

الصفحة	<p style="text-align: center;">الامتحان الوطني الموحد للبكالوريا الدورة الاستدراكية 2024 -الموضوع-</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">المملكة المغربية وزارة التربية الوطنية والتعليم الأولي والرياضة</p>	
1			<p style="text-align: center;">المركز الوطني للتقويم والامتحانات</p>	
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2h	مدة الإنجاز	اللغة الإنجليزية	المادة
2	المعامل	كل مسالك الشعب العلمية والتقنية والأصيلة	الشعبة او المسلك

[1] Water scarcity is a serious problem affecting millions of people around the world. According to UN, about 3 billion people live in countries where there is less water. More than 80% of people affected by water scarcity live in Africa. Climate change is making things worse for people who already have difficulty getting clean water. Natural disasters such as droughts and floods damage water sources and spread diseases.



[2] Like most people in Malawi, Belita depends on Lake Chilwa. **It** is the second biggest lake in Malawi. Belita and her community depend on this lake for their drinking water, transport, fishing and doing business. However, the lake is affected by changing weather. Sometimes it suffers from extreme floods. Other times, it gets completely dry. “Due to the drought last year, I was not able to produce enough food for my family. However, to save my life and that of my children, I decided to grow vegetables in a small garden,” Belita said.

[3] Teodora, an old woman from Tanzania, is also affected by extreme weather changes. “I was a farmer but now I don’t have any job because of the floods. There has never been much rain like these days,” she said. The floods have destroyed water sources, leaving the community with no clean water. In other countries like Niger and Somalia, water scarcity is catastrophic. Severe droughts have destroyed crops and animals. Families are obliged to travel long distances to get drinking water. Their journey is not always safe.



[4] In Morocco, water scarcity has become a serious problem because of long periods of drought. In the last 30 years, drought occurs in Morocco every 3 years. Consequently, there is less water in barrages and less groundwater. The growing population and agricultural activities are making water resources lower and lower. Agriculture alone uses 88% of water in **the country**. Morocco’s agriculture ministry has put strict laws on the production of crops which need a lot of water such as avocado, watermelon, and oranges.

Adapted from: wateraid.org

1. Water scarcity: ندرة المياه
2. Drought: جفاف
3. Lake: بحيرة