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Directorate of National Examinations

إدارة الامتحانات الوطنية

Grade 12 National Examinations

الامتحانات الوطنية للصف الثاني عشر

March 2019

امتحان مارس ٢٠١٩

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	AC	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 reviews of four airports in the world.

Match the information in each statement (1 - 10) to one of the reviews (A – D).

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

There is an example (0) at the beginning.

**Which review mentions the following?**

- |           |  |   |
|-----------|--|---|
| <b>0</b>  | This airport was built on an island made by man.                                     | <b>A B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C D</b> |
| <b>1</b>  | Grown-ups can safely leave their kids to play while they relax.                      | <b>A B C D</b>                                  |
| <b>2</b>  | The airport has been recognised for its huge wild landscape features.                | <b>A B C D</b>                                  |
| <b>3</b>  | A lot of the heavy goods orders at this airport are from car manufacturers.          | <b>A B C D</b>                                  |
| <b>4</b>  | In recent years, this airport has been the world's favourite.                        | <b>A B C D</b>                                  |
| <b>5</b>  | Travellers feeling tired can have an undisturbed sleep before their next flight.     | <b>A B C D</b>                                  |
| <b>6</b>  | Passengers with spare time can go sightseeing in the town.                           | <b>A B C D</b>                                  |
| <b>7</b>  | At certain times of the year, travellers can do indoor sporting activities.          | <b>A B C D</b>                                  |
| <b>8</b>  | Visitors can hold formal events with a view of aircraft in the distance.             | <b>A B C D</b>                                  |
| <b>9</b>  | The distance of the flight can help reduce airport shopping bills.                   | <b>A B C D</b>                                  |
| <b>10</b> | Tired and stressed travellers can sit whilst enjoying a relaxing service at no cost. | <b>A B C D</b>                                  |

[10 marks]



**REVIEWS OF TOP AIRPORTS IN THE WORLD****A**

**Singapore Changi Airport** has been chosen as the best airport in the world for the last five years. A new project, which won the 2016 International Architecture Award, is set to have two attractions – the Forest Valley and the 40-metre high indoor waterfall. There are also free guided city tours for travellers with a few hours before their next flight. Security staff continually stop people from sleeping on airport seats, so free muscle therapy chairs are highly recommended for a rest.

**B**

**Munich International Airport** was built on a demolished village and has been named the best airport in Europe. Children can be entertained in a supervised area while parents have some free time. Passengers can take airport tours and find out what happens to their luggage. Visit shoppers' paradise, and get a discount on your purchases depending on the length of your journey. Every winter the terminal has a magical ice park, where visitors can test their ice skating skills.

**C**

**Chubu Centrair International Airport** is on an artificial island. It handles a significant quantity of vehicles for producers in the region. The terminal is full of shops and an observation deck to allow views of airplanes taking off and landing. Visit the health centre, where the reasonably priced treatments will leave you feeling like you are in heaven. The terminal building won an architecture award in 2005 for its indoor gardens where Japanese couples like to get married.

**D**

**Helsinki Vantaa Airport** deals with an extensive range of commercial goods through its huge terminal. This airport offers modern conference facilities with exceptional views of the runway, creating an impressive backdrop for meetings, training programmes, or celebrations. There are also inexpensive cabins for worn-out travellers to close their eyes between flights. The terminal has many restaurants and a duty-free shopping area for passengers on international flights. There are plenty of fun activities especially created for children.

**Part 2****Questions 11 – 16**

Read the text about a man who visited every country in the world in one journey.

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** A dream come true
- B** Photography guide
- C** Strength of will
- D** Hello stranger
- E** Record keeping
- F** A helping hand
- G** Crossing borders
- H** Road's end

**Every Country No Flights***For  
Examiner's  
Use***Example****Heading:**   H  

**0** On the morning of the 1426<sup>th</sup> day of his journey around the world, Graham Hughes crossed the border into South Sudan. After waiting an hour for his passport to be stamped, it was official. He had become the first person to visit all 201 countries in the world without flying.

**Heading:** \_\_\_\_\_

**11** Hughes had always wanted to visit every country in the world since childhood, and was excited about the opportunity to visit some of the more exotic destinations. After having travelled to a total of 70 countries he finally decided to attempt his ambitious challenge. His achievement also raised funds for an international charity that improves access to clean water.

**Heading:** \_\_\_\_\_

**12** Hughes called the first official attempt to visit every country in the world in one journey “The Odyssey Expedition”. Many people told him that by using only public transport or walking, such an expedition would be impossible, but through his determination he proved them wrong and set a new Guinness World Record.

**Heading:** \_\_\_\_\_

**13** Hughes planned his trips and routes with a little assistance from friends and family. However, no one had ever attempted such a journey before so there were no references that he could use to aid him. He made it up as he went along, dealing with the best information he could find and leaving himself at the mercy and kindness of strangers from all over the world.

**Heading:** \_\_\_\_\_

**14** As a professional filmmaker, Hughes approached several big media companies and managed to secure a deal to produce an eight-part television series of his adventures. He also self-filmed most of his travels and created a video diary which included guides to all the countries that he visited, interviews with local people and a behind the scenes look at any unexpected events.

**Heading:** \_\_\_\_\_

**15** Among the many difficulties that Hughes faced during his journey was getting to many remote island nations. "If you don't have your own private yacht, it's tremendously tricky and time consuming reaching those places without flying," he said. "The next hardest thing was visas. Working through all the paperwork needed to move from one country to another was an absolute nightmare."

**Heading:** \_\_\_\_\_

**16** "What was great about this adventure was having the opportunity to meet new people from all over the world. I loved waking up somewhere new every day and not knowing what lay around the next corner. I also loved the thrill of the unknown and the tremendous sense of achievement as I saw my map of the world being filled in. Most of all, I loved the warmth and friendship offered to me by people I met."

**[6 marks]**





**Part 3****Questions 17 – 22**

Read the article by a famous tea taster and blender, a person who is paid to taste and mix tea.

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.

### **A Tea Taster Whose Tongue is Insured for £1 Million**

I am a professional tea taster and blender. They pay me to taste and mix tea. I travel to tea farms all over the world to buy different types of tea leaves for my company. Back home I blend, or combine, the tea leaves together. **(0)** \_\_\_\_\_ *H* \_\_\_\_\_. Before these teas are put into bags and find their way onto supermarket shelves, they go through a lot of tasting.

I didn't grow up dreaming of being a tea taster. **(17)** \_\_\_\_\_. My opinion changed when I came across an advertisement for a trainee tea taster offering an attractive salary. They were looking for a candidate who loves tea, has a university degree and is happy to travel. I didn't need much encouragement to apply.

I had an interview along with 500 other hopeful tea tasters. The interview process was a long, but enjoyable two-day examination. I went through many interviews with senior tea tasters. **(18)** \_\_\_\_\_. I quickly learned that being a tea taster is about more than just tasting tea.

After I was offered the job, I went through intensive training to learn how to buy and blend tea. The challenge, however, was tasting. I tasted between 500 and 1,000 teas every day for five years. **(19)** \_\_\_\_\_. I had to memorise the names, groups and quantities of tea leaves and the climates where they grow, and also master the language used to describe them.

The common supermarket teabag is the result of long hours of expert tasting and blending. This is necessary because the taste of tea leaves changes according to seasons and regions. **(20)** \_\_\_\_\_. That is where I put my skills to work.

I have to ensure the taste of the tea is the same even when the leaves inside the bag are different. I can recognise hundreds of different flavours, which allows me to grade any tea in a few seconds. **(21)** \_\_\_\_\_. So far, I have tasted about 400,000 teas, and there's still so much to try out.

When I joined the company, I thought it would be quite a boring job. **(22)** \_\_\_\_\_. Indeed, after just 10 years of work, my tongue was insured for 1 million pounds. The company have spent big money and time on my colleagues and me.

**[6 marks]**

- A** It depends on the amount of rain and sunshine they get as they grow.
- B** I also had to pass problem-solving projects in which I worked against other candidates.
- C** But working with tea turned out to be such an exciting career.
- D** Many young people today are interested in becoming professional tea tasters.
- E** I hadn't even heard of this as a possible career that could pay good money.
- F** However, a rare or new tea might require me to test for a bit longer.
- G** This was both physically difficult and mentally demanding.
- H** In other words, I mix them in a way to produce special flavours.

**Part 4****Questions 23 – 30**

Read the extract from the story about two boys, Tom and his friend Huck, hunting for treasure.

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

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

**Treasure Hunt**

Tom told Huck that treasure could be found hidden in haunted houses, on islands, or under giant, lonely and dead trees. They decided to dig under a leafless tall tree that stood alone on a hill overlooking the town. After digging a deep hole, Tom decided to stop the hunt, because he remembered Friday had never been a lucky day for treasure hunters. He decided instead to look in an old empty house near the river.

There was something so odd and frightening about the silence and look of the old house that Tom and Huck were afraid, for a moment, to get in. They walked quietly to the door and took a trembling look, though they knew nobody was there. They saw floorless rooms, glassless windows, ruined stairs, and dusty, spiderless webs everywhere. They entered, softly, talking in whispers, ready to run away at the slightest sound.

Soon the boys' fears disappeared and their courage was up. They gave the place a critical examination, admiring their usual bravery, which never let them down whenever they were together. With no hope for adventure and no sign of life, human or animal, to be found downstairs, the boys wanted to look upstairs. Now feeling safer, they threw their digging tool, a shovel, into a corner and went up. Upstairs there were the same signs of damage and emptiness. In one corner they **19** found a closet that **promised the mystery of treasure**, but there was nothing in it.

The boys were about to go down when they heard footsteps. They stretched themselves upon the floor and looked through cracks in the floor. Two men entered the house. To the boys' surprise, they were Joe and Jimmy, the men of the scandalous bank robbery.

"All the town is after us, let's forget the new job. It's dangerous," Jimmy said.

“Coward!” replied Joe, “The other job was more dangerous, but nothing happened.”  
“Let’s go to Texas now and hide until the gossip stops,” Jimmy suggested.  
“No, we’ll finish the ‘dangerous’ job first and then we’ll travel together to Texas,” argued Joe. “You get half the money and never see me again.”  
Jimmy said, “I wanted to escape from here yesterday and board one of those boats sailing down the river. If I had, I could have stopped for a quiet night’s sleep at my aunt’s house, or perhaps even reached the village and stayed there until you came. But it was no good trying to get out of here, with those terrible boys playing over there on the hill right in clear view.”

After a long silence, Joe said, “Now I need sleep. Stay here facing the door as a guard.” He lay down and fell asleep. Soon both men were snoring like trains. The boys drew a long breath. Tom whispered, “Now’s our chance. Let’s leave!” Huck said, “I can’t. I’d die if they wake.” Tom started alone slowly and softly. But the first step he took made such a loud noise that he stopped immediately, almost dead with fear. The boys laid there until they realized the sun was going down.

Finally, Joe sat up and woke Jimmy, “It’s time to go. What shall we do with the money?”

“I’ve counted it, and put it in the bag. 650 dollars in gold is something to carry,” replied Jimmy.

Joe said, “Take out 50 dollars we’ll need for the week and hide the rest. There’s a shovel over there in the corner. Come here and bury it deep.”

Tom and Huck forgot their fears. With delighted eyes, they looked at the large bag of money and heard the jingle of the coins. The boys thought what luck! 600 golden  
**48** dollars would make them very rich! Jimmy was about to begin **work**, when he stopped suddenly and examined the shovel. He shook his head and called Joe, “This shovel has fresh earth on it! Somebody is after us. Better leave now, now and with the money.” Shortly afterwards, Jimmy and Joe walked towards the river with the money, leaving the disappointed boys wondering about their lost treasure - hating the bad luck that made them take the shovel to the haunted house.

**Example**

- 0 The boys stopped digging for the treasure under the tree because they were digging
- A in the wrong spot.
  - B under the wrong tree.
  - C on the wrong day.
  - D at the wrong depth.
- 23 What made Tom and Huck afraid to enter the house?
- A The feeling that somebody lived in the house.
  - B The dangerous spiders in the house.
  - C The noises coming from the house.
  - D The strange appearance of the house.
- 24 The boys lost their fear in the house due to
- A the presence of each other.
  - B the dream of excitement.
  - C the feeling of being alone.
  - D the sense of security.
- 25 “**Promised the mystery of treasure**” in line 19 means
- A looked as if it might hide the treasure.
  - B told them where to look for the treasure.
  - C contained the secret of the treasure.
  - D revealed the mystery of the treasure.

- 26 What did the men (Joe and Jimmy) disagree about?
- A who would do the dangerous job
  - B how to divide the money
  - C where to run away to
  - D when to leave the town
- 27 On the previous day, we learned that Jimmy
- A crossed the river by boat.
  - B stayed at a relative's house.
  - C feared being seen by the boys.
  - D waited for Joe in the village.
- 28 What prevented Tom and Huck from leaving the house?
- A The men blocked the way out.
  - B The floor produced a terrible sound.
  - C The boys heard the men snoring.
  - D The room was too dark to see.
- 29 The word "**work**" in line 48 refers to
- A taking the money out for the week.
  - B burying the money in the ground.
  - C counting the money out of the bag.
  - D hiding the money in the corner.

30 How did the boys feel at the end of the story?

- A annoyed about their missed chance
- B sorry about coming to the house
- C happy that the men left the place
- D hopeful that the treasure exists

*For  
Examiner's  
Use*

**[8 marks]**



**Part 5****Questions 31 – 40**

Read the text about bird migration (birds moving between different parts of the world) and complete the notes.

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

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

**Bird Migration**

Bird migration is the seasonal movement of birds from one region to another. This happens twice a year in order for birds to breed, grow, find food or avoid cold weather. For many centuries, people wondered why birds disappeared every winter. They tried to observe and give explanations, many of which we may find strange and funny today.

The Greek philosopher, Aristotle, who lived about 2300 years ago, reasoned that some birds hibernated while others simply transformed into different species when winter came around. In 1555, the Swedish writer Olaus Magnus, claimed that birds came together in big numbers in autumn and buried themselves at the bottom of rivers, and came back in spring. This theory was later shown to be wrong by the vice-president of Harvard University, Charles Morton, because of the problems of lack of oxygen and freezing temperatures. Instead, Morton provided a new theory in an essay published in 1703, claiming that birds travelled to the moon and back every winter, sleeping during much of the long journey. One theory even said that birds felt homesick and always returned to the place of their birth.

It was not until the beginning of the 19th century that scientists started to understand bird migration. In the spring of 1822, strong evidence was found in Germany which helped to explain it. A hunter shot a stork (a European bird), and found an arrow in its neck. Researchers recognized the arrow as something from Africa, which proved that European storks spend their winter in Africa. This led to further discoveries that other species of birds, which were thought to disappear in winter, in fact migrated to other parts of the world.

Today, we know that bird migration is the regular, repeated, seasonal departure of some species of bird populations from the region where they breed, to another region where they find warmer climates and more feeding options. This explains why migration is more common in regions with big seasonal changes in the northern parts of the globe, than in temperate regions in the southern hemisphere. Though universal, this migratory shift follows various patterns, depending on several factors. It can be a vertical migration north or south, or a horizontal migration within similar climate zones, moving from inland to coasts or from higher grounds to lower territories.

To reach their destinations, birds depend on their ability to store and conserve energy. They begin, almost like athletes, getting physically ready for migration well in advance. They start to eat more high-energy foods, such as insects, grains and fruits, eventually putting on weight and storing the energy they will need to fly non-stop for long distances. In a period as short as two weeks, their wings develop bigger muscles and grow extra feathers needed for the demanding flight ahead.

But how could some species of birds travel thousands of miles between their breeding and feeding grounds, and then back home? How could they reach their destinations with amazing accuracy? What makes birds follow the same route over and over again? Scientists found the answer to the puzzle by using special instruments, experiments and observations. Birds get their direction in five main ways: topographic features, including wind direction, which can be influenced by mountains, rivers and hills; the stars; the sun; the Earth's magnetic field and smells. And when one or more of these features is not available, for example during a storm, birds can sometimes get lost. Finally, they depend on their senses of sight, hearing and smell to get home. Each system has its limitations, but birds constantly check one system against the other and adjust their direction accordingly.

You might think that with all these wonderful systems most birds will find their way back to their nests. However, this is definitely not the case. Unfortunately, migrant birds have to deal with great dangers such as hunger and diseases as well as exhaustion, bad weather, hungry predators or merciless hunters all along the way. Many thousands of birds die in accidents with man-made constructions. Each year, millions fail to arrive, but the survivors learn from their experience, and their chances will be higher on future trips.

**Example****Definition**

- Bird Migration: regular bird (0) movement between different parts of the world

**Ancient misunderstanding of bird migration**

- Aristotle: birds sleep in winter or change into other species
- Olaus Magnus: birds sleep underwater from (31) \_\_\_\_\_ until spring
- Charles Morton: birds spend winter going to the (32) \_\_\_\_\_

**Bird migration explanation**

- in 1822, (33) \_\_\_\_\_ about bird migration was obtained in Germany
- (34) \_\_\_\_\_ of certain bird species move in search for more food and better weather
- birds migrate in response to changes around them
- many patterns of migration have been identified

**Before the journey**

- birds are compared to (35) \_\_\_\_\_ in their preparation for the journey
- they eat a lot to gain weight and store energy
- they build larger (36) \_\_\_\_\_ on their wings

**Understanding the two-way journey**

- solving the (37) \_\_\_\_\_ through scientific investigation
- many features used by birds to reach their destinations
- birds rely on most of their (38) \_\_\_\_\_ to find their way back

**The costs of the journey**

- lack of food and sickness are two examples of (39) \_\_\_\_\_ birds have to cope with
- many birds are killed by people or predators
- (40) \_\_\_\_\_ are likely to have a safe journey next time

**[10 marks]**





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ENG12/02

March 2019

ENGLISH

Paper 2 Reading

امتحان مارس ٢٠١٩

اللغة الإنجليزية

الورقة ٢ القراءة

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