, plastics are everywhere due to their durability, flexibility, and low cost. However, the very properties that make plastic so useful also make it one of the planet's most persistent environmental pollutants. Today, plastic pollution is considered a global crisis with far-reaching effects on ecosystems, wildlife, and human health.

Each year, the world produces over 400 million tons of plastic, and about half of it is single-use. These include items like grocery bags, straws, water bottles, and food wrappers. Most single-use plastics are used for mere minutes but take hundreds of years to decompose. As a result, enormous amounts of plastic accumulate in landfills, rivers, and oceans. It is estimated that around 8 million tons of plastic waste enter the oceans annually.

One of the most troubling forms of plastic pollution is microplastics—tiny plastic particles less than five millimeters long. These fragments come from the breakdown of larger plastic items or are manufactured intentionally for use in products like toothpaste and exfoliating scrubs. Microplastics have been found in oceans, soil, drinking water, and even the air we breathe. Marine animals often mistake them for food, leading to starvation, poisoning, and death. These plastics can move up the food chain and potentially end up in the human body.

Wildlife is especially vulnerable. Sea turtles often confuse plastic bags with jellyfish and consume them, leading to fatal intestinal blockages. Seabirds are found with stomachs full of plastic debris. Whales have washed ashore with dozens of plastic items in their stomachs. In many cases, animals die slow and painful deaths, highlighting the lethal consequences of plastic pollution.



Plastic also contributes to climate change. Most plastics are made from fossil fuels such as oil and natural gas. The production and incineration of plastics release significant amounts of greenhouse gases, including CO<sub>2</sub> and methane. As demand for plastic grows, so does its contribution to global warming.

Despite these challenges, there are solutions. Many countries have introduced bans on single-use plastics, and some have developed biodegradable alternatives. Recycling helps reduce the volume of plastic waste, but it's not a perfect solution—only about 9% of all plastic ever produced has been recycled. Contamination, poor infrastructure, and economic factors hinder efficient recycling processes in many countries.

Innovation and education are key. Scientists are developing biodegradable plastics made from plant-based materials. Entrepreneurs are designing products that eliminate the need for single-use plastics. Schools, governments, and media campaigns are raising awareness of the dangers of plastic pollution and encouraging behavior change.

Individuals also play a vital role. Simple actions like using reusable bags, refusing plastic straws, carrying refillable water bottles, and properly sorting waste can significantly reduce plastic footprints. By making thoughtful choices, people can influence demand and support environmentally responsible products.

Plastic pollution may be one of the greatest environmental threats of our time, but with coordinated global action, innovation, and public awareness, we can reduce its impact and work toward a cleaner, healthier planet.

---

### Comprehension Questions:

1. What makes plastic pollution particularly dangerous to the environment?
  - A. It dissolves quickly in water
  - B. It is biodegradable
  - C. It is durable and slow to decompose
  - D. It evaporates into the air
2. What are microplastics?
  - A. Large plastic items found in oceans
  - B. Tiny plastic particles that can enter food chains
  - C. Types of reusable plastics
  - D. Plastic packaging materials
3. How do microplastics affect marine life?
  - A. They help animals digest food
  - B. They prevent oxygen absorption
  - C. They are mistaken for food, causing harm
  - D. They improve ocean biodiversity



4. What is one reason recycling plastic is not always effective?
  - A. Plastic cannot be melted
  - B. Most plastics are already biodegradable
  - C. There is too much government control
  - D. Contamination and poor infrastructure hinder recycling
5. Why are sea turtles at risk due to plastic pollution?
  - A. They build nests using plastic
  - B. They use plastic for protection
  - C. They confuse plastic bags with jellyfish
  - D. They play with plastic in the ocean
6. What connection does the passage make between plastic and climate change?
  - A. Plastic reduces fossil fuel usage
  - B. Plastic traps carbon dioxide
  - C. Plastic production and burning release greenhouse gases
  - D. Plastic cools the Earth's surface
7. What is one innovation mentioned in the passage to address plastic pollution?
  - A. Turning plastic into oil
  - B. Making biodegradable plastics from plants
  - C. Banning recycling programs
  - D. Using more plastic in construction
8. What percentage of plastic has actually been recycled globally?
  - A. About 50%
  - B. Less than 25%
  - C. Around 75%
  - D. Only about 9%
9. What can individuals do to reduce plastic waste?
  - A. Avoid sorting their trash
  - B. Reuse and refuse single-use plastics
  - C. Use plastic more often
  - D. Burn plastic in their backyard
10. What is the overall tone of the passage?
  - A. Optimistic and humorous
  - B. Informative and urgent
  - C. Neutral and indifferent
  - D. Sarcastic and casual

---

### **Deforestation – The Silent Crisis in Our Forests**

Forests cover approximately 31% of the Earth's surface and are home to more than 80% of terrestrial species of animals, plants, and fungi. Beyond their role as biodiversity hotspots, forests play a crucial part in stabilizing the Earth's climate, protecting watersheds, and supporting the livelihoods of over 1.6 billion people. Yet, every year, millions of hectares of forest are lost due to deforestation—a process that has been accelerating in recent decades.

Deforestation refers to the large-scale removal of forests, often to make way for agriculture, mining, infrastructure, or urban expansion. The most affected regions include the Amazon Basin in South America, the Congo Basin in Africa, and vast tracts of forests in Southeast Asia. One of the leading drivers of deforestation is industrial agriculture, particularly cattle ranching and the cultivation of soy and palm oil. These industries clear land for crops or grazing, often through burning or bulldozing.

The consequences of deforestation are severe and wide-ranging. First and foremost, it leads to habitat loss. Many species are left without shelter, food, or space, pushing them toward extinction. The orangutan, jaguar, and numerous amphibians and insects are among those critically endangered due to shrinking forests. Additionally, deforestation contributes significantly to climate change. Trees act as carbon sinks, absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. When forests are cut down and burned, this stored carbon is released, adding to the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Soil erosion is another major issue. Without trees and vegetation to anchor the soil, heavy rains can wash it away, reducing land fertility and causing sedimentation in rivers. This affects freshwater ecosystems and can lead to increased flooding. Furthermore, the removal of forest cover disrupts the water cycle. Forests play a vital role in maintaining humidity and rainfall patterns. Their loss can lead to reduced precipitation, creating drier climates and even desertification.

Deforestation also has profound social consequences. Indigenous communities that have lived in harmony with forests for generations are often displaced. Their cultural heritage, knowledge systems, and traditional livelihoods are lost along with the forests they depend on. In some regions, conflicts erupt between local populations and companies or governments over land rights and resource use.

Despite the seriousness of the problem, solutions exist. One approach is sustainable forest management, which allows forests to be used without compromising their ability to regenerate. Agroforestry, which integrates trees into farming systems, offers a way to combine agriculture and conservation. Reforestation and afforestation efforts—planting trees in deforested or previously treeless areas—also help restore ecological balance.

Governments and international organizations have begun taking action. Agreements like REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) provide financial incentives to developing countries to conserve forests. Meanwhile, some corporations are adopting zero-deforestation policies, aiming to ensure their supply chains do not contribute to forest loss.

Consumers, too, have power. By choosing products with certifications such as FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil), individuals can support environmentally responsible practices. Reducing meat consumption, particularly beef, also helps decrease the demand for pastureland, indirectly reducing deforestation.

In sum, deforestation is a global crisis with environmental, economic, and social implications. Addressing it requires the combined efforts of governments, industries, communities, and individuals. With awareness and action, it is possible to preserve our forests and protect the planet's future.

---

### Comprehension Questions:

1. What percentage of the Earth's surface is covered by forests?  
A. 10%  
B. 20%  
C. 31%  
D. 50%
2. What is a primary cause of deforestation?  
A. Eco-tourism  
B. Industrial agriculture  
C. Renewable energy development  
D. Natural forest fires
3. How does deforestation affect biodiversity?  
A. It increases species richness  
B. It has no significant impact  
C. It causes habitat loss and species extinction  
D. It helps animals adapt to new environments
4. Why is deforestation a major contributor to climate change?  
A. Trees release methane when cut  
B. Trees absorb CO<sub>2</sub>, and removing them releases stored carbon  
C. Trees emit ozone gases  
D. Forests prevent global warming by cooling the air
5. What environmental issue is worsened by the loss of vegetation anchoring the soil?  
A. Earthquakes  
B. Soil erosion  
C. Hurricanes  
D. Glacial melting
6. Which region is NOT mentioned as heavily affected by deforestation?  
A. Amazon Basin  
B. Congo Basin  
C. Australian Outback  
D. Southeast Asia
7. What is REDD+?  
A. A reforestation method  
B. A logging company  
C. A program that offers financial incentives to protect forests  
D. A type of tree resistant to deforestation



8. What is agroforestry?
    - A. Planting forests in cities
    - B. Cutting down forests for agriculture
    - C. Integrating trees into farming systems
    - D. Using artificial trees in agriculture
  9. How can consumers reduce their impact on deforestation?
    - A. Use plastic products
    - B. Eat more meat
    - C. Buy products with sustainable certifications
    - D. Avoid all agricultural products
  10. What is the overall message of the passage?
    - A. Deforestation is an unstoppable natural process
    - B. Only governments can fix deforestation
    - C. Deforestation has serious impacts but can be addressed with collective action
    - D. Forests are not as important as oceans
- 
- 
- 

## **Renewable Energy – Powering a Sustainable Future**

The global demand for energy has been rising steadily due to population growth, industrial development, and increasing urbanization. Traditionally, this demand has been met by fossil fuels—coal, oil, and natural gas—which have long been the backbone of global energy production. However, these sources are finite and contribute significantly to environmental degradation, including air pollution and climate change. In response to these challenges, the world is gradually shifting toward renewable energy sources as a sustainable solution to the energy crisis.

Renewable energy is derived from natural processes that are replenished constantly. The most common forms include solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, and biomass energy. Unlike fossil fuels, renewables produce little to no greenhouse gas emissions during operation, making them key to reducing humanity's carbon footprint.

Solar energy harnesses sunlight using photovoltaic cells or concentrated solar power systems. It is versatile and scalable, suitable for both individual homes and large solar farms. Wind energy uses turbines driven by wind currents to generate electricity. Countries with vast open land or strong coastal winds, such as Denmark and the United States, have made significant strides in wind power. Hydroelectric power is generated by the movement of water, typically through dams, and is currently the most widely used renewable energy source globally.

Geothermal energy utilizes heat from beneath the Earth's surface to produce electricity or provide direct heating. Though geographically limited, it is highly efficient and emits far fewer pollutants than fossil fuels. Biomass energy involves burning organic materials like wood, crop waste, or even algae to generate heat and power. While renewable, biomass must be managed carefully to avoid deforestation or food insecurity.

Despite its advantages, the transition to renewable energy is not without challenges. Solar and wind energy are intermittent, meaning their output varies depending on weather and time of day. This variability requires energy storage solutions like batteries or complementary energy sources to maintain grid stability. Moreover, the initial costs of installing renewable infrastructure can be high, though these are declining with technological advancements and government incentives.

Another obstacle is the political and economic influence of fossil fuel industries. In many countries, subsidies and lobbying efforts have delayed the adoption of clean technologies. However, global awareness of climate change and international agreements, such as the Paris Accord, have increased pressure on nations to invest in sustainable energy.

The environmental benefits of renewables are substantial. In addition to reducing emissions, they decrease water usage compared to thermal power plants and lessen the risk of oil spills and mining accidents. Furthermore, renewable energy creates jobs in engineering, manufacturing, and maintenance—contributing to economic growth while protecting the planet.

To achieve a sustainable energy future, collaboration is essential. Governments must implement policies that support innovation, reduce dependency on fossil fuels, and promote research into energy storage and grid integration. Private companies should invest in clean technologies and transparent practices, while individuals can contribute by conserving energy, supporting green policies, and adopting home-based solutions like solar panels.

Renewable energy is more than a technological shift—it is a transformation in how humanity views its relationship with nature. By embracing these resources, the world can progress toward a future that balances environmental responsibility with human development.

---

### Comprehension Questions (15 Questions – Increasing Difficulty):

1. What distinguishes renewable energy from fossil fuels?
  - A. Higher emissions
  - B. Constant replenishment
  - C. Increased pollution
  - D. Scarcity of sources

2. Which of the following is a form of renewable energy?
  - A. Nuclear energy
  - B. Petroleum
  - C. Solar energy
  - D. Diesel fuel
3. What is a key environmental benefit of renewables?
  - A. Increased deforestation
  - B. Decreased greenhouse gas emissions
  - C. Higher oil production
  - D. More land use
4. Why is solar energy considered versatile?
  - A. It can only be used in deserts
  - B. It relies on fossil fuels
  - C. It works on both small and large scales
  - D. It requires nuclear reactors
5. What makes hydroelectric power the most widely used renewable?
  - A. Constant wind availability
  - B. High cost of other sources
  - C. Ability to generate power from moving water
  - D. Use of sunlight at night
6. What is a limitation of geothermal energy?
  - A. It produces radioactive waste
  - B. It is geographically restricted
  - C. It relies on solar input
  - D. It causes widespread pollution
7. Which of these is a potential risk of biomass energy?
  - A. Ocean acidification
  - B. Flooding
  - C. Deforestation
  - D. Acid rain
8. What is the main issue with solar and wind energy referred to in the passage?
  - A. Overproduction of power
  - B. Intermittency in power generation
  - C. Incompatibility with modern grids
  - D. Overreliance on fossil fuels
9. Why do fossil fuel industries hinder the transition to renewable energy?
  - A. They support climate agreements
  - B. They promote solar innovation
  - C. They use political and economic influence
  - D. They are banned in many countries
10. What role do energy storage systems play in renewable adoption?
  - A. They eliminate the need for power plants
  - B. They store surplus energy for consistent supply



- C. They convert solar power into fossil fuels
- D. They reduce wind speeds for turbines
- 11. How do renewables support economic growth?
  - A. By reducing employment in mining
  - B. Through job creation in clean energy sectors
  - C. By increasing oil dependency
  - D. Through currency devaluation
- 12. Which international agreement is mentioned as promoting renewable energy?
  - A. Geneva Convention
  - B. Kyoto Protocol
  - C. Paris Accord
  - D. Warsaw Pact
- 13. What must governments do to support renewable energy expansion?
  - A. Fund oil exploration
  - B. Increase fossil fuel subsidies
  - C. Promote innovation and infrastructure
  - D. Eliminate environmental policies
- 14. Which of the following best summarizes the author's view on renewable energy?
  - A. It's unreliable and inefficient
  - B. It's necessary for a sustainable future
  - C. It should be avoided in poor countries
  - D. It has no environmental benefits
- 15. Which of the following best describes the author's tone?
  - A. Satirical and informal
  - B. Indifferent and neutral
  - C. Optimistic yet realistic
  - D. Harshly critical and pessimistic

### : Unequal Access to Renewable Energy – A Global Challenge

The transition to renewable energy has been widely celebrated as a necessary step toward a sustainable future. Solar panels, wind farms, hydroelectric dams, and other clean technologies have been praised for their ability to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and curb the devastating impacts of climate change. However, while the renewable energy movement gains momentum in many parts of the world, a growing concern persists: access to clean energy is not equal across all regions or populations.

Developed countries, particularly in Europe, North America, and parts of Asia, have invested heavily in renewable infrastructure. Government incentives, advanced technologies, and stable financial systems have allowed these countries to build vast wind farms, develop smart grids, and expand rooftop solar installations. In many European

nations, such as Germany and Denmark, renewables account for a substantial portion of electricity production. In contrast, many developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and parts of South Asia, struggle to meet even basic energy demands, let alone implement large-scale renewable solutions.

The causes of this disparity are complex and deeply rooted. First, there is the issue of funding. Renewable technologies, although becoming more affordable, still require significant upfront investment. Poorer nations often lack the capital to fund such projects and may depend on foreign aid or loans, which can come with limitations or long-term debt risks. Additionally, many developing countries face political instability or weak governance, making it difficult to maintain the consistent policies and infrastructure needed to support clean energy.

Another issue lies in technological capacity. While developed nations can manufacture solar panels, build advanced wind turbines, and develop battery storage systems, many less wealthy countries rely on imported technologies. This dependency not only increases costs but also limits local job creation and innovation. Furthermore, infrastructure challenges such as unreliable electrical grids, lack of road access, and poor communication networks hinder renewable energy implementation in remote or rural regions.

The inequality in energy access also reflects broader social issues. For example, energy poverty—defined as the lack of access to modern energy services—disproportionately affects women and children, particularly in rural areas. Without electricity, families rely on wood, charcoal, or kerosene for cooking and lighting, leading to indoor air pollution and increased health risks. The time spent collecting firewood also takes away from education and economic opportunities, perpetuating cycles of poverty.

Efforts to address these inequalities are growing. International organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank have launched programs to finance renewable energy projects in underserved regions. Initiatives like “Power Africa” aim to expand access to electricity using off-grid solar systems and mini-grids. In India, solar microgrids are lighting up entire villages that were once in the dark.

Still, experts argue that more needs to be done to ensure a just energy transition. Wealthier nations are being called upon to fulfill their climate finance pledges, offering financial and technical assistance to help poorer countries leapfrog directly into clean energy solutions. At the same time, local governments must create stable policy environments that encourage private investment and support community-led renewable initiatives.

The path to global sustainability must be inclusive. As the world confronts climate change, the clean energy revolution cannot afford to leave behind the billions of people still living in energy poverty. Equal access to renewable energy is not only a matter of environmental necessity but also of social justice and economic development.

## Comprehension Questions (15 Questions – Increasing Difficulty):

1. What is the central issue discussed in the passage?
  - A. Global warming
  - B. Inequality in access to renewable energy
  - C. Fossil fuel production
  - D. The rise of electric vehicles
2. Which regions are leading in renewable energy adoption?
  - A. Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America
  - B. North America, Europe, and parts of Asia
  - C. South America and Antarctica
  - D. The Middle East and Central Asia
3. Why do many developing nations struggle to implement renewable energy?
  - A. They have no sunlight
  - B. They lack funding and infrastructure
  - C. They rely solely on nuclear power
  - D. They oppose environmental policies
4. What is energy poverty?
  - A. The inability to afford gas-powered vehicles
  - B. Lack of access to modern energy services
  - C. A country's economic recession
  - D. Overreliance on solar energy
5. Which demographic group is most affected by energy poverty?
  - A. Elderly men
  - B. University students
  - C. Women and children
  - D. Urban professionals
6. How does energy poverty impact education?
  - A. It increases time spent studying
  - B. It encourages distance learning
  - C. It reduces access to lighting and study time
  - D. It provides more job opportunities
7. Why are developing countries dependent on imported renewable technology?
  - A. They have banned local industries
  - B. They lack the capacity to manufacture advanced systems
  - C. Their climate doesn't support renewables
  - D. They prefer fossil fuels
8. What role do international organizations play in improving energy access?
  - A. They provide entertainment and media
  - B. They impose taxes on renewable users
  - C. They finance projects and offer technical assistance
  - D. They discourage renewable growth
9. What is the goal of initiatives like "Power Africa"?
  - A. To promote fossil fuel use



- B. To support nuclear development in Asia
  - C. To expand electricity access using renewable systems
  - D. To limit energy to urban areas
10. What does “leapfrogging” refer to in the context of renewable energy?
- A. Jumping over climate policies
  - B. Avoiding fossil fuel dependence by directly adopting renewables
  - C. Moving backward to traditional methods
  - D. Removing international funding
11. Why are off-grid solutions important in rural regions?
- A. They prevent electricity theft
  - B. They avoid government regulation
  - C. They work without large-scale power infrastructure
  - D. They reduce demand for water
12. What is a major limitation of relying on foreign aid for renewable energy projects?
- A. It improves local manufacturing
  - B. It guarantees sustainable development
  - C. It may result in debt and dependency
  - D. It replaces fossil fuels completely
13. What is meant by a “just energy transition”?
- A. A shift driven by military intervention
  - B. An equal and fair global move to renewable energy
  - C. A process controlled by fossil fuel companies
  - D. A shift without using any funding
14. How does the author suggest wealthier nations can help?
- A. By selling more fossil fuels
  - B. By reducing energy access in poor countries
  - C. By providing financial and technical support
  - D. By cutting ties with international agencies
15. What best describes the tone of the passage?
- A. Indifferent and detached
  - B. Sarcastic and informal
  - C. Urgent and informative
  - D. Dismissive and mocking
- 
-