KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DIRECTORATE OF EXAMINATION /CENTRAL EXAMINATION SECTION
SECONDARY EDUCATION / UNIFIED TRACKS & RELIGIOUS
SECOND SEMESTER EXAM 2018/2019

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

Listening 1: **(5 Marks)**

Listen to a conversation between a student and his science teacher on the subject of global warming then decide whether the following sentences are true (✓) or false (×).

Mary Good afternoon, Mr. Allen. Do you have a moment?

Mr. Allen Certainly, Mary. How can I help you?

Mary I have a question about global warming.

Mr. Allen Yes? Tell me.

Mary I read in a magazine that the Earth's temperature is now 1 degree hotter than it was 100 years ago. It also said that if this continues, then weather conditions worldwide will become worse.

Mr. Allen That's correct. What was your question?

Mary I was talking to a friend today, and he said that the Earth's temperature changes all the time. For example, volcanoes and variations in the sun's temperature can often lead to similar climate effects. So my question is: is global warming a real problem?

Mr. Allen Well, Mary, that's a very good question. There are many people who still deny this problem, but it is unfortunately, very real. The fact is global warming has a human origin. For example, what's the biggest difference between present-day society and society 100 years ago?

Mary Hmm, I'd say technology. We now have more factories, cars, etc.

Mr. Allen Precisely. So, think of it this way. Imagine a sunny, summer day and a small glass room. If the sun's energy or heat passes through the glass and is then not able to escape again, what will happen to the room?

Marry It will probably get very hot!

Mr. Allen Right. That's what global warming is all about. We call this the greenhouse effect. The small glass room is like a greenhouse, and our planet is very similar to this. The carbon dioxide that the hundreds of thousands of cars and factories produce traps the Sun's heat on Earth. So in fact, like the glass room, our planet is now getting hotter and hotter.

Mary Wow. I never thought of it that way. So if this continues, then the temperature will also continue to rise. What will happen after that?

Mr. Allen Then we'll start to see major climate changes, such as severe hurricanes, tornadoes, and worse. But that's not something we should wait for. We could avoid such problems if we changed our behavior. So the real question is: How willing are you to make a change?

Listening 2: (5 Marks)

Listen to a radio proramme about the country of Bhutan and choose the correct answer a,b or c.

For more than 1000 years, the tiny Himalayan country of Bhutan, with a population of 635,000 has survived in splendid isolation. Closed off from the outside world both by geography and political policy, the country had no roads, no electricity, no motor vehicles, no telephones and no postal service until the 1960s. Even these days, its ancient temples and untouched rivers and forests evoke a place that time forgot.

When Bhutan's fourth king ascended the throne in 1972, Bhutan was suffering from some of the highest poverty, illiteracy and infant-mortality rates in the world. The king's father had begun opening up the country in the 1960s, building roads, establishing schools and health clinics, and pushing for United Nations membership. The king wanted to continue developing the country but at the same time protect its heritage. Instead of setting goals for standards of living measured in the more usual Gross National Product, the fourth king decided to develop the economy based on the rather vague idea of Gross National Happiness.

Bhutan has pulled itself out of poverty without spoiling its landscape-nearly three-quarters of the country is still forested, with more than 25 per cent designated as national parks and other protected areas. Rates of illiteracy and infant mortality have fallen and the economy has improved dramatically. Tourism is growing too, though there are strict limits on new construction and a daily tax of up to $240 a visitor to keep out too many tourists.

In 1999, Bhutan granted its citizens access to television, the last country on the planet to do so. Then in 2006, the fourth king handed over the crown to his 28-year-old son.

But what happens when an isolated, deeply conservative society is suddenly exposed to rap music, reality TV shows and new technology-especially in a country where half of the population is under 22 years old? How do young and old adapt to such a situation? The real test of Bhutan's Gross National Happiness is just beginning.