

KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

مملكة البحرين

NATIONAL AUTHORITY for QUALIFICATIONS
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الهيئة الوطنية للمؤهلات و ضمان جودة

التعليم و التدريب

Directorate of National Examinations

إدارة الامتحانات الوطنية

Grade 12 National Examinations

الامتحانات الوطنية للصف الثاني عشر

March 2016

امتحان مارس ٢٠١٦

ENGLISH

اللغة الإنجليزية

Paper 2 Reading

الورقة ٢ القراءة

Duration: 90 minutes

مدة الامتحان: ٩٠ دقيقة

The total mark for this paper is 40 marks.

مجموع درجات هذه الورقة ٤٠ درجة.

Read the following instructions:

ألصق الرقم الشخصي للطالب هنا

Write the answer on the question paper.

Use blue pen only.

The use of dictionaries is not permitted
during the exam.

Do not write in the margin.

Answer **all** the questions.

For Markers' Use		لاستعمال المصححين				
	Maximum mark	OM	RM	PC	GR	RE
DK No	-					
Marker No	-					
Q1	10					
Q2	6					
Q3	6					
Q4	8					
Q5	10					
Total	40					

This document consists of **18** printed pages and **2** blank pages

Part 1**Questions 1 – 10**

Read the four short articles about different people who started their businesses at a young age.

Match the information in each question to one of the articles in the text.

Circle the correct answer **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

There is an example (**0**) at the beginning.

Which article mentions the following?

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | A very informal place to sell and promote the products. | A B C (D) |
| 1 | This business gained popularity in a very short time. | A B C D |
| 2 | You are never too young to run your own company. | A B C D |
| 3 | A success story that made headlines in specialised journals. | A B C D |
| 4 | An early childhood hobby that led to fame on the screen. | A B C D |
| 5 | Young people can get help and support to start their own business. | A B C D |
| 6 | In order to learn you can observe and follow a demonstration. | A B C D |
| 7 | It took a lot of reading to gather all the information. | A B C D |
| 8 | The original idea came from an older family member. | A B C D |
| 9 | Learning and having fun cannot be separated. | A B C D |
| 10 | Success would have been impossible without technology. | A B C D |

FOUR AMAZING YOUNG BUSINESS PEOPLE*For
Examiner's
Use***A**

As a fourth grader, living in a Technology-free world, Sanu loved playing card games. Two years later, he began developing his own, which he called "Almez" after his father. Sanu aimed to make chemistry more enjoyable with his board-based game. The trial and error way of playing "Almez" helps students to learn chemistry. Since the first appearance of "Almez", Sanu, now a 19-year-old student, has updated the game and created an organisation to provide funding and advice for other student entrepreneurs.

B

Leena was just 9 when she began selling her own hair products to friends and family. Based on her great-grandmother's secret recipe, Leena's line of all-natural hair products has expanded over a couple of years to include a variety of cleansers and treatments. The now 17-year-old is the manager of the famous "Nana's Secrets". Many business magazines have fascinated their readers with articles about this businesswoman. She saw an opportunity at an early age and followed it through.

C

In 2010, a new mobile game called "Bubble Ball" was launched. In its first two weeks it received about 1 million free downloads, mainly from students who enjoy physics-based games. This game was built entirely by Roger, a 14-year-old with no previous coding experience. Roger learned everything he needed to know through research at the library. He spent hours working through books about programming and produced 4,000 lines of code for his puzzle game in one month.

D

Like many little girls, 6-year-old Lizzie wanted to ride horses. To pay for lessons, she successfully began selling home-made baked goods at her local farmers' market. Eventually Lizzie realized that cooking was her true passion and, with the help of her parents, she built a healthy-cooking website with instructional videos to help kids eat better. Now 13, Lizzie appears on TV talk shows that feature young people who have started their own restaurants.

[10 marks]

Part 2**Questions 11 – 16**

Read the text about rules for digital happiness.

There are seven paragraphs in the text.

Choose the best heading (A - G) for each paragraph 11-16.

There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Headings

- A Make meaningful connections
- B Be selective
- C Create more breathing space
- D Centre yourself
- E Create boundaries
- F Be present
- G Manage your virtual identity
- H Practise good manners

Rules for digital happiness

Example

Heading: H

0 Sometimes using technology can do more harm than good. So here are some rules to guide you towards digital happiness. Everyone has their own interpretation of what is and isn't acceptable. It's wise to know when to pick up the phone instead of texting, and to be mindful of over-sharing as it makes everyone uncomfortable.

Heading: _____

11 Nothing makes us happier than getting in touch with our fellow humans, not fame, not beauty, not even money. Trolling Facebook feeds for hours or spying through Instagram photos doesn't make a happy person. You can easily lose hours that way and there is the danger that communication becomes unimportant. Do you want to receive a notification every time someone posts a photo of the sandwich they just ate?

Heading: _____

12 Physically being with others and interacting is perhaps the rarest, most valuable gift you can give someone today. We favour who or what is happening in the digital world rather than the individuals in our physical environment, despite the importance of body language in communication. So, give your friend sitting next to you your full attention, not just that part of you which isn't concentrating on texting at the same time. They deserve it!

Heading: _____

13 I eat the same breakfast every day. Why? Because I've found something that tastes good and because too many choices make us less happy. More choices require time and energy and shift our focus away from other things that matter. More choices also breed anxiety about making the "right" choice. Subscribe to websites to receive music recommendations and you'll see that technology can choose what's best for you.

Heading: _____

14 Plan your day so as to enjoy some fully tech-free moments at home. You are not in the mood to read a book, then watch a movie. I highly recommend turning your phone off at night. No, not on silent or 'do not disturb.' All the way off. "But it's my alarm clock!" No problem – buy an alarm clock! And turning off your gadgets will help you get more restful sleep.

Heading: _____

15 Being alone has become unthinkable and being shy is misunderstood. However, it is when we are quiet and alone that we recharge and refocus. There is value in our own company, uninterrupted by technology. You need to clear your mind. Find your own individual inner balance.

Heading: _____

16 Establish your norm and make it known that you'll be unavailable after a particular time in the evening, except when there is a major deadline. Ask your colleagues to call, not text or email, if there is an emergency. Give yourself permission not to reply to messages immediately when you're focused on a task or with family. Once you train people that you're not always on call, you transform expectations and ease anxiety.

[6 marks]



Part 3**Questions 17 – 22**

Read the article about how to cope with stress at school.

Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **(A – G)** the one which fits each gap **17 – 22**.

There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Write your answers **(A – G)** in each gap below.

There is an example **(0)** at the beginning.

How to deal with stress at school

The school year can be hard on anyone. Academic stress can attack your self-esteem and, when not taken care of, your performance, your morale, and life in general just suffer. **(0)** **H** . It may be much easier than you actually think.

With piles of homework staring at you, sometimes being told to “calm down” seems like a big joke. To cut through the load of work you have to do, start planning your time accordingly. **(17)** . You don't have to finish the entire task now, but just getting the ball rolling will make it much more manageable.

If your study desk looks like a tornado blew through it, no wonder school stresses you out. **(18)** . Everything you need should always be within arm's reach, not everything you have. If you never use highlighters, they don't need to be on your desk. Be logical about the importance of your materials. If you don't need them, don't let them mess up your studying area and your brain.

Studying is a struggle, and who wants to study after school? However, if you get it over with, you'll be much happier in the long run. The information will be fresh in your mind from school; you'll still be wide awake and once it's done you can relax with some TV and Candy Crush. **(19)** .

If you have a 100-point presentation on Romeo and Juliet due in two weeks, you're probably busy resisting the urge to run for the hills. Instead of focusing on the entire thing, break it up. **(20)** _____. When it all starts stressing you out, then just take a break. If you try to attack too much at one time, your brain will shut down, and the information won't be as effectively processed.

If you had to lose 10 kilos within one month, would you wait until the last few days to start dieting? No. **(21)** _____. But the sooner you're on top of your game, the more you can breathe. You'll feel in control and that is what minimises stress. Whether you have a million things to do or just a few things to do, it's feeling you are the master of the situation that is the key.

Kids in school are getting more stressed at an earlier age. **(22)** _____. Maybe you won't get into Oxford University or become a football captain today, but there's always tomorrow, and life goes on. If you're trying to do it all, you may need to take a step back and drop an extra-curricular or two. School is hard enough as it is – you can't be a rock star, an ambassador, and a volunteer all at once.

[6 marks]

- A** Take 15 minutes to organise everything, so you don't spend long searching for your notes.
- B** After a studying session, make sure you spend some time making yourself feel good.
- C** Therefore, studying will become more effective and this could result in better grades.
- D** However, although it is important to do your best, it is also important to be realistic.
- E** Spend one day making an outline, finding natural divisions where you can split your assignment.
- F** Attack a little bit every night so you're never left with a mountain of work to climb by tomorrow.
- G** Think of your grades the same way – you can't put tasks off and expect good results.
- H** Instead of panicking, take control and relax.

Part 4**Questions 23 – 30**

Read the extract from a story below, which is about a man who is describing his childhood memories.

Circle the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**.

There is an example **(0)** at the beginning.

Childhood on a chicken farm

My father was, I am sure, intended by nature to be a cheerful, kindly man. Until he was thirty-four years old he worked as a farm-hand for a man named Thomas Butterworth whose place lay near the town of Bidwell, Ohio. He had then a horse of his own and on Saturday evenings drove into town to spend a few hours in social activities with other farm-hands. At ten o'clock father drove home along a deserted road, made his horse comfortable for the night and himself went to bed, quite happy in his position in life.

It was in the spring of his thirty-fifth year that father married my mother, then a country school-teacher, and in the following spring I came wriggling and crying into the world. Something happened to the two people. They suddenly became ambitious. The American passion for getting up in the world took possession of them. It may have been that mother was responsible. Being a school-teacher, she had, I presume, read of how Garfield, Lincoln, and other Americans rose from poverty to fame and greatness and she may have dreamed that I would someday rule men and cities.

- 14** At any rate she **induced** father to give up his place as a farm-hand, sell his horse and embark on an independent enterprise of his own. She was a tall silent woman with troubled grey eyes. For herself she wanted nothing. For father and myself she was incurably ambitious.
- 18** *The first venture into which the two people went turned out badly.* They rented ten acres of poor stony land on Griggs's Road, eight miles from Bidwell, and launched into chicken raising. I grew into boyhood on the place and got my first unfortunate impressions of life there. From the beginning they were impressions of disaster and if,

in my turn, I am a gloomy man inclined to see the darker side of life, I attribute it to the fact that what should have been my happy joyous days of childhood were spent on a chicken farm.

30 For ten years my father and mother struggled to make our chicken farm pay. Things changed and with the horse gone, there were no Saturday evenings out. Even his weekly magazine became an unaffordable luxury. All during these ten years father had worked as a labourer on neighbouring farms and most of the money he had earned had been spent for remedies to cure chicken diseases. After ten years of worry with eggs that did not hatch, and with **baby balls** of fluff that did not reach hen-hood, we gave up our struggle and drove down Griggs's Road toward Bidwell, looking for a new place from which to start on our upward journey through life.

One might write a book concerning our flight from the chicken farm into town. We must have been a sad-looking lot, I fancy, like refugees fleeing a battlefield. The horse wagon that contained our goods had been borrowed from Mr. Griggs, a neighbour. Out of its sides stuck the legs of cheap chairs and at the back of the pile of beds, tables, and boxes filled with old kitchen utensils was that baby carriage in which I had been wheeled about in my infancy. Why we stuck to the baby carriage I don't know. It was unlikely other children would be born and the wheels were broken. People who have few possessions cling tightly to those they have. That is one of the facts that make life so discouraging.

Father rode on top of the wagon. He was then a little fat man of forty-five, and from long association with the chickens he had become silent and discouraged. I fell into a half-sleeping, half-waking state and dreamed I was a tiny thing going along the road into a beautiful place where there were no chicken farms. Mother and I walked the entire eight miles - she to be sure that nothing fell from the wagon and I to see the wonders of the world. Now that I am older I know that mother had another motive in moving to Bidwell. She was ambitious for me. She wanted me to rise in the world, to get into a town school and become a man of the towns.

Example

- 0 Which statement best describes the father before getting married?
- A He was lonely.
 - B He led a quiet life.
 - C He was ambitious.
 - D He led an exciting life.
- 23 What event in the story made the father and mother ambitious?
- A having a baby
 - B getting married
 - C trying to rise from poverty
 - D reading about famous people
- 24 *Induced*, in line 14, has nearly the same meaning as:
- A discouraged
 - B convinced
 - C disagreed
 - D forced
- 25 "*The first venture into which the two people went turned out badly*", in line 18 implies that
- A the father and mother did not work hard at chicken raising.
 - B the father and mother would go into other ventures later.
 - C the father and mother were not bad at chicken raising.
 - D the father and mother were adventurous.

26 How did the writer's childhood on the chicken farm affect his character?

- A It made him a pessimistic person.
- B It made him a hopeful person.
- C It made him an unlucky person.
- D It made him a joyful person.

27 After going into chicken raising, the father continued

- A owning a horse.
- B buying magazines.
- C working as a farm-hand.
- D going into town on Saturdays.

28 “**baby balls**”, in line 30 refers to:

- A eggs
- B hens
- C babies
- D chicks

29 What do the items carried in the wagon tell us about the family?

- A They had lived in poverty.
- B They took only what they needed.
- C They were expecting another baby.
- D They had borrowed their belongings.

30 How does the mother's ambition change at the end of the story?

- A She became more ambitious for herself and her son.
- B She became more confident of her family's success.
- C She became more ambitious for her husband and son.
- D She became more convinced that education leads to success.

*For
Examiner's
Use*

[8 marks]

Part 5**Questions 31 – 40**

Read the text about rainforests and complete the notes.

Use **ONE WORD** from the text for each gap.

There is an example **(0)** at the beginning.

RAINFORESTS

Rainforests are being destroyed because the value of rainforest land is seen as only the value of its wood by multinational logging companies, and land owners who pocket millions of dollars each year. Nearly half of the world's species of plants and animals will be destroyed or badly threatened over the next twenty-five years due to deforestation (cutting down of trees). One and one-half acres of rainforest are lost every second with bad consequences that are already evident in the irreparable damage caused.

While 25% of Western medicines come from rainforest ingredients, less than 1% of these tropical trees and plants have been tested by scientists. Rainforests currently provide sources for one-fourth of today's medicines, and 70% of the plants found to have anti-cancer properties are found only in the rainforest. As the rainforest species disappear, so do many possible cures for life-threatening illnesses.

Rainforests have evolved over millions of years to turn into the incredibly complex environments they are today. They represent a store of living and breathing renewable natural resources that are important for the survival and health of all mankind. These include basic food supplies, clothing, shelter, fuel, spices, industrial raw materials, and medicine. Sadly, it has taken only a century of human intervention to destroy what nature designed to last forever.

Since 1980 the world population has grown by 30 percent and the demand for wood is expected to double by the year 2050. Unfortunately, it is still the tropical forests of the world that supply the bulk of the world's demand for timber and what can be sourced from it. In 1950, about 15 percent of the Earth's land surface was covered by rainforest. Today, more than half has already fallen victim to fire from lightning strikes and logging firms.

The Amazon rainforest contains the largest collection of living plant and animal species in the world. More than 20 percent of it is already gone. If nothing is done to curb this trend, the entire region could well be gone within half a century. It has been described as the "Lungs of our Planet" because it provides the essential environmental world service of continuously recycling carbon dioxide into oxygen. Massive deforestation brings with it many ugly consequences - pollution, soil erosion, malaria epidemics, and the release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Fewer rainforests mean less rain, less oxygen for us to breathe, and an increased threat from global warming.

But who is really to blame? Malaysia, Indonesia, Brazil, and other tropical nations with rainforests are often branded as "environmental villains" of the world, mainly because of their reported levels of destruction of their rainforests. But despite the levels of deforestation, up to 60 percent of their territory is still covered by natural tropical forests. In fact, today, much of the pressure on their remaining rainforests comes from servicing the needs and markets for timber in industrialised countries that have already drained their own reserves.

The problem and the solution of the destruction of the rainforest are both economic. Governments need money to service their debts, locals need money to feed their families, and companies need to make profits. The simple fact is that the rainforest is being destroyed for the income it brings.

Although tropical rainforests can re-grow under natural conditions, they cannot regenerate under many current land-use practices. It may take one thousand years for a rainforest to recover its original level of biomass after clearing and burning, since few seeds and seedlings of rainforest plants can survive burning. Sensible harvesting of these resources could be part of the solution, for the rainforests of the world and its inhabitants to be saved.

The extent of this loss to the world was most precisely described by Harvard's Pulitzer Prize-winning biologist Edward O. Wilson over a decade ago when he said: "The one process ongoing in the 1980s that will take millions of years to correct is the loss of genetic and species diversity by the destruction of natural habitats. This is the mistake that our descendants are least likely to forgive us for."

Example**Deforestation**

- cross-national **(0)** **companies** make a lot of money from wood cut down in rainforests
- the **(31)** _____ resulting from deforestation is everlasting

Benefits

- certain types of rainforest plants provide **(32)** _____ for health problems
- **(33)** _____ depends on the materials available in the rainforests

Demands and destruction

- there will be greater demand for wood because of **(34)** _____ growth
- a large proportion of rainforests has been destroyed either by logging, or by **(35)** _____ resulting from natural forces
- actions should be taken to reduce the destruction of the rainforests; otherwise the whole **(36)** _____ will be lost within a few decades resulting in high levels of harmful gases in the **(37)** _____

Blame

- increasing demand for wood comes from the developed **(38)** _____ that have overused their natural resources

In times to come

- future of rainforests will depend on a wise **(39)** _____ of their supplies
- Edward O. Wilson says that future generations will always blame us for our **(40)** _____ that will need ages to fix

[10 marks]

ENG12/02

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ENGLISH

Paper 2 Reading

امتحان مارس ٢٠١٦

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