

Providing Institution: *Skolverket*



UNIVERSITY OF  
GOTHENBURG

## Think Twice

You're going to listen to *Think Twice*, a radio programme originally broadcast a couple of years ago. The programme is divided into different parts and after each part there are some questions. You can write while you're listening, but you'll be given time to answer the questions after each part. **Your answers must be in English.**

At the end you'll hear everything once again without pauses.

- • • When answering questions with alternatives, choose ONE alternative only. • • •

1 Malcolm Merriam says that young people of today...

- A have too much money
- B are good at science
- C have a lot of bad habits
- D are used to electronics



2 It says in the programme that  % of young people in England have the opportunity to use the Internet.

For your notes

3 What does Jenny McNeill say about people today and their mobile phones?

- A People always want the latest design
- B Generally, people need them as status symbols
- C Different people have different attitudes to them
- D People usually use their phones to show off

4 Jenny tells a story about a man. In what way did he try to impress people in a café?

He...

- A spoke to them about important people
- B pretended to talk to somebody on the phone
- C talked about the function of the mobile
- D put his trendy mobile on the table

5 When comparing how girls and boys use text messages, it was found that...

- A both sexes prefer to end relationships by text
- B boys send flirty messages more often
- C girls like to arrange the first date by text
- D there were no differences between the sexes

6 Jenny says that designers of mobile phones were surprised because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7 In Jenny's study—how many percent of the people *talk* on their mobiles five times a day or more?

- A 5 %
- B 16 %
- C 55 %
- D 60 %



8 Jenny mentions some of the negative effects of never turning your mobile off. Give *two* different examples.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**9** Mobile phones are very important in some countries, because their ordinary telephone network...

- A is far too expensive
- B often breaks down
- C needs more electricity to work
- D covers only part of the country

**10** How does Jenny explain the fact that children in the US don't use mobiles so often? Mention *two* things.

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**11** How does Jenny explain that people in Japan send e-mails more often than they send text messages?

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12 The island of Chumbe is...

- A near Zanzibar
- B near Mississippi
- C off the Indian coast
- D in West Africa



13 On the island, Khamis's job is to...

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

14 Name *two* ways in which Khamis's life changed when he was fourteen.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



15 According to Khamis, some people may not be able to work for a better future because they...

- A have to move around a lot
- B have no political freedom
- C suffer from terrible diseases
- D need to struggle to survive

16 How does Khamis explain the fact that he cares so much about the environment? Mention *two* things.

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17 Khamis says that the coral reef is important for the villagers, because...

- A it helps the plants grow
- B it keeps the sharks away
- C there are lots of fish to catch
- D you can find pearls there

18 What does Khamis's organization want to do?

- A Protect both the coral reefs and people's jobs
- B Help some of the fishermen find other work
- C Stop tours in the area to save the dolphins
- D Attract many tour operators to the area

Points

23

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## KEY

### Listening Task

#### *Think Twice*

(23 points)

*Please note that correct responses may be expressed in more ways than shown here.*

1 (1) D

2 (1) 88

3 (1) C

4 (1) B

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5 (1) C

6 (1) (Jenny says that designers of mobile phones were surprised because ...)  
(they thought people would primarily talk on the mobile but)  
there was a move/an overwhelming move to texting;  
people use their mobiles more for (sending) (text) messages (than for talking)  
**ACC** *people use text messages instead of talking with each other on the phone*  
(response too categorical, however showing that the student has grasped the main content)

7 (1) B

8 (1+1) *For 2 points, responses need to include something about negative effects on sleep (1p), and on school performance (1p):*

(It can have) disastrous/bad consequences for sleep and (consequently) for school performance (the next day);  
(People/They) (get) too little sleep/communicate all night long and perform badly/don't do well at school;  
Sleeping problems and bad school performance

**ACC** *they get too dependent on their mobile phones (1p);  
it keeps the kids up all night (1p); can't sleep (1p)*

**0 POINTS** *they can't turn the mobile off/are always connected (stated in the question); they are afraid to miss a message (not an effect, but a reason why they do not turn off their mobiles)*

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- 9 (1) D
- 10 (1+1) *For 2 points, the content of two of the following bullet points is required:*
- (Many children/They) (have) (their) own (tele)phones (in their bedrooms)
  - (They) (have) (their) own (tele)phone numbers
  - Local phone calls (on ordinary phones) are very cheap
- ACC** *it's more expensive (to use mobiles) (1p);*  
**0 POINTS** *it's/they are cheap/cheaper*
- 11 (1) (They/You) can only send text messages to people who have the same telephone company
- 0 POINTS** *(only) e-mails are/it's more popular*
- --
- 12 (1) A
- 13 (1+1) *For 2 points, the content of the following points is required:*  
 (On the island, Khamis's job is to ...)
- lead/guide visitors/tourists/groups (on walks) (through the forest preserves)
  - +
  - give environmental information;  
 teach/tell visitors about the environment/the reefs/the coral
- 0 POINTS** *(only) give information; (only) teach the visitors;*  
*leave visitors in the park ('leave' = impeding error)*
- 14 (1+1) *For 2 points, responses need to express that he moved (1p) and started an education (1p):*  
 (He) moved (to a relative/Stonetown)
- +
- (He) started secondary education/an education/in a new school/studying
- 0 POINTS** *He and his family moved to Stonetown; He moved to a little fishing village/Zanzibar; He started school; He started a school*
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- 15 (1) D
- 16 (1+1) *For 2 points, responses need to include something about Khamis's interest in geography/eco-friendly methods (1p), and his wish to support his village (1p):*  
 (He) loved/loves geography (and to learn about methods that don't destroy water and land);  
 (He) thought/thinks it was/is important to use the right methods/methods that don't destroy water and land (when developing your country)
- +
- (He) wanted/wants to protect/help/support his village/the villagers
- 17 (1) C
- 18 (1) A