

**KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DIRECTORATE OF EXAMINATION / EXAMINATION SECTION
SECONDARY EDUCATION / UNIFIED TRACKS & RELIGIOUS
SECOND SEMESTER EXAM 2017/2018**

COURSE NAME: English Language L.T**TRACK:** UNIFIED TRACKS & RELIGIOUS**COURSE CODE:** Eng. 202**TIME:** 2 Hours

Listening 1: (5 Marks)

Listen to a radio programme about banking via mobile phones and decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

Welcome to Money talk. In today's programme, we discuss mobile technology and personal banking. In particular, we look at how technology allows people who have never had a bank account to manage their money via their mobile phones. More and more people have mobile phones these days — did you know there are about five billion phones in the world today? But, there are a lot of people without easy access to banks, which are generally located in big towns and cities. So we are seeing lots of innovations in mobile banking — in other words, using your mobile to manage your bank account. An example of this is the interactive voice menu system which mobile banking uses. Using the menu system, you can talk to your mobile and tell it what to do with your money! Now, at its most basic, mobile banking lets you transfer your money from one place or person to another. But now the list of things you can do from your phone is expanding into paying bills, buying goods and managing your savings account. A new mobile banking scheme has recently begun in Afghanistan. It's a good place to see how mobile banking works in action because the mobile phone network covers every town and city. Under the new scheme, the Afghan National Police has started to pay all salaries through mobiles, and so the policemen don't actually receive cash. Salary payments are now made directly to each individual police officer. When a payment is made, each police officer gets a text message on his phone. He can then use his phone, via the interactive voice menus, to make payments from his salary. The new system is changing the way the economy works. The Afghan people can control their finance more easily: the cash they used to carry around is now safely in the bank.

Listening 2: (5 Marks)

You will hear an interview with Ian who's talking about the work done at his youth centre.

Listen and choose the correct answer a, b, or c.

INT: Welcome to another edition of Lifestyle, and today we're talking about crime and young people. In the studio is Ian McDonald, who's a local youth leader. Ian, welcome. First of all, tell us exactly what you do.

IAN: Hi Jane. Well, I'm employed to run the youth centre at Sharp Hill. Our aim is to help young people who are either still at school or who have left school and are out of work. We offer all sorts of things, from games and social activities, to help finding jobs. We want to do everything we can to give young people something positive to do with their time and to keep them off the streets, where they might turn to crime.

INT: And do you think the centre is managing to prevent kids from turning to crime?

IAN: To a large extent, yes. Of course we can't force kids to come to us, but we do our best to offer what they need so they will want to come. We try to give each person something to achieve, whether it's improving their football skills or writing a CV. When people feel that they're achieving something, they're much less likely to turn to crime.

INT: We hear a lot about youth crime, thought, particularly problems like damaging properties and theft. Why do you think these incidents are so common?

IAN: A lot of young people have a bad attitude towards themselves, towards other people and towards property, which often starts from difficulties with schoolwork. This can make them feel like failures from a young age and often neither the school nor the parents have the time or the money to help them. This is where the youth centre can sometimes help.

INT: Do you find that the police are helpful, or do they cause problems for the people who attend the youth centre?

IAN: It's difficult with the police because they often visit the centre to speak to people they suspect of committing a crime, or to ask for information. A lot of our members know people who break the law, even if they don't do it themselves.

INT: Does the centre have connections with other community groups?

IAN: Yes, many. One of our projects is helping local people look after the local environment. The kids get involved in tidying up, painting, planting trees and so on, working together with local people. Sometimes young disabled kids visit the centre as well. Our members found this difficult to deal with at first, but they've got used to it and now it's really good for all the young people, disabled or not.

INT: Well, Ian, it's a very interesting topic, and we'll talk more after this break...