

Özyeğin - TRACE

READING

Örnek Sorular - 5

(Section 3 - Matching Headings)

İSTANBUL DİL AKADEMİSİ
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- 1 The role of governments in environmental management is difficult but inescapable. Sometimes, the state tries to manage the resources it owns, and does so badly. Often, however, governments act in an even more harmful way. They actually subsidize the exploitation and consumption of natural resources. A whole range of policies, from farm price support to protection for coal mining, do environmental damage and (often) make no economic sense. Scrapping them offers a two-fold bonus: A cleaner environment and a more efficient economy. Growth and environmentalism can actually go hand in hand, if politicians have the courage to confront the vested interest that subsidies create.
- 2 No activity affects more of the earth's surface than farming. It shapes a third of the planet's land area, not counting Antarctica, and the proportion is rising. World food output per head has risen by 4 per cent between the 1970s and 1980s mainly as a result of increases in yields from land already in cultivation, but also because more land has been brought under the plough. Higher yields have been achieved by increased irrigation, better crop breeding, and a doubling in the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers in the 1970s and 1980s.
- 3 All these activities may have damaging environmental impacts. For example, land clearing for agriculture is the largest single cause of deforestation; chemical fertilizers and pesticides may contaminate water supplies; more intensive farming and the abandonment of fallow periods tend to exacerbate soil erosion; and the spread of mono-Culture and use of high-yielding varieties of crops have been accompanied by the disappearance of old varieties of food plants which might have provided some insurance against pests or diseases in future. Soil erosion threatens the productivity of land in both rich and poor countries. The United States, where the most careful measurements have been done, discovered in 1982 that about one-fifth of its farmland as losing topsoil at a rate likely to diminish the soil's productivity. The country subsequently embarked upon a program to convert 11 per cent of its cropped land to meadow or forest. Topsoil in India and China is vanishing much faster than in America.
- 4 Government policies have frequently **compounded** the environmental damage that farming can cause. In the rich countries, subsidies for growing crops and price supports for farm output drive up the price of land. The annual value of these subsidies is immense: about \$250 billion, or more than all World Bank lending in the 1980s. To increase the output of crops per acre, a farmer's easiest option is to use more of the most readily available inputs: fertilizers and pesticides. Fertilizer use doubled in Denmark in the period 1960-1985 and increased in The Netherlands by 150 per cent. The quantity of pesticides applied has risen too; by 69 per cent in 1975-1984 in Denmark, for example, with a rise of 115 per cent in the frequency of

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application in the three years from 1981. In the late 1980s and early 1990s some efforts were made to reduce farm subsidies. The most dramatic example was that of New Zealand, which scrapped most farm support in 1984. A study of the environmental effects, conducted in 1993, found that the end of fertilizer subsidies had been followed by a fall in fertilizer use (a fall compounded by the decline in world commodity prices, which cut farm incomes). The removal of subsidies also stopped land clearing and over-stocking, which in the past had been the principal causes of erosion. Farms began to diversify. The one kind of subsidy whose removal appeared to have been bad for the environment was the subsidy to manage soil erosion, in less enlightened countries, and in the European Union, the trend has been to reduce rather than eliminate subsidies, and to introduce new payments to encourage farmers to treat their land in environmentally friendlier ways, or to leave it fallow. It may sound strange but such payments need to be higher than the existing incentives for farmers to grow food crops. Farmers, however, dislike being paid to do nothing. In several countries they have become interested in the possibility of using fuel produced from crop residues either as a replacement for petrol (as ethanol) or as fuel for power stations (as biomass). Such fuels produce far less carbon dioxide than coal or oil, and absorb carbon dioxide as they grow. They are therefore less likely to contribute to the greenhouse effect. But they are rarely competitive with fossil fuels unless subsidized - and growing them does no less environmental harm than other crops.

- 5 In poor countries, governments aggravate other sorts of damage. Subsidies for pesticides and artificial fertilizers encourage farmers to use greater quantities than are needed to get the highest economic crop yield. A study by the International Rice Research Institute Of pesticide use by farmers in South East Asia found that, with pest-resistant varieties of rice, even moderate applications of pesticide frequently cost farmers more than they saved. Such waste puts farmers on a chemical treadmill: bugs and weeds become resistant to poisons, so next year's poisons must be more lethal. One cost is to human health, every year some 10,000 people die from pesticide poisoning, almost all of them in the developing countries, and another 400,000 become seriously ill. As for artificial fertilizers, their use worldwide increased by 40 per cent per unit of farmed land between the mid 1970s and late 1980s, mostly in the developing countries. Overuse of fertilizers may cause farmers to stop rotating crops or leaving their land fallow. That, in turn, may make soil erosion worse.
- 6 A result of the Uruguay Round of world trade negotiations is likely to be a reduction of 36 per cent in the average levels of farm subsidies paid by the rich countries in 1986-1990. Some of the world's food production will move from Western Europe to regions where subsidies are lower or non-existent, such as the former communist countries and parts of the developing world. Some environmentalists worry about this outcome. It will undoubtedly mean more pressure to convert natural habitat into farmland. But it will also have many desirable environmental effects. The intensity of

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farming in the rich world should decline, and the use of chemical inputs will diminish. Crops are more likely to be grown in the environments to which **they** are naturally suited. And more farmers in poor countries will have the money and the incentive to manage their land in ways that are sustainable in the long run. That is important. To feed an increasingly hungry world, farmers need every incentive to use their soil and water effectively and efficiently.

Instructions for questions 1-6:

Read the paragraph headings (A-I) in HEADINGS Column B and match the correct heading to each paragraph (PARAGRAPH COLUMN). Write the letter of the correct heading on your answer sheet. Note: there are more headings than you need.

PARAGRAPHS	HEADINGS
1) Paragraph 1 ____	A. The probable effects of the new international trade agreement
2) Paragraph 2 ____	B. The environmental impact of modern farming
3) Paragraph 3 ____	C. Farming and soil erosion
4) Paragraph 4 ____	D. The effects of government policy in rich countries
5) Paragraph 5 ____	E. Governments and management of the environment
6) Paragraph 6 ____	F. The effects of government policy in poor countries
	G. Farming and food output
	H. The effects of government policy on food output
	I. The new prospects for world trade

Instructions for questions 7-37:

Read the following text carefully and choose the correct option (A, B or C) for each question. All answers must be filled in on the answer sheet.

7. According to the text, what would be the probable result of clearing land for cultivation?
A) Degraded water supply
B) Deforestation
C) Abandonment of fallow period
8. The word "**compounded**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to -----.
A) intensified
B) lowered
C) abridged
9. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to paragraph 4?
A) Fertilizer use doubled both in Denmark and The Netherlands in the period 1960-1985.
B) New Zealand reduced farm support dramatically in 1984.
C) The fuel from crop residues does no environmental harm
10. The word "**they**" in paragraph 6 refers to -----.
A) environments
B) farmers
C) crops
11. Which one of the followings increased in New Zealand after 1984?
A) farm incomes
B) use of fertilizer
C) farm diversification
12. Research completed in 1982 found that in the United States soil erosion -----.
A) reduced the productivity of farmland by 20 per cent
B) was causing significant damage to 20 per cent of farmland
C) could be reduced by converting cultivated land to meadow or forest
13. By the mid-1980s, farmers in Denmark -----.
A) used twice as much fertilizer as they had in 1960
B) applied fertilizer much more frequently than in 1960
C) more than doubled the amount of pesticide they used in just 3 years

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14.The writer refers to some rich countries as being 'less enlightened' than New Zealand because -----.

- A) their new fuel crops are as harmful as the ones they have replaced
- B) their policies do not recognize the long-term benefit of ending subsidies
- C) they have not encouraged their farmers to follow environmentally friendly practices

15.The writer believes that the Uruguay Round agreements on trade will -----.

- A) encourage more sustainable farming practices in the long term
- B) do more harm than good to the international environment
- C) increase pressure to cultivate land in the rich countries

16.Which of the following would be the most suitable title for the text?

- A) Environmental management
- B) Increasing the world's food supply
- C) Fertilizers and pesticides - the way forward

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ANSWER KEY:

1E 2G 3B 4D 5F 6A

7B 8A 9B 10C 11C 12B 13A 14B 15A 16A