



Sèrie 4

I. Listening comprehension (3 points)

30 BY 30

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

sea urchin: *eriçó de mar/erizo de mar*

seaweed: *algues/algas*

Ready? Now read the questions on the following page. Read them carefully before listening to the radio programme. [Now listen to the interview.]

Interviewer: Today I am joined by marine ecologist Jordan Scala who is here to tell us about 30 by 30, an ambitious plan to protect our planet. Jordan, what made you want to get started with this plan?

Jordan: When I was a kid growing up in the Mediterranean, I was fascinated by the underwater world that Jacques Cousteau showed us in his documentaries. When he started filming during World War II, the Mediterranean shores were still full of large fish. But when I went to the sea to swim in the '70s, I saw none of that. There were **sea urchins** at the bottom, but I never saw a large fish. The industrialisation of fishing after World War II put the final nail in the coffin of Mediterranean marine life. I thought nature was lost. Until, in my 20s, I started scuba diving in the Medes Islands marine reserve in Spain. One square kilometre fully protected from fishing and other damaging activities. I still remember that first dive in the reserve. As soon as I put my head underwater, I felt like diving into one of Cousteau's films. What was missing from the sea of my childhood was there: octopus, large fish, **seaweed** forests. Just a few years of protection had allowed the sea to recover.

Interviewer: Is the Medes Islands marine reserve unique, are there other areas of the sea which have recovered?

Jordan: No, I have seen this miracle happen in other areas across the ocean, like in Cabo Pulmo, Mexico, where local fishermen were so upset about not having enough fish to catch, that in the mid-90s, they asked the Mexican government to create a no-fishing area. A national park in the sea. We surveyed the marine environment then, and the place was an underwater desert. When we returned a decade later, everything had changed. What had been an empty sea was now full of life and colour. We saw it recover in only 10 years, including the return of the large fish and sharks. And those visionary fishermen are better off now. From diving tourism inside the reserve and better fishing around it.



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Interviewer: So, there is obviously a strong argument for protecting our seas then.

Jordan: Yes, but today, globally, only seven percent of the ocean and around a fifth of our land has been protected. That means that we have converted most of our planet into a tame environment, where we and our farmed animals represent 96 percent of the mammals. Only four percent is everything else, from pandas to tigers to elephants. And we have removed over 90 percent of the large fish in the ocean in the last century alone.

Interviewer: Last summer saw some of the hottest temperatures in human history, in places that one would expect to be cool, like Canada, Finland and Siberia. I imagine this has played a role in the destruction of the natural environment.

Jordan: This extreme heat kills hundreds of thousands of people. If we are to prevent a global disaster, we need to do two things. As we know, we need to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases to almost zero. But we also need to decrease the excess carbon pollution in the atmosphere and in the ocean. We need nature's help. Because trees, grasslands, and healthy oceans are the best and most efficient technologies to remove carbon from the atmosphere, and they already exist. As long as we protect them, they do the removal for free.

Interviewer: So that's the solution. Surely, it can't be that simple.

Jordan: The problem is that nature cannot keep up with us. The biodiversity that is left today is not enough to absorb our impacts any longer. That's why I put together a team of top scientists and economists to answer the question of which areas in the ocean we must protect first. And how much of the ocean do we need to protect? We decided to focus on three objectives: biodiversity, food and carbon storage to help the fight against climate change. If we think of each objective in isolation, there are compromises. Protecting the top areas for biodiversity could result in a loss of fish to catch, for example. To solve that problem, we developed a new framework to optimize multiple benefits. Picking which areas to protect depends on how much we value the different objectives. We found that if we gave the same weight to biodiversity, food and carbon, we would need to protect the right 45 percent of the ocean to maximize the three benefits. We also found that even if we didn't value biodiversity, the minimum amount of ocean we would need to protect would be 30 percent.

Interviewer: But what about land?

Jordan: Similar analysis has been done for the land, also showing 30 percent as a minimum. Armed with this research, we launched a campaign for 30 by 30, meaning at least 30 percent of the planet, land and sea, protected by 2030. Getting governments to work together is essential. Working with the governments of Costa Rica, France and the United Kingdom, we built the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People, which now has 66 countries, all supporting "30 by 30" as a main target for a global deal on nature.



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Interviewer: Some will say, however, that we cannot afford to protect our natural world. What do you say to that?

Jordan: I understand that the idea of protecting a third of our land and ocean may feel threatening to those who see only the short-term profits of their destruction. But let's look at the numbers. A study has put the cost of protecting 30 percent of the planet at about 140 billion dollars a year. That's only a fraction of the money that governments use to subsidise industries that pollute our air, damage our land and empty our ocean. We need to reverse the flow of that money from funding the destruction of our life support system to preserving it.

Interviewer: Thank you, Jordan.

Adapted from:

Sala, E. Enric Sala: A bold plan to protect 30 percent of the Earth's surface and ocean floor. TED Talk.

https://www.ted.com/talks/enric_sala_a_bold_plan_to_protect_30_percent_of_the_earth_s_surface_and_ocean_floor



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Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is correct.

1.

The changes in marine life he observed from childhood to adulthood.

2.

Large scale exploitation of the sea for food

3.

requested a marine reserve and later benefited from it.

4.

Land animals' habitat has been better protected than that of sea animals.

5.

Their naturalness

6.

All three objectives are given the same priority everywhere.

7.

requires international cooperation.

8.

Optimistic and hopeful, focussing on solutions and positive outcomes for the planet.



II. Reading Comprehension (3 points)

HOW TO MAKE PIZZA LIKE A NEAPOLITAN MASTER

Answer the questions below using complete sentences. Each question is worth 0.5 points with a total of 3 points. Up to 0.3 points might be deducted from the total mark for lack of intelligibility in the answers provided. You may use fragments from the text unless specified not to do so.

1.

Naples's football team is mentioned in order to compare the passion families from Naples have to guard pizza recipes with the love Naples's citizens have for their football team.

2.

Soon the creation became a staple of the city's cuisine (line 22).

3.

Something that is not considered authentic/original/

An imitation / a bad copy

4.

The Association controls/ They control the ingredients that are put on the pizzas and how they must be cooked.

(among others)

5.

San Marzano tomatoes (which grow on the volcanic plains of Mount Vesuvius) and either fior di latte (made from cow's milk) or mozzarella di bufala (made from the milk of the water buffalo that live in the Campania and Lazio regions).

NB. Information between brackets is optional.

6.

Only an experienced cook / pizzaiolo knows when a pizza is cooked to perfection / the cooking point of a pizza / when a pizza must be taken out of the oven to avoid it being burnt.

(among others)



III. Writing (4 points)

Choose ONE topic. Your answer should be 125-150 words in length. There is no specific penalty for exceeding 150 words in length. Extra points are not given for exceeding 150 words.