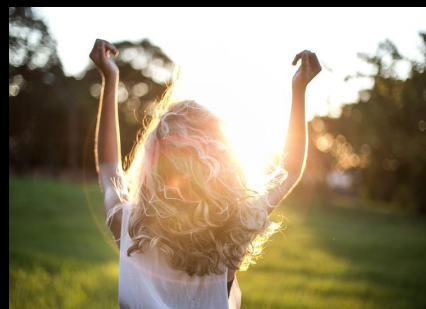


ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

A comprehensive practice module
that covers all important skills in
English learning

SPEAKING | READING | WRITING
LISTENING | GRAMMAR



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ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

First edition

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PREFACE

English Proficiency is aimed to all students who are taking English courses in Kolej Poly-Tech MARA Alor Setar. This module covers all important skills in English learning which are speaking, listening, grammar, reading, and writing. For speaking skill, students will be exposed to tips and practices in group discussions, role-plays, and debates. Furthermore, this module also covers one of the most essential skills in learning English which is listening. Students will be equipped with adequate listening strategies and practices throughout the lessons and this has a tremendous impact in building their communication skills needed both inside and outside of the classroom. Moreover, grammar skill is taught to students because with the correct usage of grammar, students will be able to convey their messages clearly and precisely. As what said by William Langland in *The Vision of Piers Plowman*: "*Grammar, the ground of all*". This obviously emphasizes how important grammar is in order to master a language. Next, students are enabled to improve their comprehension in reading materials written in English as this module provides plenty of reading passages and practices which certainly will upgrade their understanding in reading skill. Lastly, in writing skill, students are provided with relevant notes and practices on how to successfully develop proper essays based on the right format.

The authors hope that students will find *English Proficiency* a comprehensive learning resource that helps in improving their proficiency in English and also enables them to overcome the language barriers in learning English as a second language.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Primarily, we would like to express our humble gratitude to the management of Kolej Poly-Tech MARA Alor Setar (KPTMAS) and mostly Unit of Research and Publication of KPTMAS that have encouraged us to publish this module. We would also like to dedicate this module to our dearest students for giving us the inspiration to come up with the ideas for writing this module.

Our deepest appreciation and gratitude also goes to our families and friends for their support especially in sharing their brilliant ideas directly as well as indirectly throughout the process of materializing this module.

In all, we hope both teachers and students could make use of this module during the classroom sessions and both parties could get the benefits from what the module has to offer.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

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SPEAKING

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

At the end of this unit, students should be able to:

- 1) Introduce yourself or classmate to others in a speaking task.
- 2) Use transitional markers in a speaking task.
- 3) Ask and give opinions in speaking task.
- 4) Agree and disagree in speaking task.
- 5) Manage and participate a discussion in speaking task.
- 6) Suggest and justify opinions in a speaking task.

ACTIVITY 1: INTRODUCE YOURSELF

In this activity, you will be exposed on how to use greetings as icebreakers in initiating a conversation.

Study the following situation.

Hani is a new student at KPTM Alor Setar. She meets one of her roommates, Asmah for the first time.

Hani : Good morning, I'm Hani. Nice to meet you.

Asmah: Good morning, I'm Asmah. Nice to meet you too.

Hani: Where are you from?

Asmah: I'm from Arau, Perlis. How about you?

Hani: I'm from Negeri Sembilan.

Asmah: Oh, I see. We're going to be roommates for this semester.

Hani: Yes. I'm sure we'll get along well.

Asmah: I agree.

When making conversation, it's polite to ask about a person's job and interests (what people like to do in their free time). It's also polite to express (to react positively) when people tell you something about themselves.

Asking about someone's job and interests	Talking about yourself.	Showing interest
What do you do?	I'm not working right now. I'm a (student/chef/etc). I'm retired.	Oh...Really?
How do you like it?	It's great. It's interesting. It's all right, but.... I don't like it at all.	Good for you. Oh, I see. Oh, no. Why not?
What do you like to do in your free time?	I like to (listen to music/play tennis). I enjoy (reading/playing computer games).	That's interesting. That's nice.

TASK 1:

Work in pairs. Complete the conversation with your own information. Then practice it out loud.

A: Hi. My name's _____.

B: I'm _____. Nice to meet you.

A: Nice to meet you, too. So what do you do?

B: I'm _____.

A: _____. How do you like it?

B: _____. How about you? What do you do?

A: _____.

B: _____. So what do you like to do in your free time?

A: _____. How about you?

B: _____.

TASK 2:

In pairs, think of a situation where two or three people are meeting in the following situation. Present a short dialogue where they introduce themselves to each other.

1. You meet your former school teacher at the entrance to a writing workshop
2. You meet one of your childhood friends during a book fair.
3. You meet a friendly participant at the registration counter during a workshop.
4. You meet your best friend parents during convocation day.
5. You meet your officemates at restaurant while having dinner with family.

ACTIVITY 2: IMPROMTU SPEAKING

Impromptu speaking is a short speech for duration of 3 to 5 minutes; that a speaker delivers without preparation for any relevant topics by using **transitional markers to express ideas, giving opinion and justifying opinion** in their speech. These speaking activities enhance students' speech ability and critical thinking.

Some phrases that help to present an impromptu speech:

GIVING AN OPINION	TRANSITIONAL MARKERS	JUSTIFYING OPINIONS
<i>Personally, I think....</i>	<i>Moreover,</i>	<i>I believe that....</i>
<i>My point of view is....</i>	<i>Therefore,</i>	<i>In my opinion...</i>
<i>In my opinion....</i>	<i>First,</i>	<i>For me.....</i>
<i>I am convinced.....</i>	<i>In contrast,</i>	<i>I think it is better...</i>
<i>I feel that....</i>	<i>For instance,</i>	
<i>I strongly believe that...</i>	<i>Consequently,</i>	
<i>I am quite certain....</i>	<i>In addition,</i>	

Study the following phrases to start a presentation.

Good morning/ afternoon/ evening, ladies and gentlemen/ everyone. I am Hasliza Hanif and today I am here to talk to you about how to reduce global warming. Firstly,.....

TASK:

Present an impromptu speech for a duration of 3-5 minutes

1. Why books are important.
2. An important lesson I've learned.
3. Why I deserve an allowance.
4. How to save money.
5. Great things about the ocean.
6. An experience with a bully
7. If I had invented school.
8. What I've learned from cartoons.
9. Why manners are important.
10. Importance of social media in marketing.
11. Simple ways to take care of the environment.
12. Real learning happens outside the classroom.
13. How did our communication change over the decade?
14. Why team sports are good.
15. How art changes our lives.
16. School uniforms removes individuality.
17. Translation technology will replace the need to learn a language.
18. Parents are the most influential factors in our lives.
19. Social circles and friends are the most important factors for happiness.
20. Facebook makes society less happy.

ACTIVITY 3: ROLE – PLAY

Role- Play activities give students the opportunity to assume the role of a person out a given situation; engage students in real-life situations that can be stressful, unfamiliar , complex or controversial (Bonwell & Eison , 1991). In this activity, students will express their arguments and come out with conclusion for each of given situation.

Presenting an argument: basically presenting your point of view with the support of convincing, logical and reasonable evidence.

Here are some examples of expressions that can be used in presenting an argument.

I would like to emphasize....

Don't you think it would be a good idea.....

I think you should consider....

I would like to begin with....

My first point is.....next.....

There are two points to be highlighted here. First,..... Second,...

First of all.....

Coming to a conclusion: to conclude a discussion, members should agree on what has been discussed.

Below are some examples of expression that can be used when concluding a discussion.

In conclusion.....

To conclude.....

So, if there is no objection, I suggest that we.....

If all of you are in favour, I would suggest that we.....

If everyone agrees, I propose that we.....

If there is nothing more to say, we can conclude that.....

Seems that nobody has anything to add, so we can decide that,.....

TASK :

Instruction: Discuss the situations below. You need to **present arguments** and **come out with conclusions** for the role-play. You are advised to spend 20 minutes for the discussion and 7 minutes are given to perform the role-play.

Situation 1: Saiful has just come to work late for the third time this week. His Head of Department asks to see him.

Suggested phrases: *"I'm sorry I was late." "It won't happen again." "This kind of behaviour cannot be continued." "We expect our employees to be punctual."*

Situation 2: Danish has been working with your company for over 20 years and is going to retire this month. With a partner, you have been tasked with choosing a retirement present for him. Discuss the situation with your partner and come to a decision on what to get him.

Suggested phrases: *"What is our budget?" "I think we should get him a..." "What sort of things does he like?" "I believe he already has one of those."*

Situation 3: You come to work one day and notice an expensive car park in the company's handicapped parking space. A man exits the car and he looks perfectly fine.

Suggested phrases: *"Excuse me, may I ask you something?" "We do have disabled employees who need that spot." "I have an extremely urgent meeting." "I'll be less than half an hour."*

Situation 4: Recently, on a business trip, you stayed for two nights at the Aman Hotel at a cost of RM200. You wish to claim the expenses back from your company. However, you have lost the receipt. You decide to speak to the Finance Manager.

Suggested phrases: *"I hope you can be lenient." "It's a lot of money." "We have strict guidelines that we must follow." "I don't like to bend the rules."*

Situation 5: Your co-worker often asks you to 'cover' for him. For example, yesterday he took an extra of half-hour for lunch and he asked you to tell the boss that he was in a meeting.

Suggested phrases: *"You're going to get both of us in trouble." "The boss is very suspicious." "I really need you to do me a favour." "This is an emergency."*

ACTIVITY 4: GROUP DISCUSSION

In this task, you are required to perform a group discussion. You are expected to contribute your ideas, opinions and suggestions. Do not keep quiet and expect someone else to do the talking for you. Do not dominate the discussion either. Make sure others are given a chance to speak. Sometimes you may need to initiate or mediate the discussion.

When you are in a group discussion, you need to take turns to speak. Here are a few strategies which you can use:

Strategy 1: Be alert and focus on the discussion.

Strategy 2: Listen for discourse markers such as *finally, lastly, that's all about, that's what I want to say, in conclusion etc.*

For example, you may use the following expression:

May I add on to the point?

May I say something?

Excuse me, I have something to say.

Strategy 3: Invite other members to say something if they keep quiet.

You could ask question such as:

Would you like to say something?

Would you like to begin now?

What is your opinion on this?

What do you think about.....?

Strategy 4: You may politely interrupt someone who doesn't allow others a chance to talk.

You could use the following expressions:

I know you have many good ideas, but could we listen to....

Excuse me, could we listen to.....

Excuse me, I believe it is Amira's turn now.

TASK:

Group discussion (group 4)

- You are given two minutes to prepare.
- You are given ten minutes to discuss which suggestion or opinion is the best.
- In the discussion, the options by arguing the reasons.
- Decide which of the four suggestions or opinions is the best
- Try to come to a consensus

Situation1: Discuss ways to overcome tiredness.

Candidate A: Have a good sleep and rest

Candidate B: Have a balance between work and play

Candidate C: Have healthy eating habits

Candidate D: Exercise regularly

Situation 2: Discuss characteristics that make people happy.

Candidate A: Be grateful

Candidate B: Have a positive outlook

Candidate C: Have a good relationship with others

Candidate D: Have a goal

Situation 3: Discuss television programmes that are useful in our daily lives.

Candidate A: Television programmes on travelling

Candidate B: Television programmes on cooking

Candidate C: Television programmes on health issues

Candidate D: Television programmes on current issues

Situation 4: Discuss ways to ensure the success of a group project.

Candidate A: Choose the right team

Candidate B: Distribute the work equally

Candidate C: Set a realistic plan

Candidate D: Have good teamwork among members.

Situation 5: Discuss which of the following is the most important factor contributes to good performance in examinations.

Candidate A: Self- discipline

Candidate B: Parental support

Candidate C: Experienced teachers

Candidate D: Peer influence

Situation 6: In today's society, more people are trying to lose weight. What could be the reason?

Candidate A: For health reasons

Candidate B: To be fashionable

Candidate C: Because of their job

Candidate D: Because of social pressure

Situation 7: Discuss which of the following is the best way teacher could help to foster racial unity among students of different races:

Candidate A: Seating arrangements in the classroom.

Candidate B: Group work during lessons.

Candidate C: Co – curricular projects.

Candidate D: Cultural performances

Situation 8: Discuss which of the following will help to improve the traffic situation in Malaysia most effectively:

Candidate A: Build more flyovers.

Candidate B: Install closed-circuit television (CCTV) at congested areas.

Candidate C: Impose fines on Single Occupancy Vehicles (SOV)

Candidate D: Upgrade public transport.

ACTIVITY 5: DEBATE

A **debate** is a discussion or structured contest about an issue or a resolution. A formal debate involves two sides: one supporting a resolution which is called as the government and one opposing it which is called as the opposition. Your team will get the urge to agree or disagree with something that is being said other team.

Below are the common expressions listed to express agreement and disagreement.

STATING AN OPINION	<i>In my opinion.....</i> <i>The way I see it....</i> <i>If you want my honest opinion....</i> <i>If you ask me....</i> <i>As far as I'm concerned....</i>
ASKING FOR AN OPINION	<i>What's your idea?</i> <i>What are your thought on this matter?</i> <i>How do you feel about that?</i> <i>What do you think?</i>
EXPRESSING AGREEMENT	<i>I agree with you 100 %</i> <i>I couldn't agree with you more.</i> <i>That's so true.</i> <i>You're absolutely right.</i> <i>I have to side with Amar on this one.</i> <i>No doubt about it.</i> <i>You have a point there.</i>
EXPRESSING DISAGREEMENT	<i>I don't think so.</i> <i>(strongly) I totally disagree.</i> <i>I beg to differ.</i> <i>(strongly) I'd say the exact opposite.</i> <i>Not necessarily.</i> <i>That's not always true.</i>

INTERRUPTIONS	<p><i>Can I add something here?</i></p> <p><i>Is it Okay if I jump in for a second?</i></p> <p><i>If I might add something....</i></p> <p><i>Sorry to interrupt, but.....</i></p> <p>(after accidentally interrupting someone) <i>Sorry, go ahead.</i></p> <p>(after being interrupted) <i>You didn't let me finish.</i></p>
SETTLING AN ARGUMENT	<p><i>Let's just move on, shall we?</i></p> <p><i>Let's drop it.</i></p> <p><i>I think we're going to have to agree or disagree.</i></p> <p>(Sarcastic) <i>Whatever you say. / If you say so.</i></p>

TASK:

Students are to form a group of three members representing both the government and the opposition. During this debate session, students should practice agreeing and disagreeing even if they have to argue against something they actually believe in. Use the expression that you have learned, including agreeing, disagreeing, asking for opinions, and interrupting. The duration of the debate is about 15 to 20 minutes.

Topics 1: Is the use of technology changing students for the better or worse?

Topics 2: Violent video games should be banned.

Topics 3: Gaming should be considered a sport for teenagers.

Topics 4: Does modern social media make people less socially active?

ACTIVITY 6: BEING YOUTUBER

In this activity, students need to form a group of four and choose a current issue based on the following concepts. Students are to record a video of them performing a discussion and post the video on YouTube.

Concept 1: Talk show

Concept 2: Pillow talk

Concept 3: Forum

Concept 4: Survey

Concept 5: Gossip

ACTIVITY 7: POTLUCK PARTY

A potluck is a party where each guest brings a different dish to eat. Work in a small group to plan a potluck party. Follow these steps.

Each student chooses a different dish to bring to the party. Make sure your group has at least one appetizer, one drink, and one dessert. Take turns asking and answering the questions below and write your answer in the chart.

- a. Would you like to bring an appetizer, a main dish or a dessert?
- b. What dish would you like to bring?
- c. Why do you like it?
- d. What are the main ingredients?

ACTIVITY 8: A RADIO COMMERCIAL

Write a radio commercial about an 'amazing' health product. Use the following situation. Choose a product from the list or think of your own. Include the following information, remember to use modal verbs (should, ought to and have to) and phrases for giving advice.

Situation: One person has a health problem. The other person gives advice. The "amazing" product solves the health problem.

PRODUCTS

Weight-loss product

Energy pills or drink

Product to help you stop smoking

Pain medicine

Exercise machine

Sleepy remedy

INFORMATION

Name of the product

What it does

How it works

How often it should be used

How much it costs

What it's made of (i.e., herbs)

ACTIVITY 9: DESERT ISLAND ACTIVITY.

Give each student a piece of paper and tell them to draw an item. Collect the drawings and pass them out again: no student should receive their own drawing. Next, tell the students that they have stranded on desert island, and only half of the class can survive and continue to inhabit the island. The only thing each student will have on the island is the item depicted in the drawing given to them, and their goal is to convince the class that they should survive based on that item.

LISTENING

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

At the end of this unit, students should be able to:

- 1) Listen to recorded audio, and write down main ideas and specific details.
- 2) Listen to recorded audio, and distinguish relevant and irrelevant information.
- 3) Listen to recorded audio and summarise information.
- 4) Listen and extract information.

TRACK 1

Circle the correct answer

- 1 All the statement below are true about the responsibility as a nurse **EXCEPT**:
 - A. nurse will assess the patient's condition and relates the situation to the doctor.
 - B. nurse will let the patients do the treatment by their own.
 - C. nurse will implement the treatment after diagnosis.
 - D. nurse will monitor the patient's progress periodically.

- 2 An aspiring nurse should possess at least_____.

 - A. Diploma in Event Management
 - B. Diploma in Nursing
 - C. Diploma in Hospitality
 - D. Diploma in Business Management

3. How did the would-be nurses get their real-life experience?
 - A. Nurses are given an exposure to industrial training.
 - B. Nurses are given an exposure to handle medication.
 - C. Nurses are given an exposure to deal with the patients on their own.
 - D. Nurses are given hands-on skills in clinical labs and sent to government hospital for industrial training.

4. After 2 years of working as a registered nurse, a nurse can opt to further his or her studies in _____.

- A. The Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Nursing
- B. The Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Practice Development
- C. The Bachelor of Science (Hons) Mechanical Engineering
- D. Bachelor (Hons) Marketing with Psychology

5. The Bachelor of Sciences (Hons) in Practice Development exposes graduate to _____.

- A. A new concept on hospitality
- B. A new concept on the development of career in nursing
- C. A new concepts and important issues in nursing
- D. A new concept and the important of medication to nurses

(5 MARKS)

TRACK 2:

Listen to the text carefully. Based on the listening text, circle whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The tin mine in Pahang descend to a depth of 700 metres and total length of tunnel is 322 kilometres. | True / False |
| 2. Tin mining in Malaysia took off in 1820s following an influx of labourers from Korea. | True / False |
| 3. According to the speaker, other rich tin deposits were found in Kedah, Perak and Johor. | True / False |
| 4. A ventilation system prevents the accumulation of gases that are dangerous to miners. | True / False |
| 5. A common method of tin mining in Malaysia is gravel-pump mining. | True / False |

(5 MARKS)

TRACK 3:

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1. LEGO Education emphasizes the _____ of play and creativity in learning.
2. Playing with LEGO encourage children to use their _____ and imagination.
3. Children develop life skills such as _____.
4. LEGO Education value _____, fun, creativity, learning, caring and quality.
5. LEGO Education create and deliver an _____ to teach.

(5 MARKS)

TRACK 4:

Circle the correct answer.

- 1 The food promotion at Laguna resort and Spa is held in conjunction with_____
 - A. Chinese New Year
 - B. Thaipusam
 - C. Merdeka Celebration
 - D. Valentine's Day

- 2 The locally made goods will be sold during the event **EXCEPT:**
 - A. Johor pottery
 - B. Bamboo mat
 - C. Kelantan Batik
 - D. Sabah pearls

3. Malacca's devil chicken and Penang curry prawn will be enjoyed by those who love to eat _____ food.
 - A. spicy
 - B. sour
 - C. sweet
 - D. salty

4. The promotion will be ended on _____

- A. the first week of September
- B. 1stSeptember
- C. the first month of September
- D. Friday, the last week of September

5 What one has to do in order to enjoy the food promotion?

- A. Book reservation from the hotel's website
- B. Book reservation by making a call
- C. Book reservation by registering online a week earlier
- D. Book reservation by texting the hotel

(5 MARKS)

TRACK 5:

Listen to the text carefully. Based on the listening text, circle whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. According to Datuk Zainal Abidin Taib, the scanners are not able to detect bank notes in luggage travelling out of the country as well as travelling into the country | True / False |
| 2. 7 scanners have already been installed at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA) | True / False |
| 3. Each scanner costs between RM 400,000 to RM 1.9 million and currently been used in many international airports all over the world. | True / False |
| 4. According to Datuk Zainal Abidin Taib, all the scanners will be installed at the carousel and outbound checking areas of the KLIA. | True / False |
| 5. The Global Financial Integrity Annual report had stated that in 2009, Malaysia had already lost RM150 billion in illegal outflow of cash. | True / False |

(5 MARKS)

TRACK 6:

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1. Good communication is important if you want to be _____.
2. In Toastmaster, you will learn how to formulate, express and sell your ideas and yourself with _____ and confidence.
3. Club meetings are workshop where you study and practice communication and _____ skills.
4. During the 'club meeting', you will build _____ as you give one to two minute speeches.
5. In the subsequent speeches, you will learn the importance of organization, speech purpose, proper word usage, _____ and vocal variety.

(5 MARKS)

TRACK 7:

Listen to the audio carefully. Based on the listening record, circle the correct answer.

- 1 It is advisable to speak the truth on a blog because
 - A It helps to prevent a blogger from receiving negative comments
 - B It can increase readers' interest in previous posts
 - C Readers will appreciate a blog's integrity
 - D It assists a new knowledge

- 2 If you have used a photo from another blog, you should
 - A Mention the source
 - B Replicate the source
 - C Speculate on the source
 - D Appreciate the source

- 3 Readers can be taken to your blog by clicking on the following elements in your comment **EXCEPT:**
 - A Your home address
 - B Your name
 - C Your URL
 - D Your e-mail.

4 When giving comments on a blog post, you should

- A Continue discussion anonymously
- B Do so under your own name
- C Protect your own identity
- D Spread the content to others

5. Below are among the purposes of comment in Blogging **EXCEPT:**

- A. To continue the conversation
- B Give encouragement
- C Thank the person for their hyperlinks or thoughts
- D To attack the contents in the blog.

(5 MARKS)

TRACK 8:

Listen to the text carefully. Based on the listening text, circle whether the statement are TRUE or FALSE.

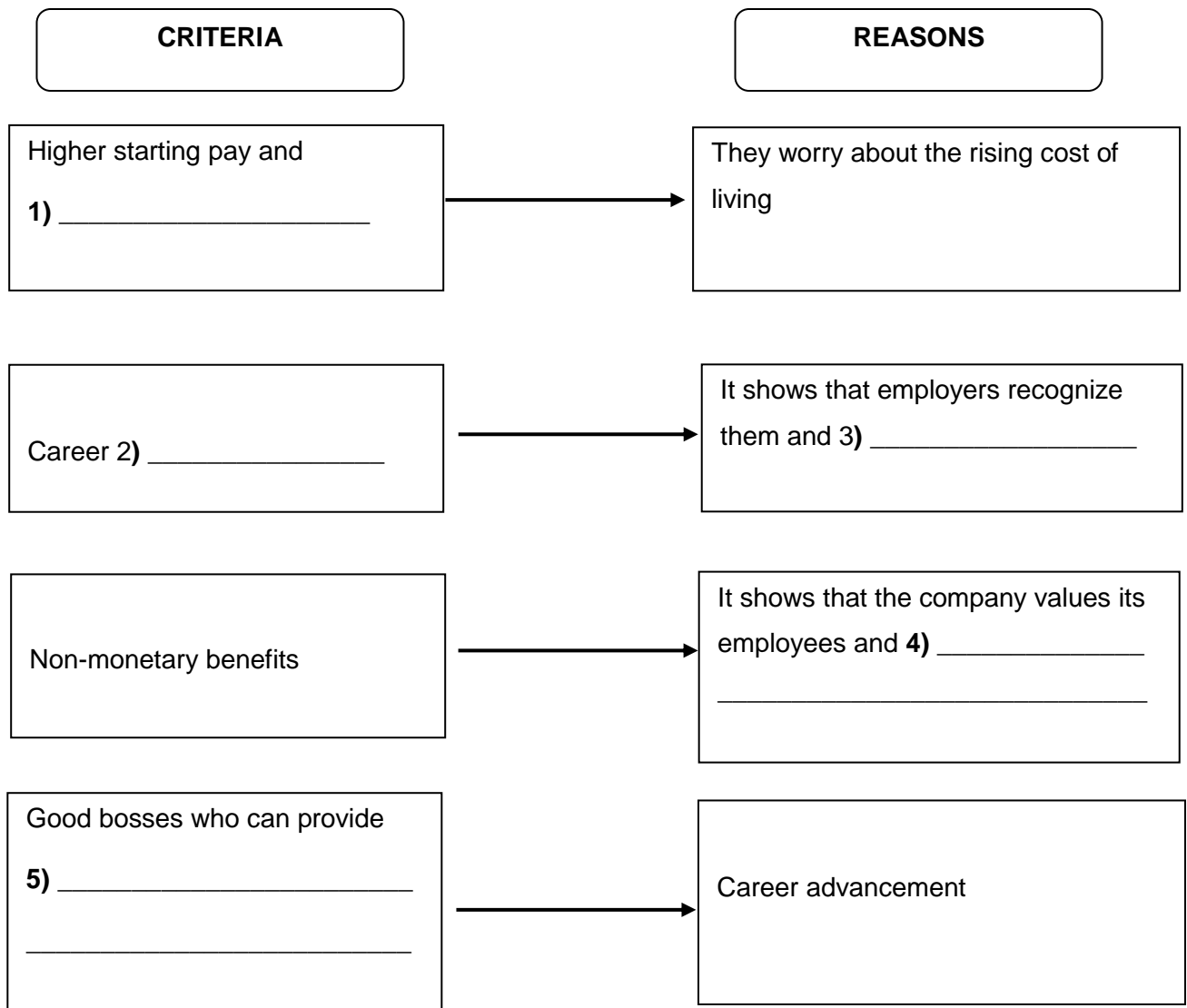
- | | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1 | Dr Alice Johnson is not a licensed counselor | True / False |
| 2 | According to Dr Johnson, authorities are not able to take steps to prevent bullying because of increased public awareness | True / False |
| 3 | Bullies today are able to escape the notice of parents and teachers because of technological gadgets or smart phones. | True / False |
| 4 | Bullies cannot take the form of verbal abuse or physical abuse | True / False |
| 5 | Counseling can be used to improve a person's self-worth and heal emotional wounds. | True / False |

(5 marks)

TRACK 9:

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer not longer than 5 WORDS.

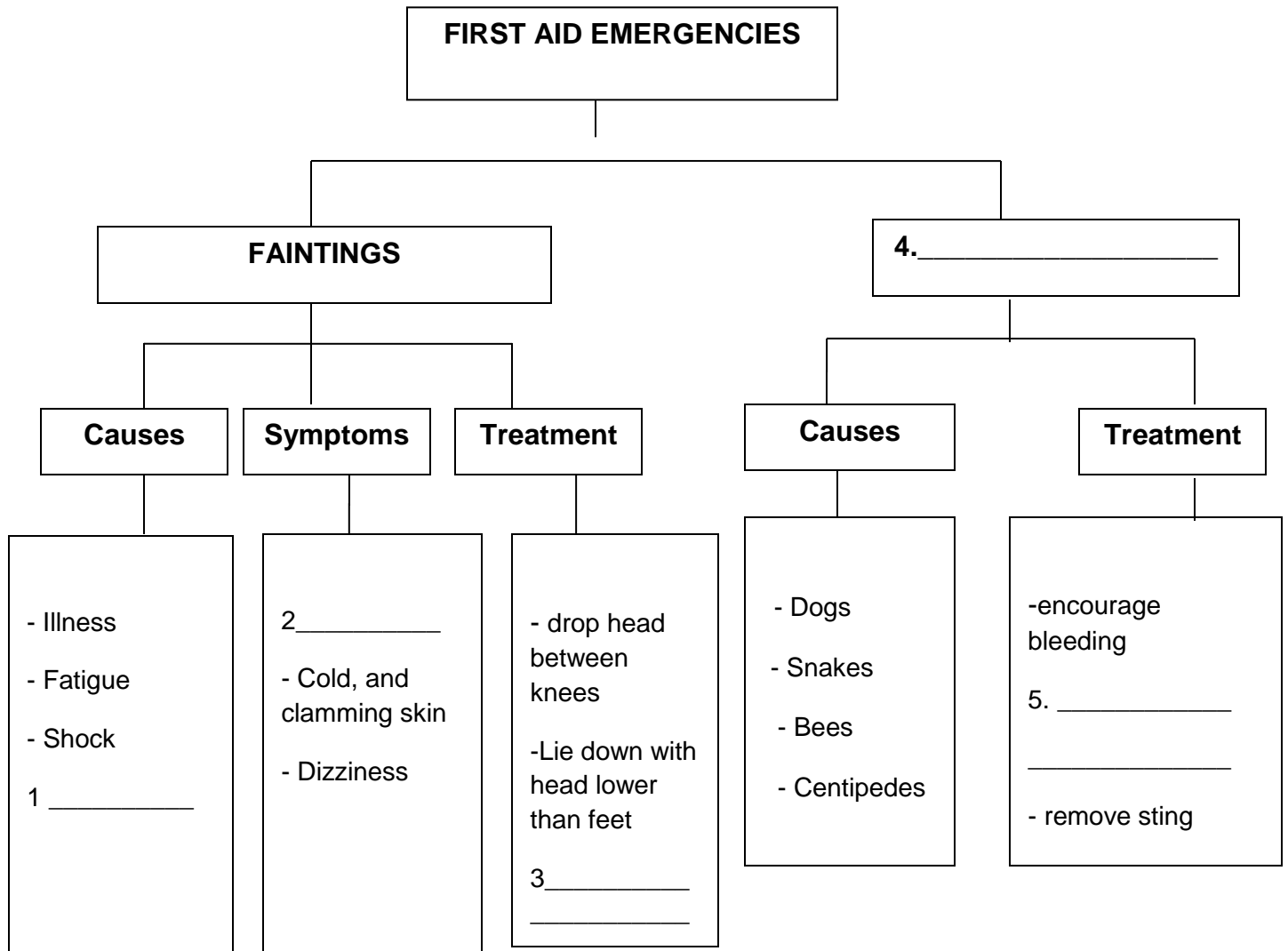
HOW GENERATION Y DESCRIBE THEIR IDEAL WORKPLACE



(5 MARKS)

TRACK 10:

Fill in the blanks with answers not longer than FIVE (5) words.



(TOTAL: 5 MARKS)

TRACK 11:

Write your answers in NOT MORE THAN FIVE WORDS.

Proper Table Manner

STEP 1

Place the napkin on your lap once you are seated.

STEP 2

In a small group gathering eating (1) _____

STEP 3

(2) _____ into bite-sized pieces and spread butter on each piece as you eat it.

STEP 4

Pass dishes (3) _____

STEP 5

Pass the (4) _____

STEP 6

Hold a stemmed glass by the stem.

STEP 7

Place your (5) _____ beside each other on the plate when you are finished with each course.

(5 MARKS)

GRAMMAR

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

At the end of this unit, students should be able to:

- 1) Identify and use parts of speech correctly.
- 2) Identify and use tenses correctly.

ARTICLE: An article tells if a noun is a general or a specific thing.

Examples: a, an, the

Example sentences: I have **a** car. **The** car is red in colour.

She is **an** honest girl.

Malaysia is a multiracial country. (zero article)

PRACTICE 1:

Fill in the article **a**, **an** or **the** where necessary. Choose **x** where no article is used.

1. Sheila works as _____ electrician.
2. Do you still live in _____ Pahang?
3. I bought _____ pair of shoes.
4. Look at _____ guy over there! He is _____ famous comedian.
5. My mother doesn't eat _____ vegetables.
6. I would like to have _____ piece of cake.
7. _____ honest person is needed for that job position.
8. _____ boy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Steven.
9. Sarah lives in _____ apartment. _____ apartment is new.
10. _____ prefect should possess an excellent record of academic and behavior.

PRACTICE 2:

There are missing articles in the following sentences/questions. Rewrite them correctly.

1. All students have gone to cinema.

2. May I know way to bus station?

3. Maid is washing clothes and children playing the garden.

4. Would you like glass of apple juice?

5. I have elder sister and youngest brother. He is youngest in my family.

6. There is bookshop down road.

7. Invigilator told students that they could begin test.

8. The students conducted experiment in the laboratory.

9. Apple a day keeps the doctor away.

10. There is seminar on how to make money during the Depression.

PRACTICE 3:

Identify the place of eleven (11) missing articles and write the correct article needed.

Amelia was rich lady. She had rich grandparents and so she didn't need to work. The 27 years old, she brought things without looking at price. It didn't matter if those things were sold for half price. When she woke up every morning, she wondered what she would do that day. Shopping was no pleasure. Eating at the best restaurants was nothing new. Going abroad to another country was tiring. Anyways, she had visited most countries in world. But things changed on morning. When she woke up, she heard loud but melodious singing of black and white bird. It was magpie. She was captivated by sheer power of tone – so strong and yet so sweet. It lifted her spirits bit.

a the
ARTICLES
an

NOUN: A noun is a word for a person, place, or thing. Nouns can function as both the subject and the object of the sentence. The subject of a sentence comes before a verb. The object of a sentence comes after a verb.

- **Proper Nouns:** name of particular people, places or things.

Examples: The Alor Setar Tower, Kedah, Amirul, Dominos

- **Common Nouns:** refer to people, places or things in general.

Example: toys, students, pizza, library, pencils, books.

PRACTICE 1:

Underline the correct noun.

1. Kayyisa played the piano.
2. The class is studying Mathematics.
3. Uwais drinks milk every night.
4. This museum was built in 1945.
5. Five cows ran across the sidewalk.
6. We walked to the school in the morning.
7. She works in an advertising company.
8. Daniel went to the football game with his brother.
9. They are waiting for the results.
10. My mother says that I am good in solving puzzles.

PRACTICE 2:

Fill in each blank with an appropriate noun.

1. We have no _____, not even a chair or a bed.
2. She don't have much _____. Just three small bags.
3. The _____ cried.
4. The _____ was rewarded for her _____
5. Drinking alcohol is a bad _____.
6. All the _____ were writing an essay.
7. We always remember the happy days of _____.
8. Abu bought a _____ of shoes from the market.
9. _____ were playing at the playground.
10. She likes these beautiful rose _____.
11. The _____ blew the kite high up in the sky.
12. The _____ walked into the bank and pulled out the gun.
13. The dentist examined my _____.
14. The lion killed the _____ and ate it.
15. After examining me, the doctor prescribed the _____.
16. The old lady will have a cup of _____.
17. I learned Nouns in _____ class.
18. My English lecturer name is _____.
19. My favourite subject is _____.
20. The students did their _____ together.

PRACTICE3:

Write ten sentences of your own that contains common nouns. Do not forget to include places, people and things.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

VERB: A verb tells what action someone or something is doing or expresses a state of being.

	Explanation	Example
Action verbs	An action verb explains what the subject of the sentence is doing or has done.	run, sing, dance, cook, walk, read, buy, eat, play, prepare, jog, beat, watch, work
Non-action verbs	Non-action words, or non-action verbs, do not refer to an action as such, but represent a state of being, need, opinion, sense, or preference.	am, is, are, was, were, be, been, has, have, had, do, does, did, may, might, must, can, could, shall, should, will, would, look, smell, feel, sound, taste, seem, grow

Example sentences: Lina **works** as a teacher.

They **jog** at the park every weekend.

The flower **smells** so nice.

Does it rain often in South Africa?



PRACTICE 1:

Underline verbs in the sentences.

1. Ali usually sits in front of the class.
2. The earth moves round the sun.
3. The dog always waits for its master to return from work.
4. I am an athlete.
5. Does the student come from a poor family?
6. Mary hates the dress that she bought from an online shop.
7. Kamal comes to college by bus.
8. The students got good grades in final examination.
9. Will you marry me?
10. The food tastes so good.

PRACTICE 2:

Fill in the blanks below with the correct form of verbs in the brackets.

1. The water _____ (flow) swiftly into the drain.
2. My headmaster and Encik Aazhar usually _____ (come) to my house.
3. Each girl _____ (stand) up and answer the questions.

4. Someone _____ (call) me when I am late.
5. A cat _____ (catch) mice for food.
6. He is very sick. Puan Aliya _____ (take) him to the hospital.
7. The baby _____ (drinks) milk.
8. Everyone _____ (bring) a red pen each.
9. Some of the girls _____ (swim) in the pool.
10. A few ladies _____ (clean) the room.

PRACTICE 3:

Write out the sentences using the verbs from the box.

boiled	rang	invited	wanted	discussed	stopped
went	prepared	braked	gave	took	drank

1. She/ my stuff / without permission.

2. The hand phone / when/ I / was / busy.

3. The lecturer / the student / a present.

4. He / a delicious meal / for his grandparents.

5. The government / the airport security problem / yesterday.

6. The immigration officer/ to know where / I came from.

7. She / just in time / or she would has crashed into / the tree.

8. He / some water / to make / coffee.

9. They / to look at the cat / that the car had run over.

10. She / five bottles of mineral water / after the marathon.

PRACTICE 4:

Circle the most suitable answers for the given sentences.

1. More than fifty (child / childs / children) have registered for the singing competition.
2. There (is / was / are) a lot of jewelry in those boxes on the table.
3. Someone (has / have / had) entered the room without permission.
4. Mimie and her sisters get a lot of (information / informations / informs) about New Zealand before they buy the travel package.
5. We have to wait about (a / an / the) hour before our food is served.
6. Maria is so hungry because she ate only (a few / a little / a large number) food this morning.
7. Mariam has eaten (that / those / this) cookies which look very delicious.
8. Studying in the local university is (best / good / better) than studying abroad
9. Asiah decided to go for a (short / shorter / shortly) walk because it was a bright sunny day.
10. Most students (do / does / did) not like to stay in college hostel.
11. Three kittens (plays / play / played) inside Andy's room.
12. One kitten (hides / hide / hidden) under a blanket.
13. The kittens (run / ran / runs) towards the door to the kitchen.
14. The kitten's mom, Andy's cat (drinks / drank/ drunk) her milk in the kitchen.
15. The kittens then (goes / go / went) to their mother.
16. Two of the kittens (plays / play / played) with their mother's tail.
17. One kitten (falls / fall / fell) asleep under the kitchen table.

18. The kittens' mother (nudge / nudges / nudging) the two kittens gently.
19. The two kittens (chase / chases / chased) each other.
20. Soon, they (sleep / sleeps / sleeping) on the couch in the living room.
21. Arsenal (am / is / are) playing attractive football at the moment.
22. The children (was / were / are) playing hide and seek yesterday at 3 o'clock.
23. I (is / are / am) an extrovert person.
24. Jackson, Hendrix and Taylor (study / studies / studying) together almost every day.
25. They could (walk / walks / walked) to the mall if they want.
26. The taxi driver will (smile / smiles / smiling) when you open the door.
27. Three monkeys (climb / climbed / climbing) coconut tress during the competition last week.
28. My lecturer usually (end/ ended /ends) his class on time.
29. No one (admits / admit / admitted) to commit that murder.
30. Fishing (is / are / am) his hobby since he was 14 years old.



PRONOUNS - Pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. It can refer to singular nouns or plural nouns. Singular pronouns are used for singular nouns and plural pronouns are used for plural nouns.

SINGULAR PRONOUNS: *he, she ,it*

PLURAL PRONOUNS: *they, we, you.*

PRACTICE 1:

Choose the correct pronoun.

1. Dad and I washed the car (himself, ourselves).
2. Liyana is as smart as (she,he) is.
3. Aminah and Riana talk about (themselves, ourselves) all the time.
4. I was stopped by a man who wanted to ask (me, him) the way to the clinic.
5. (He, you) needs to follow me closely.
6. The children made birthday decorations by (their selves, themselves).
7. The curry is very delicious. (It, its) is my favourite!
8. You do not respect (themselves, yourself).
9. Peter and Jane can go with (you, us) tomorrow.
10. Erdy and her brother will arrive next week. I am going to pick (they, them) at the bus station.

EXERCISE 2:

Fill in each blank with the correct relative pronoun.

1. The girl _____ we saw yesterday is my classmate.
2. The boy _____ book I found thanked me.

3. I still remember the moment_____ I first saw him.
4. The man_____ stole the wallet has been arrested.
5. My new motorcycle, _____ was in park, was hit from behind.
6. The homestay _____ we stayed was very expensive.
7. Mr Randy, _____ is a history teacher, lives on the corner.
8. Thank you very much for your opinion _____ was very brilliant.
9. This is Alysa _____ you met last week.
10. Give me the mineral bottle _____ is on the chair.

PRACTICE 3:

Write ten sentences containing pronouns.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

ADJECTIVES: A word that tells us something about noun is called Adjectives. It can be placed :

- **Before noun (n)**

E:g- Ayesha Zulaikha is a **beautiful** girl.

- **After a non-action verb**

E:g- I have a **red** handbag.

PRACTICE 1:

Identify the adjectives.

1. Suhaila is a good dancer.
2. The weather is cold outside.
3. The bedrooms in the Palace of Golden Horses Hotel are more extravagant than those in the Grand Continental Hotel.
4. The Mathematics test is difficult. I can't do it.
5. My sister bought me a nice blouse for my birthday yesterday.
6. Adam's shoes are dirty. He has to wash them during the weekend.
7. Sarah wears a golden necklace.
8. The chicken curry tastes horrible.
9. "Upin and Ipin" is an interesting television programme for kids.
10. Siti Saadah is a brilliant student.

PRACTICE 2:

Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

1. My classmate is a _____ person. Everyone loves her.
2. Siti Saerah was _____ with the waiter for serving the _____ food.
3. Katrina took a painting class, so she can paint _____ pictures.
4. Naquib watched that _____ movie three times. He will watch it again tomorrow.
5. Of course, I was _____ when I got an A+ on the exam.
6. She is a _____ writer. She has won many awards.
7. The _____ thief took the money and walked out the door.
8. The soup is _____. Please warm it first.
9. The cake is _____ I would like another piece.
10. Mary is _____ person. She loves to speak with everyone.

PRACTICE 3:

Make sentences to compare the three forms of transport. Use suitable adjectives.



ADVERBS: An Adverb tells more about a verb, an adjectives or another adverb. It tells how, where, when, how often or to what degree an action is done



EXERCISE 1:

Underline the correct answer.

1. Ammar writes (neat/ neatly) on the paper.
2. The little boy (happy/happily) opened the present.
3. Cik B always comes to class (late/ lately).
4. Nur Fatima loves to sing. Everybody likes her voice. She sing (sweetly/ sweet).
5. Mum speaks (clear/ clearly) with her children.
6. The twins are sleeping. Don't' speak (softly/ loudly).
7. Candidates are waiting for the results (anxious/ anxiously).
8. Her English is fluent. She speaks English (fluently/ badly)
9. Jim is a wonderful piano player. He plays the piano (wonderfully/ wonderful).
10. The playground is wet. It rained (heavy/ heavily) last night.

EXERCISE 2:

Place the adverb in brackets in the correct position

1. She can speak German (well)

- 2 Farhan reads the safety manual (carefully)

- 3 The boys were playing in the garden. (happily)

- 4 Our mum was angry. She spoke to us (angrily)

- 5 The little girl danced at the concert (gracefully)

6. The students shouted when they heard the good news (joyfully)

7. Farhana waited for the postman to arrive as she was eagerly waiting for the letter (patiently)

8. The actor looked at himself in the mirror (proudly).

9. En Iskandar settled in Pakistan (permanent)

- 10 Suhaimi studied and passed his exam. (seriously)

EXERCISE 3:

List the adverbs and the verb it describes in the column provided.

	VERB	ADVERB
1. Heidi speaks softly	speaks	softly
2. Humaira sat lazily under the tree	_____	_____
3. The policeman spoke to us rudely	_____	_____
4. Two women were badly injured	_____	_____
5. The children played quietly in the nursery	_____	_____
6. Marziah walks timidly to the headmaster's room	_____	_____
7. The lecturer spoke kindly to the students.	_____	_____
8. Sofiah ate greedily because she was very angry	_____	_____
9. He stared rudely at the stranger.	_____	_____
10. Anas Izwan works hardly for a living, however he is still unable to make ends meet,	_____	_____



PREPOSITION: to join nouns to others nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs or verbs.

Prepositions can be classified into two groups. They are simple preposition and compound prepositions.

SIMPLE PREPOSITION: *on, off, in, at, to, up, down, near, with etc*

COMPOUND PREPOSITION: *along, over, upon, beneath, towards, opposite, across etc*

PRACTICE 1:

Choose the best answer from the option given.

1. I rang the bell and got (off/into/on) at the bus stop nearest to my uncle house.
2. He hit the ball (over/ on/ off) the neighbour's window.
3. Jasmine has been living in Sydney (during/ since/ for) she was nine years old.
4. They walked (against /along/beneath) river until they reached their campsite.
5. I visited my relatives and spent time with my cousins (with /for/ during) the school holidays.
6. She had to return home because she (without/ by/ from) her wallet.
7. Miss Yen jogged pass the guard house and (along/beside/up) the hill.
8. I cannot see the screen, there is a tall woman sitting (beneath/above/in front of) me.
9. My twin sister, Alisha, sits (over/on/beside) me in class.
10. The thief is hiding (among/ under/in front) among the bushes.

PRACTICE 2:

Fill in the blank with suitable preposition.

1. The first semester students went to college _____ bus.
2. They walked _____ the hall and were surprised to see a new lecturer.
3. Mr Fauzi, the new English lecturer, had come _____ eight o'clock in morning.
4. Mr Fauzi informed the students that Miss Izzah, the previous English lecturer, had not been well _____ a few weeks.
5. Miss Izzah had to go for an operation and she would return _____ a month's time.

6. They students knew very little_____ the new lecturer and they started ask him questions.
7. The girl who sat_____ the front row asked more questions than the boy.
8. Mr Fauzi advised them to study hard_____ a better future.
- 9 The students liked Mr Fauzi because he explained grammar clearly_____ the students.
10. He gave them an assignment which had to be submitted_____ the week.

PRACTICE 3:

Fill in each blank with a suitable preposition.

Dear Hafiz,

How are you? I hope that you are fine. How was your trip **(1)** _____ Hatyai, Thailand? As for me, **(2)** _____ the weekend, my friends and I went **(3)** _____ a picnic _____ **(4)** the Titi Hayun Waterfall, Yan. It was a two hour drive **(5)** _____ our college. We went there **(6)** _____ car. We stayed **(7)** _____ a chalet which was situated **(8)** _____ the waterfall. The scenery there was breathtaking. The water was crystal clear and we could see fish swimming **(9)** _____ it. After changing **(10)** _____ our swimming attire, we went **(11)** _____ a swim. After a while, we got **(12)** of the water and rested **(13)** _____ a tree. Then, we spent the rest **(14)** _____ the afternoon collecting stones **(15)** _____ the riverbank. We really had an enjoyable time.

Yours truly,

Hazwan.

CONJUNCTIONS: connectors between words, phrases, clauses or sentences. There are three types of conjunctions:

COORDINATING CONJUNCTION: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION: *after, although, as if, because, since, unless, until, etc*

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTION: *both...and, either...or, whether...or, neither...or, etc*

PRACTICE 1:

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM THE OPTION GIVEN.

1. Jamal couldn't buy any birthday presents (even though/ because) he didn't have any money.
2. (Whereas/ Since) Maria doesn't speak English, she cannot apply the universities in the Australia.
3. Malik passed the driving test for the first time, (while / as) I had to retake it three times.
4. Shifa got the job (even though/ as) she had no experience.
5. I do not drink coffee (although/ as) it make me nervous.
6. (Although / because) it was raining, the football players on the field got wet.
7. I will be late today (though/ because) my car has broken down.
8. My wife likes to travel abroad (whereas / since) I prefer to stay at home for my vacations.
9. You should stay away from the monkeys (But/ because) they are dangerous.
10. We must finish it (before/ until) it rains.

PRACTICE 2:

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE CONJUNCTIONS.

1. _____ she was angry, she did not voice her opinion.
2. She was invited to the party _____ she did not go.
3. _____ her brother _____ her sister attended school when they were young; they were both homeschooled.
4. There was a fight on the field. _____, the match was cancelled.
5. The little girl said she would wait _____ her mother returns.
6. _____ teaching dancing, he also teaches music.
7. She read a book _____ waiting for her father.
8. My mother was sick _____ she called the doctor.
9. There was no electricity; _____ we had to climb the stairs to the top floor.
10. _____ my father _____ mother went on a long holiday to Alaska.

PRACTICE 3:

FILL IN THE BLANK WITH THE APPROPRIATE CONJUNCTIONS.

My friends (1) _____ I planned to go for a picnic last weekend. (2) _____ it was raining heavily. We were already at the bus station. We had two choices, (3) _____ to go up on the bus (4) _____ to wait for the rain to stop. We decided to wait. We felt very upset at first (5) _____ we met an interesting group of tourists. (6) _____ we spent our time chit-chatting with them at the bus station.

We enjoyed the conversation (7) _____ the weather was clear. (8) _____ the tourists came from different countries, they spoke English well. (9) _____ we had no problem communicating with them at all. (10) _____ then, I kept in touch with one of the tourists; of course a young handsome one.

THE SIMPLE TENSES: come in three tenses known as past, present and future.

SIMPLE PAST used to describe things that have already happened; formed by adding **–ed** to the root form of the regular verb.

SIMPLE PRESENT used to describe things that happening right now, or things that are continuous; is formed by using the root form or by adding **–s** or **–es** to the end.

SIMPLE FUTURE describes things that have yet to happen. The form for the simple future is **will + (root form of verb)**.

THE CONTINUOUS TENSES: shows an action that is, was or will be in progress at a certain time. The continuous tense is formed with the verb **‘be’+ - ing** form of the verb/ the present continuous used to show an action which is happening at the time of speaking.

PRACTICE 1:

Provide the following sentences with the correct form of the verb tenses.

1. Neither the girls nor their parents _____ (know) how to swim.
2. They _____ (work) very hard to get good result in the coming examination.
3. Amin and his family _____ (go) to Singapore next week.
4. My sister _____ (forget) to attend her friend’s birthday party last night.
5. The children _____ (play) badminton in the park now.
6. Last weekend, Ismail _____ (watch) the final football match on television to spend more time with his family.
7. Look! It _____ (rain) heavily outside and the kids are playing in the rain.
8. She usually _____ (keep) quiet and finishes her work on time.
9. Diana _____ (eat) her lunch at 12 noon every day.
10. Ellen _____ (not go) to school because she was sick yesterday.
11. Neither Khalid nor Sofea _____ (sit) on the floor last night.
12. At the moment, a gang of bullies _____ (take) the boy’s money.
13. A troop of soldiers _____ (give) a full commitment towards the competition next month.

14. Each of the team members _____ (look for) the key last week.
15. While waiting for the menu list, she _____ (answer) the phone call.
16. Last night, the thief _____ (try) to enter the house through the window.
17. The poor mother _____ (carry) her blind child in her arms for past few years.
18. "I did not _____ (do) it", said the little girl to her mom.
19. Mariah _____ (pay) a full attention to every lecture she attends.
20. The news _____ (be) very important to him.
21. Afizan _____ (discover) a unique way to draw using pastel colour yesterday.
22. The boys from that village _____ (go) to the haunted lake last month.
23. Next year, I _____ (visit) my uncle in New York.
24. Peter and Johnny _____ (discuss) about football when the bus arrived.
25. That cat _____ (scratch) the bed at the moment.
26. She _____ (be) out teacher next month.
27. My mother and her best friend _____ (laugh) together now.
28. The train _____ (arrive) late almost every day.
29. The scouts from that boarding school _____ (catch) a beautiful butterfly two days ago.
30. Some of my neighbours were talking when they _____ (hear) the explosion.
31. My parents _____ (be) teachers.
32. The twins normally _____ (sleep) at 10.00 p.m.
33. Joe _____ (go) to visit her sister and brought some English storybooks for her.
34. The knife is _____ (use) to cut the fruits.
35. My father will be _____ (leave) for England next week.
36. Hannah's twin sister _____ (like) to watch horror movies.
37. He _____ (complete) the assignments early before he went back to his hometown.

38. My brothers have eaten half of the cake before realizing that I _____ (bake) it special for Mom's birthday.

39. He _____ (return) home late every night.

40. My parents will be _____ (go) to Hawaii for their second honeymoon next month.

PRACTICE 2:

The mistakes in the use of verbs have been underlines. Write the correct form of the verbs in the bracket. The first one has been done for you.

Amirah Munir running (is running) her own business. She manage events such as annual dinners, talks and birthdays. Her clients include banks, fashion houses and government agencies.

At the moment, Amirah are manage () the promotion of a new product for a cosmetic house. She and her team of five assistants having () many things to do before the special occasion. For instance, her assistants have sent our invitation cards and are preparing doors gifts for the guests. Amirah need () to finalise the programme and plan what she have () to say as the Master of ceremonies.

Amirah demand () the best not only from her assistants but also from herself. She set () the standard and they has () to follow it. Because her work are () consistently good, Amirah's clients often recommends () her to their friends and associated.

PRACTICE 3:

Underline the correct answer for the cloze passage below.

1. Mr. Aziz was not in class. The pupils (makes/ were making/ made/ to make) a lot of noise. Suddenly the monitor (rush / rushes/ will rush / rushed) into the class and shouted, "sit down everybody, the headmaster (comes/ came/ is coming/ to come)!" Everybody

(hurry/ hurrying/ hurried/ to hurry) back to their own seats. The headmaster came in then. He scolded us and asked the monitor (to see/ saw/ seen/ sees).

2. Last week, we went to Langkawi. We took a flight to Alor Setar, and from the air-port my cousin (drive/ drives/ drove/ to drive) us to Kuala Perlis. It (is/ does/ has/ was) my first experience travelling in a ferry. I found it very (interesting/ Interest/ interests/ to interest). We did some shopping and visited some of the historical places. We also did not (missed/ missing/ miss/ will miss) taking seafood in one of the restaurants. I think I like Pulau Langkawi. If I have the chance, I (go/ will go/ went/ goes) there again.

3. December is coming soon. Everybody is anxious. We (is/ was/ will be/ have) sitting for the final examination soon. Suzy (is / has/ does/ were) not worried. She is a hardworking and an intelligent girl too. She hopes (scores/ scored/ to score/ scoring) 4.0 in the examination. Unlike Amir he couldn't be bothered with his lessons. He never reads his books or (did/ does/ do/ doing) his homework. Puan Azmah (is getting/ gets/ to get/ will get) fed up of him.

4. My father loves Orchids. He has been planting Orchids since ten years ago. Almost every evening he (stay/ stays/ to stay/ stayed) in the garden and (did/ has/ does/ do) some gardening. My mother and I like gardening too. (I/ We/ You/ He) prefer roses than orchids. So, when I am free, I (will help/ to help/ helps/ helping) my mother (water/ to water/ water/ watering)

READING

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

At the end of this unit, students should be able to:

- 1) Preview, skim and scan reading texts.
- 2) Identify the meanings of words from context.
- 3) Identify and use main ideas and supporting details from reading text
- 4) Predict information from reading text, and interpret linear and non-linear text.
- 5) Distinguish relevant and irrelevant information in reading texts.
- 6) Interpret a writer's point of view, attitudes and intention from reading text.

PASSAGE 1

Read the passage below. Answer all of the questions.

TEA AND THE BRITISH.

- I There was a time in the 1960's and 1970's when some people believed that coffee would replace tea as Britain's favourite **beverage**. In the event, that did not occur, and today, tea remains firmly anchored as Britain's favourite drink. Accounting for over two fifths of all the drink consumed in Britain with the exception of water.
- II To say that the British are fond of tea is something of an understatement. From the Royal Family down to the humblest of the homeless and out of work, tea is more than just a pleasure; it is an essential part of life. It is one of those thing that distinguishes life in Britain from life anywhere else. The average Briton over the age of 10 drinks three and a half cups of tea per day, or 1,355 cups per year- mostly tea with milk in it- which put Britain miles ahead of any other country in the international league of tea-drinking nations. Second and third in the league are the New Zealanders (889) cups and the Australian (642 cups); in Europe, the nearest rival to Britain is Russia, where people only consume on average 325 cups of tea per year.
- III The popularity of tea in the United Kingdom has a long history, reflecting the nation's development since the seventeenth century. It was in 1657 that Thomas Garway, the owner of a coffee house, sold the first tea in London. The drink soon became popular as an **alternative** to coffee, and by the year 1700, there were over 500 coffee houses in the British capital selling the new drink. In those days however, it was not something for anyone; the cost of a pound of tea in the year 1700 (up to 36 shillings a pound) was almost the same as it was in 1985 (average: £1.80 a pound).... but in 1700, a working man earned one shilling a week, compared to £140 in 1985!. For a century and a half, tea remained an expensive drink; many employers served a cup of it to their workers in the middle of the morning, thus inventing a lasting British institution, the "tea break"; but as a social drink outside the workplace, tea was reserved for the nobility and for the growing middle classes. Among those who had the means, it became very popular as a drink to be enjoyed in cafes and "tea gardens"

- IV It was the 7th Duchess of Bedford who, in around 1800, started the popular fashion of "afternoon tea", a ceremony taking place at about four o'clock. Until then, people did not usually eat or drink anything between lunch and dinner. At approximately the same time, the Earl of Sandwich popularized a new way of eating bread — in thin slices, with something (e.g. jam or cucumbers) between them, and before long, a small meal at the end of the afternoon, involving tea and sandwiches had become part of a way of life. As tea became much cheaper during the nineteenth century, its **popularity** spread right through British society, and before long, it had become Britain's favourite drink — promoted by the Victorians as an economical, warming, stimulating non-alcoholic drink. In working-class households, it was served with the main meal of the day, eaten when workers returned home after a day's labour. This meal has become known as "high tea".
- V Today, tea can be drunk at any time of day. The large majority of people in Britain drink tea for breakfast: the mid-morning "tea break" is an institution in British offices and factories (though some people prefer coffee at this time of day); and for anyone working outdoors, a thermos of tea is almost an essential part of the day's equipment. Later in the day, "afternoon tea" is still a way of life in the south of England and among the middle classes, whereas "high tea" has remained a tradition in the north of Britain.

(Adapted from: [//linguapress.com/advanced/tea-in-britain.htm](http://linguapress.com/advanced/tea-in-britain.htm))

Answer ALL questions.

a. What do the following words refer to?

i. "It" (line 07) : _____

ii. "their" (line 24) : _____

iii. "this" (line 40) : _____

(3 marks)

b. What is the closest meaning for the following words according to the text?

i. **beverage** (line 02) : _____

ii: **alternative** (line 18) : _____

iii. **popularity** (line 36) : _____

(3 marks)

c. Answer the following questions.

i. Why tea is considered as an essential part of life?

(1 mark)

ii. How much do the average Britons drink tea per day?

(1 mark)

iii. How did the tea-drinking spread to Britain?

(1 mark)

iv. Who started the popular fashion of “afternoon-tea”?

(1 mark)

v. How did the Earl of Sandwich popularize a new way of eating bread?

(1 marks)

vi. Based on the passage, do you think tea drinking custom will stay in Britain?

(2 marks)

vii Based on your opinion, why do you think tea remains as Britain's favourite drink?

.

(2 marks)

(TOTAL: 15 MARKS)

PASSAGE 2

Read the passage below. Answer all of the questions.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MONEY

- I Are you a compulsive spender, or do you hold on to your money as long as possible? Are you a bargain hunter? Would you rather use charge accounts than pay cash? Your answer to these questions will reflect your personality. According to psychologists, our individual money habits not only show *our* beliefs and values, but can also stem from past problems. 5
- II Experts in psychology believe that many people, money is an important symbol of strength and influence. Husbands who complain about their 'wives' spending habits may be afraid that *they* are losing power in their marriage. Wives, on the other hand, may waste **huge** amounts of money because they are angry at their husbands. In addition, many people consider money a symbol of love. They spend *it* on their family and friends to express love, or they buy themselves expensive presents because they need love. 10
- III People can be addicted to different things – e.g., alcohol, drug, certain foods, or even television. People who have such an addiction are compulsive; i.e., they have a very powerful psychological need that they feel they must **satisfy**. According to psychologists, many people are compulsive spenders; they feel that they must spend money. This compulsion, like most others, is irrational – impossible to explain reasonably. For compulsive spenders who buy on credit, charge accounts are even more exciting than money. In other words, compulsive spenders feel that with credit, they can do anything. Their pressure in spending enormous amounts is actually greater than the pleasure that they get from the things they buy. 15 20
- IV There is even a special psychological of **bargain** hunting. To save money of course, most people look for sales, low prices, and discount. Compulsive bargain hunters, however, often buy things that they don't need just because they are cheap. They want to believe that they are helping their budgets, but they are really playing an exciting game: when they can buy something for less than other people, they feel that they are winning. Most people, experts claim, have two reasons for their behaviours: a good reason for the things that they do 25

and the real reason. It is not only scientist, of course, who understand the psychology of spending habits, but also businesspeople. Stores, companies, and advertisers use psychology to increase business: They consider people's need for love, power, or influence, their basic values, their beliefs and opinions, and so on in their advertising and sales methods. 30

- V Psychologists often use a method called 'behaviours therapy' to help individuals solve their personality problems. In the same way, they can help people who feel that they have problems with money: they give them "assignments": if a person buys somethings in every store that he enters, for instance, a therapist might teach him self-discipline in this way: On the first day of his therapy, he must go into a store, stay five minutes, and then leave. On the second day, he should stay for ten minutes and try something on. On the third day, he stays for fifteen minutes, asks the salesclerk a question, but does not buy anything. Soon he will learn that nothing bad will happen to him if he doesn't buy anything, and he can solve the problem of his compulsive buying. 35 40

(Adapted from: Interaction II-A Reading Skills Book

Answer ALL questions.

b. What do the following words refer to?

i. "our" (line 04) : _____

ii. "they" (line 08) : _____

iii. "it" (line 11) : _____

(3 marks)

b. What is the closest meaning for the following words according to the text?

i. **huge** (line 09) : _____

ii: **satisfy** (line 15) : _____

iii. **bargain** (line 23) : _____

(3 marks)

c. Answer the following questions.

i. According to psychologist, what does a person's spending habit tell us?

(1 mark)

ii. What does money represent to some people?

(2 marks)

iii. Why do people spend money?

(2 marks)

iv. How do businessmen and advertisers increase sales?

(2 marks)

v. According to the writer, can people change their spending habits? Why?

(2 marks)

(TOTAL: 15 MARKS)

PASSAGE 3

Read the following text and answer the questions that follow.

KOPITIAM

- I Kopitiam is a traditional breakfast and coffee shop found in Southeast Asia. Kopi means coffee in Malay and tiam means shop in Hokkien Chinese dialect. The owner sells coffee, tea, soft drinks and other beverages as well as breakfast items like kaya toast, soft boiled eggs and snacks. The term kopitiam in Malaysia is usually referred specifically to Malaysian Chinese coffee shops. Groups of workers or senior citizens would **linger** over cups of coffee and exchange news and comments on various topics including national politics, office politics, TV dramas, sports and food. 5
- II The traditional kopitiam *where* the elderly generation can be seen for a chat is **fading out**. Recently, new breed of modern kopitiams has sprung up to recapture the good old days and *are* fast gaining popularity. The new kopitiams, which are **reminiscent** of the old kopitiams are usually built in a more modern setting such as shopping mall, catering mainly for young adults. The modern kopitiam has adapted to the modern environment with the WiFi services and separate air-conditioned and smoking areas. The overall design, furniture and lightings is coordinated to achieve the ambience of old kopitiams 15
- III The new generation visits *these* establishment not only to enjoy a cup of aromatics and delicious coffee, but also to relax and spend time with friends and families. Modern kopitiams become a place for business discussions or meeting points. Sales agents meet their clients to close deals. College students discuss their assignments and **browse** the Internet. Couples meet up and laugh over coffee. 20
Officemates meet up after office hours. Modern kopitiams mostly offer authentic local coffee brews, charcoals-grilled toast served with bitter and kaya and soft boiled eggs. *There* are also variety of other dishes including sandwiches, local and colonial favourites, finger foods and dessert. The variety of foods gives people plenty of choices and **ensures** that there is something for everyone. Some have 25
extended menus where local breakfast, lunch and dinner meals are served. To tap into the sizable Muslim market, kopitiam usually serve halal food, specially brewed coffees and teas, there are also fruit juices, ice blended drinks and smoothies to appeal to a younger crowd.

- Modern kopitiams are normally served by waiters. A good service at a modern comfortable **ambience** could enhance the traditional coffee and toast experience. 30
- IV The growing number of kopitiam outlets around the Klang Valley reminds Malaysians of *their* roots and allows them to taste old favourite done with a new twist. Kopitiams are part of the Malaysian culture, as well as a way of life.

Sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/Kopi_tiam.

Answer ALL questions.

a. What do the following words refer to?

- | | | | |
|------|-----------------|-----------|---------|
| i. | <i>“where ”</i> | (line 09) | : _____ |
| ii. | <i>“are ”</i> | (line 11) | : _____ |
| iii. | <i>“these ”</i> | (line 17) | : _____ |
| iv. | <i>“there”</i> | (line 24) | : _____ |
| v. | <i>“their ”</i> | (line 34) | : _____ |

b. What is the closest meaning for the following words according to the text?

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| i. | fading out | (line 10) | : _____ |
|----|-------------------|-----------|---------|

ii. **reminiscent** (line 12) : _____

iii. **browse** (line 21) : _____

iv. **ensures** (line 26) : _____

v. **ambience** (line 32) : _____

c. Answer the following questions.

i. What is the meaning Kopitam?

(1 mark)

ii. Identify the characteristics of modern Kopitiam nowadays?

(3 marks)

iii. Why did the new generations visits the modern kopitiam?

(1 mark)

iv. List **THREE (3)** dishes that can be found in Modern Kopitiam?

(2 marks)

v. In your opinion, why modern kopitiam can fit into Muslim market?

(3 marks)

(TOTAL: 20 MARKS)

PASSAGE 4

Read the following text and answer the questions that follow.

THE HISTORY OF MCDONALDS

- I McDonald's, in full McDonald's Corporation, American fast-food chain that is one of the largest in the world, known for its hamburgers. *Its* headquarters are in Oak Brook, Illinois. The first McDonald's restaurant was started in 1948 by brothers Maurice ("Mac") and Richard McDonald in San Bernardino, California. *They* bought appliances for their small hamburger restaurant from salesman Ray Kroc, who was **intrigued** by their need for eight malt and shake mixers. When Kroc visited the brothers in 1954 to see how a small shop could sell so many milk shakes, *he* discovered a simple, efficient format that permitted the brothers to produce huge quantities of food at low prices. A basic hamburger cost 15 cents, about half the price charged by competing restaurants. The self-service counter **eliminated** the need for waiters and waitresses; customers received their food quickly because hamburgers were cooked ahead of time, wrapped, and warmed under heat lamps. Seeing great promise in their restaurant concept, Kroc offered to **begin** a franchise program for the McDonald brothers. On April 15, 1955, he opened the first McDonald's franchise in Des Plaines, Illinois, and in the same year launched the McDonald's Corporation, eventually buying out the McDonald brothers in 1961. The number of McDonald's outlets would top 1,000 before the end of the decade. Boosted by steady growth, the company's stock began trading publicly in 1965.
- II The public face of McDonald's was created in 1963 with the introduction of a clown named Ronald McDonald, while the double-arch "m" symbol became McDonald's most enduring logo in 1962, lasting far longer than the tall yellow arches that had once dominated the earlier restaurant rooftops. Other products and symbols would define the McDonald's brand, including the Big Mac (1968), the Egg McMuffin (1973), Happy Meals (1979), and Chicken McNuggets (1983). The chain continued to **expand** domestically and internationally, extending to Canada in 1967, reaching a total of 10,000 restaurants by 1988, and operating more than 35,000 outlets in more than 100 countries in the early 21st century. Growth was so swift in the 1990s that *it* was said a new McDonald's opened somewhere in the world every five hours. It effectively became the most popular family restaurant, emphasizing **affordable** food, fun, and flavours that appealed to children and adults alike.

III The success of McDonald's brought increased criticism, much of which concerned its perceived association with a global increase in obesity. McDonald's responded by adding healthy items to *its* menu, and in 2017 it began testing a vegan hamburger. During this time it also eliminated supersized portions, and its U.S. and Canadian restaurants stopped using trans-fat oil in a number of items. 35 Such measures, however, did little to stem health concerns. In addition, as one of the world's largest private employers, McDonald's faced numerous calls to increase wages. The term *McJob* was added to the Merriam-Webster dictionary to mean "low-paying job." In the late 20th century, McDonald's moved beyond the hamburger business by acquiring Chipotle Mexican Grill (1998), Donatos Pizza (1999), and 40 Boston Market (2000) in the United States, and in the United Kingdom McDonald's purchased Aroma Cafe (1999) and an interest in Pret A Manger (2001), a sandwich restaurant chain. However, by late 2008 McDonald's no longer owned or had a stake in any of those companies, instead concentrating on its own brand. McDonald's was active in charitable work. In 1974 it joined Philadelphia 45 Eagles football player Fred Hill, whose daughter had been diagnosed with leukemia, in founding the Ronald McDonald House in Philadelphia. The residence allowed families to live near the hospital where their children were receiving treatment. By the early 21st century, more than 360 such houses existed around the world. The Ronald McDonald House Charities (established 1987) also supports various other efforts.

Adapted from: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/McDonalds>

Answer ALL questions.

a. What do the following words refer to?

i. *"Its"* (line 02) : _____

ii. *"They"* (line 04) : _____

iii. *"he"* (line 07) : _____

iv. *"it"* (line 28) : _____

v. *"its"* (line 32) : _____

b. What is the closest meaning for the following words according to the text?

i. **intrigued** (line 06) : _____

ii. **eliminated** (line 10) : _____

iii. **begin** (line 13) : _____

iv. **expand** (line 25) : _____

v. **affordable** (line 30) : _____

c. Answer the following questions.

- i. Who have started the first McDonald restaurant in 1948?

(2 marks)

- ii. When did the first McDonald's franchise established?

(1 mark)

- iii. What is the name of public face of Mc Donald that was created in 1963?

(2 marks)

- iv. List **THREE (3)** products that symbolized the Mc Donald brands.

(3 marks)

- v. What is the topic sentence in paragraph III?

(2 marks)

(TOTAL: 20 MARKS)

PASSAGE 5

Read the passage below. Answer all of the questions.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY AND FIT

- I Health and fitness are one of the most important aspect of life. Without *these*, the life will be very unhappy and **dreadful**. An unhealthy person will not be able to enjoy their life to full extent. We are all so busy in our lives that we start neglecting our health. This starts to affect our lives negatively and can lead to some **severe** problems. 5
- II Health of a person is defined as state of being free from any illness and injury. Along with the physical condition, it also includes the mental and social well-being of the person. Fitness is the condition of being physically fit and healthy so that the person is able to tackle the demands of the surrounding environment.
- III For a successful, happy and peaceful life, health and fitness are very important. 10
If a person is healthy and fit, he/she can live the life to its fullest extent. Health and fitness just does not mean physically but also mentally and healthy fit. There are many benefits of maintaining health and fitness of the body, like it lowers the risk of diseases like heart attack, high BP, obesity, and stroke; increases longevity of life, reduces stress, provides better quality of life and 15 many others.
- IV There are many ways to maintain your health and fitness. Certain activities should be followed daily like regular physical exercise. It can be a simple activity as climbing stairs instead of taking lift or elevator, walking more rather than taking car to go to different places. It is important to eat proper and clean food at the right time. The food should also be rich in nutrition such as high in fibre, low 20 in fat, high protein content and have more vitamins. Proper sleeping **pattern** is also important to maintain health and fitness. For any of these activities, it is important to be self-motivated. The fitness activities should be a part of your daily routine. All this will not only maintain your health and fitness but also improve your lifestyle.

- V It is important to maintain health and fitness of not just our physical self but our mental self as well, to have a happy and fulfilled life. The maintenance of these should be taught to children at a young age so that *they* are used to doing certain activities and are motivated to continue doing *them* as they grow up. 25

(Adapted from <http://www.thewisdompost.com//>)

Answer ALL questions.

a. What do the following words refer to?

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----------|-------|
| i. | <i>these</i> | (line 1) | _____ |
| ii. | <i>they</i> | (line 27) | _____ |
| iii | <i>them</i> | (line 28) | _____ |

(3 marks)

b. What is the closest meaning for the following words according to the text?

- | | | | |
|------|-----------------|-----------|-------|
| i. | dreadful | (line 2) | _____ |
| ii. | severe | (line 4) | _____ |
| iii. | pattern | (line 21) | _____ |

(3 marks)

c. Read the statements carefully. Circle whether they are **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

- | | | |
|------|--|--------------|
| i. | A healthy person will be able to enjoy their life to full extent. | True / False |
| ii. | Health is the condition of being physically fit and healthy so that the person is able to tackle the demands of the surrounding environment. | True / False |
| iii. | Health and fitness just does not mean physically but also mentally and healthy fit. | True / False |
| iv. | One way to maintain health and fitness is by proper sleeping pattern. | True / False |
| v. | It is important to maintain health and fitness of not just our emotional but our mental self as well, to have a happy and fulfilled life. | True / False |

(5 marks)

d. Answer the following questions.

- i. What would happen if we start neglecting our health?

(1 mark)

- ii. List **THREE (3)** benefits of maintaining health and fitness of the body.

(3 marks)

- iii. What does health of a person mean?

(1 mark)

- iv. What are some regular exercises that you can do to maintain your health and fitness?

(2 marks)

- v. Why is it important to maintain health and fitness of not just our physical self but our mental self as well?

(2 marks)

(TOTAL: 20 MARKS)

PASSAGE 6

Read the passage below. Answer all of the questions.

RELEASING STRESS THROUGH THE POWER OF MUSIC

- I Music can have a profound effect on both the emotions and the body. Faster music can make you feel more **alert** and concentrate better. Upbeat music can make you feel more optimistic and positive about life. A slower tempo can quiet your mind and relax your muscles, making you feel **soothed** while releasing the stress of the day. Music is effective for relaxation and stress management. 5
- II Research confirms these personal experiences with music. Current findings indicate that music around 60 beats per minute can cause the brain to synchronize with the beat causing alpha brainwaves (frequencies from 8 - 14 hertz or cycles per second). This alpha brainwave is what is present when we are relaxed and conscious. To **induce** sleep (a delta brainwave of 5 hertz), a person may need to devote at least 45 minutes, in a relaxed position, listening to calming music. Researchers at Stanford University (press release 2006) have said that "listening to music seems to be able to change brain functioning to the same extent as medication." *They* noted that music is something that almost anybody can access and makes it an easy stress reduction tool. 10 15
- III So what type of music reduces stress the best? A bit surprising is that Native American, Celtic, Indian stringed-instruments, drums, and flutes are very effective at relaxing the mind even when played moderately loud. Sounds of rain, thunder, and nature sounds may also be relaxing particularly when mixed with other music, such as light jazz, classical (the "*largo*" movement), and easy listening music. 20 Since with music we are rarely told the beats per minute, how do you choose the relaxation music that is best for you?

- iv The answer partly rests with you: You must first like the music being played, and then *it* must relax you. Some may relax you, some may not. Forcing yourself to listen to relaxation music that irritates you can create tension, not reduce it. If that happens, try looking for alternatives on the internet or consult with Counseling Service staff for other musical suggestions. It is important to remember that quieting your mind does not mean you will automatically feel sleepy. It means your brain and body are relaxed, and with your new calm self, you can then function at your best in many activities.

25

30

(Adapted from: <https://www.unr.edu/counseling/virtual-relaxation-room/releasing-stress-through-the-power-of-music>)

Answer ALL questions.

a. What do the following words refer to?

i. “ *They* ” (line 13) _____

ii. “ *largo* ” (line 20) _____

iii. “ *it* ” (line 24) _____

(3 marks)

b. What is the closest meaning for the following words according to the text?

i. **alert** (line 2) _____

ii. **soothed** (line 4) _____

iii. **induce**

(line 10)

(3 marks)

c. Read the statements carefully. Circle whether they are **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

- | | | |
|------|--|--------------|
| i. | Upbeat music can make you feel less optimistic and positive about life. | True / False |
| ii. | To induce sleep (a delta brainwave of 5 hertz), a person may need to devote at least 45 minutes, in a relaxed position, listening to upbeat music. | True / False |
| iii. | Music can make people relaxing by sounds of rain, thunder, and nature sounds. | True / False |
| iv. | Forcing yourself to listen to relaxation music that irritates you can create tension, not reduce it. | True / False |
| v. | Quieting your mind means you will automatically feel sleepy. | True / False |

(5 marks)

d. Answer the following questions.

- i. What kind of music that can make you feel more alert and concentrate better?

(1 mark)

- ii. List the **THREE (3)** types of music that can be found in the text.

(3 marks)

- iii. How many minutes a person may need to devote in order to induce sleep?

(1 mark)

- iv. What kind of instruments that are very effective at relaxing the mind even when played moderately loud?

(2 marks)

- v. According to the text, what should you do if relaxation music creates tension instead of reduce it?

(2 marks)

(TOTAL: 20 MARKS)

PASSAGE 7

Read the passage below. Answer all of the questions.

Saving the Elephants

- I The country of Thailand is known for many things: its beaches, its food, its happy people (it's sometimes called "The Land of Smiles"), and of course, *itselephants*. The northern part of Thailand is famous for numerous camps, which tourists can visit to interact with the animals. However, there are two drastically different types of camps in the country: those built for entertaining tourists, and those built for saving elephants. *The latter* are typically called sanctuaries, as they usually **rehabilitate** animals that have been beaten and tortured at tourist camps. 5
- II Even before these tourist camps became popular, elephants suffered at the hands of humans in Thailand and all over Asia. According to the Thai Elephant Conservation Center, elephants were often used for logging prior to 1989, when the government banned the practice. Local farmers would force elephants to haul heavy logs long distances, resulting in many animal injuries and sometimes even deaths. When it became illegal for Thais to use elephants for logging, some turned to other industries to exploit these animals. Elephants became extremely popular in tourism, as visitors from around the world are often **enthralled** by animals they normally do not get to see. 10 15
- III Mahouts, or elephant trainers, can make relatively large sums of money by offering elephant rides or teaching their elephants to do complex tricks. Paintings by elephants became very popular around 2008, when a video was posted online of a baby elephant using its trunk to hold a paintbrush and paint strokes across a blank canvas. Camps around Thailand began to train their own elephants to do the same, resulting in the increased exploitation of the gentle animal. The Conservation Center says that more than half of Thailand's 3,000 or so elephants likely work in the tourism industry. 20

- iv. Not all tourist camps **mistreat** their elephants. Most tourist camps offer elephant rides to visitors, but *those* that care for the animals properly do not put a seat on the elephant's back. The seat, typically made from wood, can severely harm the animal's back if not fitted properly and if worn for long periods of time. One sanctuary in northern Thailand called Boon Lott's treats elephants that have been hurt by these "taxi seats," which have caused their rectums and parts of their backs to swell. One of the sanctuary's elephants used to wear a seat for twenty hours a day for tourist rides. 25 30
- v. The Ecologist Film Unit in association with Earth Focus/Link TV and Elephant Family produced a haunting short documentary that exposed the practices used to capture and domesticate elephants in Thailand. Even today, some mahouts practice *phajaan*, which means "crushing" the spirit of the baby elephant so that it cooperates in the camps. Some say that *the practice* originated centuries ago from the belief that the elephant's wild spirit could be separated from its body to leave behind a tame and calm animal for the mahouts. Many animal activists **equate** *phajaan* with torture. Videos of the practice are extremely disturbing, and the documentary by the Ecologist Film Unit estimates that one in three elephants survives the process of *phajaan*. 35 40

However, sanctuaries all over Southeast Asia are making **significant** progress in protecting the rights of Asian elephants. Perhaps most importantly, *they* work to spread awareness about the endangerment of Asian elephants in that part of the world, encouraging tourists to act consciously when deciding which tourist camp or sanctuary to visit and promote. 45

(Adapted from <http://www.readworks.org/passages/saving-elephants>)

Answer ALL questions.

a. What do the following words refer to?

i. *its* (line 02) _____

ii. *the latter* (line 06) _____

iii. *those* (line 26) _____

iv. *the practice* (line 37) _____

v. *they* (line 44) _____

(5 marks)

b. What is the closest meaning for the following words according to the text?

i. **rehabilitate** (line 07) _____

ii. **enthralled** (line 15) _____

iii. **mistreat** (line 25) _____

iv. **equate** (line 39) _____

v. **significant** (line 43) _____

(5 marks)

c. Answer the following questions.

i. What is Thailand known for?

(1 mark)

- ii. How do Mahouts generate their income from the exploitation of elephants?

(2 marks)

- iii. What is the purpose of *phajaan* practice?

(1 mark)

- iv. What pain could be caused to elephants who were put on the 'taxi seats' on their backs?

(2 marks)

- v. What did the writer mean by, "*Videos of the practice are extremely disturbing...*" in line 41 and 42?

(2 marks)

- vi. As a concerned human being, suggest one way than can be done in order to protect the endangered animals from extinction.

(2 marks)

(TOTAL: 20 MARKS)

PASSAGE 8

Read the passage below. Answer all of the questions.

CALCIUM

- I No one dispute that calcium is **essential** for building strong bones and teeth. Women, men and children need *it*. In fact, while the message about osteoporosis prevention and bone strength seems directed at older women, it is even more important to bolster calcium intake during childhood and **adolescence**, when there is significant and rapid bone growth. 5
- II Bone mass is built up between age 9 and 18 and ninety per cent is developed before age 20 and the rest by 30. After 30, we take in calcium just to maintain the bone strength we have. That makes it critically important to begin a diet high in calcium as children and continue it throughout our lives. Parents should give children calcium-rich food from the age of four. 10
- III Unfortunately, it is not always easy to get children to consume calcium-rich foods. Many of us have strayed away from the idea of milk with every meal. One reason is allergy concern. Many people cannot digest dairy products which are the best calcium sources. Some parents act before there is a problem by giving soy formulas to *their* children. Another obstacle is that as children become teenagers, 15 parents do not have the same control over their diets. Teenagers are either trying to keep **their** weight down or they do not like the taste of milk. They often stop eating breakfast. So, even in families where they like yogurt with fresh fruits and granola as kids, when *they* get older, they are exposed to a whole new level of tastes and they change. Quite often beginning at age 11, milk-drinking declines 20 and by the time they reach 19, they are drinking three times more soda and 25% less milk. This means they will have less calcium overall in their diet, a fact that will set them up for osteoporosis later in life.

- iv. In general, foods that contain the most concentrated amounts of calcium are dairy product such as milk, yogurt, cheese, and ice cream. It makes little difference whether the dairy item is full-fat, low-fat or skim as there is still calcium content. But, if milk or other dairy intake is not consumed, there are other good calcium sources. Some of these are beans, tofu, canned salmon (with bones) and sardines (with bones), fresh salmon, almonds, sesame seeds, dried figs, certain vegetables and some grains in especially fortified cereals. Calcium-enriched soy milk or orange juice, yogurt or a smoothie and even string cheese makes a great breakfast for those in a hurry. 25
- v. Calcium supplements come into play where dietary calcium leaves off. It is best to get your calcium needs through food intake. But, if that is possible, supplements can help make up what the diets lacks. There are several forms but the two major types are carbonate and calcium citrate. **The former** usually has more elemental calcium per pill but must be taken with food because stomach acids are needed to break it down. Calcium citrate, which usually has less elemental calcium per tablet is absorbed more easily. The most important factor to consider when choosing a supplement is the amount of elemental calcium in each dose, not the weight of each tablet. When using supplements, be sure to take only the recommended dose for your age and no more than 500 mg at a time. 35 40

(Adapted from *The Star*, April 2006)

Answer ALL questions.

a. What do the following words refer to?

- | | | | |
|------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| i. | <i>it</i> | (line 02) | _____ |
| ii. | <i>their</i> | (line 15) | _____ |
| iii. | <i>their</i> | (line 17) | _____ |
| iv. | <i>they</i> | (line 19) | _____ |

v. “ the former” (line 37) _____
(5 marks)

b. What is the closest meaning for the following words according to the text?

i. **essential** (line 01) _____

ii. **adolescence** (line 05) _____

iii. **hurry** (line 33) _____

iv. **lacks** (line 36) _____

v. **absorbed** (line 40) _____

(5 marks)

c. Answer the following questions.

i. From paragraph 1, at which stage of our lives is there significant and rapid bone growth?

(2 marks)

- ii. From paragraph 2, why is it important to begin a diet rich in calcium as children?

(2 marks)

- iii. From paragraph 3, explain two reasons that cause children to shy away from calcium-rich food.

(2 marks)

- iv. What are the two major types of calcium supplements?

(2 marks)


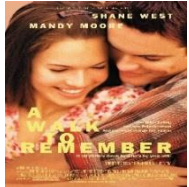

- v. What must be taken into consideration when choosing a calcium supplement?


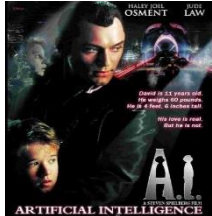
(2 marks)

(TOTAL: 20 MARKS)

PASSAGE 9

Read the following information carefully. Answer the questions in the table provided.

MOVIE REVIEWS	
Horror 	<p align="center">Train to Busan (2016)</p> <p>Sok Woo, his estranged daughter and other passengers become trapped on a speeding train during a zombie outbreak in South Korea. TRAIN TO BUSAN is director YEON Sang-ho's debut feature film, who is loved by Cannes with his edgy animation.</p> <p align="center">Casts: Gong Yoo, Kim su Ahn, Jung Yu-mi, and Ma Dong-seok.</p>
Romance 	<p align="center">A Walk to Remember (2002)</p> <p>The story of two North Carolina teens, Landon Carter and Jamie Sullivan, who are thrown together after Landon gets into trouble and is made to do community service. Directed by Adam Shankman and written by Karen Janszen, based on Nicholas Sparks' 1999 novel of the same name. The film stars Shane West and Mandy Moore.</p>
Fantasy 	<p align="center">Beauty and The Beast (2017)</p> <p>Disney's animated classic takes on a new form, with a widened mythology and an all-star cast includes Emma Watson and Dan Stevens as the eponymous characters. A young prince, imprisoned in the form of a beast, can be freed only by true love. The film is directed by Bill Condon from a screenplay written by Stephen Chbosky and Evan Spiliotopoulos.</p>

Comedy 	<p style="text-align: center;">Rush Hour (1998)</p> <p>Directed by Brett Ratner and written by Jim Kouf and Ross LaManna from a story by LaManna. It stars Jackie Chan and Chris Tucker as mismatched police officers who must join forces to catch the criminals and save the eleven-year-old Chinese girl of the Chinese consul named Soo Yung.</p>
Science Fiction 	<p style="text-align: center;">Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) (2001)</p> <p>An American film directed by Steven Spielberg. In the future, artificial intelligence has involved in such a way that a family can now accept a near to life like child. The film tells a story of a highly advanced robotic boy longs to become “real” so that he can regain the love of his human mother. It stars Haley Joel Osment, Jude Law and Frances O'Connor.</p>

Complete the table below.

Movie	Genre	Year Released	Director	Cast
a) _____	Comedy	1998	Brett Ratner	b) _____
Artificial Intelligence (A.I.)	c) _____	2001	d) _____	Haley Joel Osment, Jude Law and Frances O'Connor

Train to Busan	Horror	e)_____	f) _____	Gong Yoo, Kim su Ahn, Jung Yu-mi, and Ma Dong-seok.
g)_____	h) _____	2017	Bill Condon	Emma Watson and Dan Stevens
A Walk to Remember	Romance	i)_____	Adam Shankman	j)_____

PASSAGE 10

Read the following information carefully. Answer the questions in the table provided.

MAKING KEROPOK LEKOR



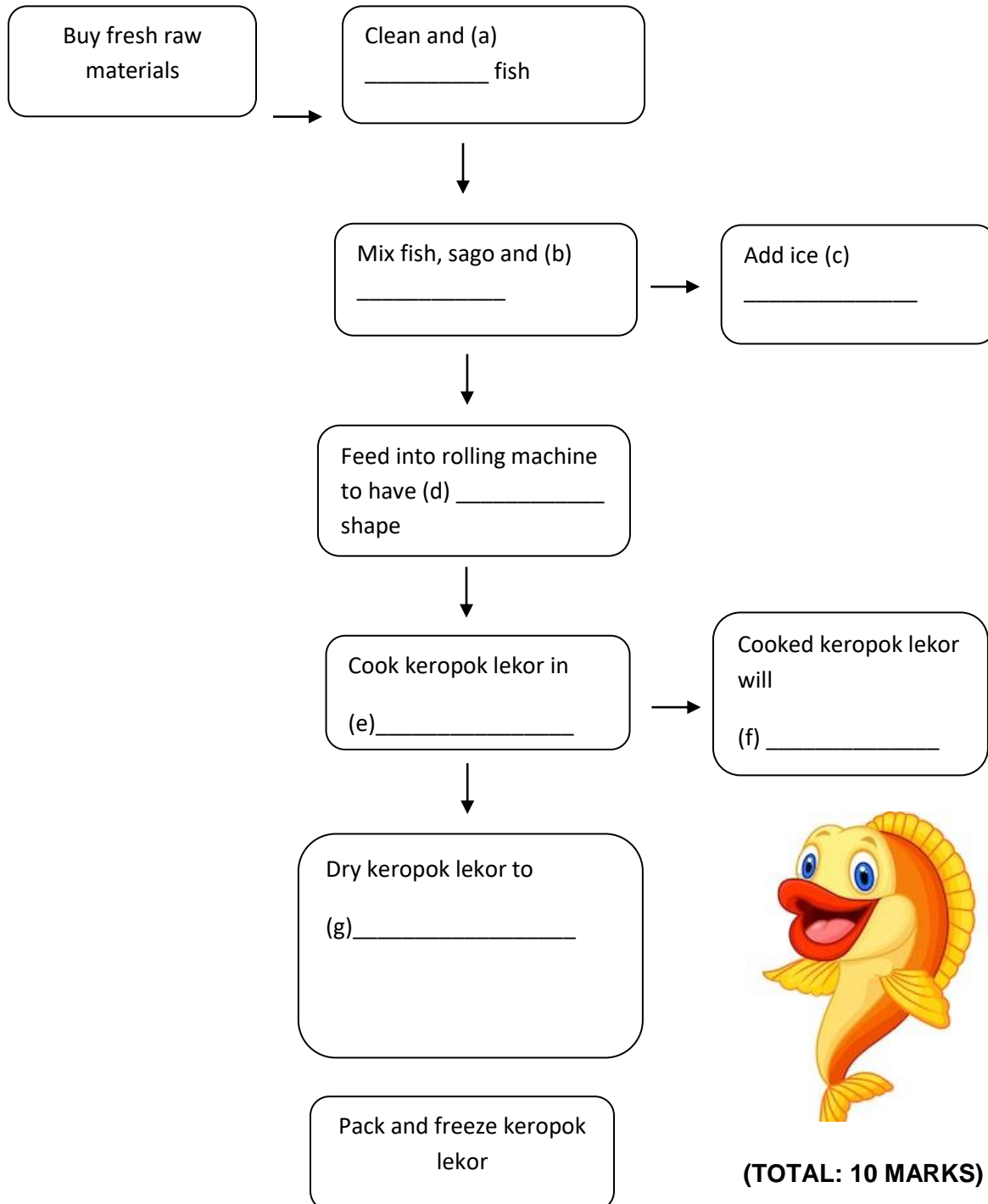
Embarking on a business dealing with the production of *keropok lekor* can be quite lucrative because it is easy to make and sell. How is *keropok lekor* made? The first step is to buy fresh raw materials such as fish, sago or starch and salt. Next, the fish has to be cleaned and de-boned. Deboning nowadays is done by machine. The fish that has been de-boned is mixed with sago and salt in a mixture. Usually, ice is added to keep the temperature of the mixture low. This will keep the fish fresh.

When the fish and sago are thoroughly mixed, the dough is fed into a rolling machine. The cylindrical-shaped *keropok lekor* will come out of the rolling machine. This standardise shape and weight make it easier for the cooking and packaging process. The *keropok lekor* is then cooked in boiling water. When it floats, it is taken out of the boiling pots and left to dry. This is done to remove excess water. Then the *keropok lekor* is packed and frozen before it is sent to the distributors.

(Source: Accelerate Enhance your English)

Complete the table below.

MAKING KEROPOK LEKOR



PASSAGE 11

Read the following information on the different events and answer the question that follow.

EVENTS IN MALAYSIA

Kuantan The skies in Kuantan will be filled with lots of colourful hot air balloons as the Kuantan Balloon Fiesta takes off. With worldwide participation, spectators can anticipate a creative mix in the skies.	Pulau Pangkor More than 90 international theatre groups will present a staggering 450 shows at the Children's Theatre Festival in Pulau Pangkor. The island will be filled with drama, music, dance and storytelling for all to revel in.
Cameron Highlands Camerons celebrate Flower Parade with beautifully designed flowers of Camerons. The parade will also have marching bands, vintage bicycles and colourful characters milling about to entertain spectators.	Kuala Lumpur For the first time ever, over 100 horse riders with their steed from around the world will battle for the world title of International Federation of Equestrian World Cup Jumping Final 2006. The event will be held at Putra Stadium, Bukit Jalil, Kuala Lumpur and will feature show jumping competitions, concerts by local and foreign artistes and lots of fun and games.

<p>Kuala Lumpur Grand Prix Fest</p> <p>The KL Grand Prix Fest brings the thrills and heat of the Formula One Grand Prix beyond the tracks and the chequered flag. Activities at specific stops within the city include a street bash, a F1 pit parties, auto festival, concert and a special KLGP City Sale. Fantastic discounts for F1 paraphernalia for F1 enthusiasts.</p>	<p>Melaka</p> <p>The dance of passion brings heat to the Portuguese community in the Portuguese Settlement in Melaka with the Flamenco Festival as ardour, rhythm and vibrancy fill the town. Capture the intensity and breathtaking choreography performed by renowned flamenco dancers.</p>
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Questions 1– 5

Using the information on the different events, name the event for the description below. Write the titles in the boxes.

	DESCRIPTION	EVENT
1.	Hot air balloons decorating the skies of Kuantan.	
2.	Shows and concerts by international theater groups especially for children.	
3.	Enjoy the thrills and spills of Formula One Grand Prix without going to the tracks.	
4.	Feel the passion, rhythm and vibrancy of flamenco dancing.	

5.	Watch horse jumping at its best as the riders compete for the world championship.	
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Questions 6 – 10

Using the information on the different events, complete the sentences with short answers.

6. The Children's Theater Festival will be held in _____.

7. _____ will also have marching bands and vintage bicycles.

8. _____ at specific stops within the city include a street bash, a F1 pit parties, auto festival, concert and a special KLGP City Sale.

9. Horse lovers would be able to watch the IFE World Cup Jumping at _____.

10. Flamenco dancing is mainly performed by _____.

Passage 12

TREAT YOUR EYES RIGHT

There are a few things that doctors advise us to do which can help our eyes have longer and healthier lives.

Exercise

Stick to an exercise regime. You don't need to rush to the nearest gym or some fitness class. Just be consistent. Studies by several universities showed that by breaking sweat three or more times each week, middle-aged and older adults can experience a significantly reduced risk of developing age-related muscular degeneration and eye diseases.

Eat healthy

Food plays such an important role in preventing eye problems and diseases. Nutritionists strongly recommend having all the different coloured vegetables daily. This would help with the nutrients, vitamins and essential fatty acids that our body needs. It should include all the leafy greens, nuts, sweet potatoes, fruits, beans and legumes.

Protect your eyes with sunglasses.

The damaging effects of ultraviolet (UV) radiation aren't just limited to our skins. If left unprotected, UVA and UVB can harm your eyes can contribute to the formation of cataracts. Wear sunglasses and a wide-brimmed hat for full protection from harmful radiation.

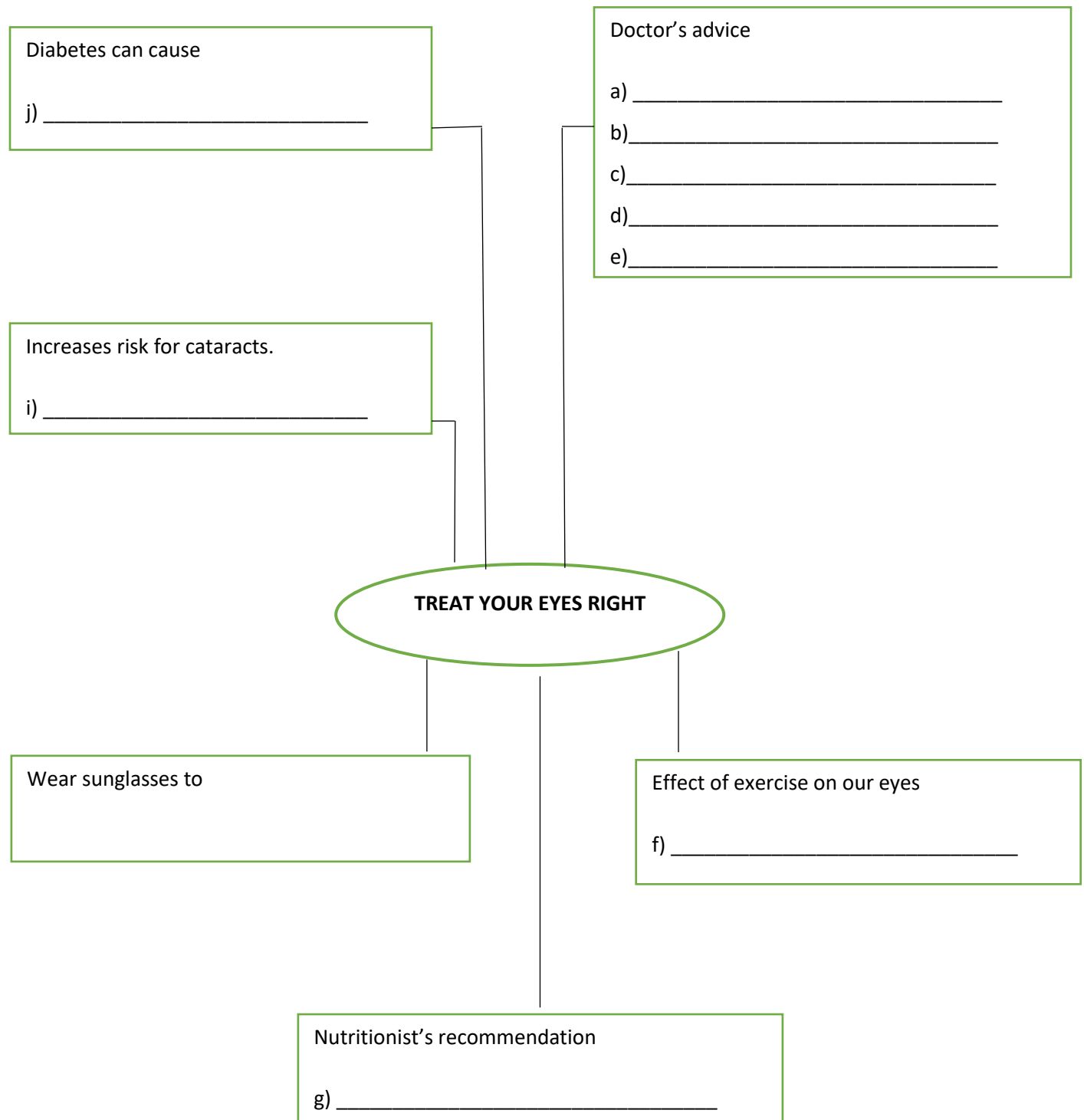
Stay away from smoke.

Smoking can increase a person's risk for cataracts and age-related muscular degeneration. If you smoke, stop that habit to break addiction or better yet, never start.

Go for annual medical check-ups.

Keep your blood sugar levels and blood pressure in check. Diabetes can wreak havoc to your eyes that can harm the miniscule blood vessels in the retina that can cause blindness.

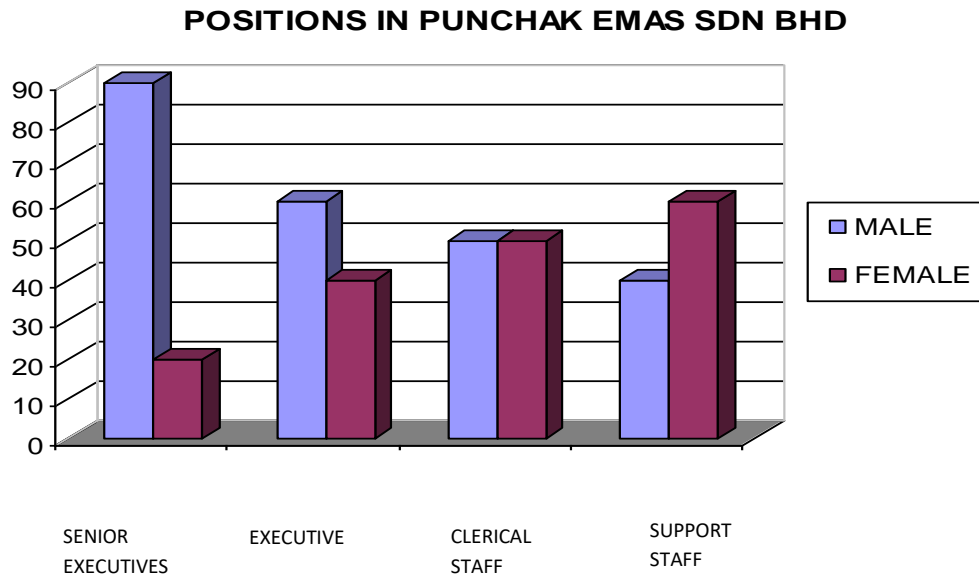
Eye diseases, like many others, just sneak up on you. Many eye disease have few or no symptoms in the beginning. By the time you suspect that something is wrong, it may just be too late. Therefore, doctors recommend an annual eye-check up by having your eyes fully dilated and examined, particularly for those with a family history of eye diseases, as well as those over 50. It is the best thing you can do for yourself before your sight is stolen.



(10 marks)

PASSAGE 13

Look at the Bar Chart below and answer the questions.



Senior Executive = Highest Position

Support Staff = Lowest Position

Figure 1: Positions in Punchak Emas Sdn Bhd According to Gender (2005)

1. What is the bar chart about?

(1 mark)

2. Which position has equal percentage of male and female?

(1 mark)

3. Which position has the highest percentage?

(1 mark)

4. In your opinion, why were the majority of females in the support staff position?

(2 marks)

PASSAGE 14

Read the advertisement below carefully. Then, complete the diagram that follows.



Event: Disney On Ice: Let's Celebrate!

Venue: Penang International Sports

Date: 9 - 11 March 2018

Time: 8.00 pm – 10.00 pm

Ticket Prices: Floor seating– RM75.00

Tiered seating – RM185.00

VIP box – RM350.00

From Los Angeles to Paris, Tokyo to Hong Kong and now a School Holiday treat for the entire family at your doorstep.

Make an ordinary day extraordinary when **Disney On Ice: Let's Celebrate!** brings more than **50 Disney characters** to your hometown for one colossal party on ice! This action-packed, all-new show features a magical montage of celebrations, and is set to a blend of contemporary music and favourite Disney songs.

Join Mickey Mouse and Minnie Mouse as they celebrate a party with Alice and the Mad Hatter, Mardi Gras with Princess Tiana and Prince Naveen; a Royal Valentine's Day Ball with the Disney Princesses and more in the celebration of the century. **Disney On Ice: Let's Celebrate!** will be a memorable and uplifting experience for the whole family!

You may get your tickets online from <http://www.ticketpro.com.my> or call **03-7880 7999**

TicketPro Malaysia

Jalan SS6/20A, Kelana Jaya,

47301, Petaling Jaya, Selangor

DIAGRAM

DISNEY ON ICE: LET'S CELEBRATE!	Date : (1) _____ Venue : (2) _____
DISNEY CHARACTERS	(3) _____ - Minnie Mouse (4) _____ (5) _____
(6) _____	(7) _____ - Tiered seating – RM185.00 (8) _____
TICKETS	(9) _____ - 03-7880 7999
ORGANIZER	(10) _____

(5 marks)

WRITING

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

At the end of this unit, students should be able to:

- 1) Construct basic sentences.
- 2) Write topic sentences and paragraphs.

BASIC SENTENCE PATTERN

SENTENCES

A simple sentence consists of a subject (s) and a Verb (V). The subject can be a noun (n) or a Pronoun (P)

COMMON SENTENCE PATTERNS

PATTERN	EXAMPLES
Subject- Verb (S-V)	<p><u>The lion roared</u></p> <p>↓ ↓</p> <p>S V</p> <p><u>Dr Akmal smiled.</u></p> <p>↓ ↓</p> <p>S V</p>
Subject-Verb- Object (S-V-O)	<p><u>Marina and her husband eat Nasi Lemak at the canteen</u></p> <p>↓ ↓ ↓</p> <p>S V O</p> <p><u>My teacher bough ta new bicycle</u></p> <p>↓ ↓ ↓</p> <p>S V O</p>
Subject – Verb- Complement (S-V-C)	<p><u>Farah is a policewoman</u></p> <p>↓ ↓ ↓</p> <p>S V C</p>
Subject- Verb- Expansion (S-V-E) The expansion usually gives information on 'when', 'where'. 'what'. 'how', 'for how long'	<p><u>The girls danced gracefully</u></p> <p>↓ ↓ ↓</p> <p>S V C</p>

PRACTICE: 1

Underline and identify the **SUBJECT (S)**, **VERB (V)**, **OBJECT (O)**, **COMPLEMENT (C)** and **EXPANSION (E)** in the sentences below.

Example: Farzana bought the magazines last week.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
S V O E

1. The questions are difficult.
2. The singer performed very well at the concert.
3. The postman took a letter to her yesterday.
4. Jihan has baked some chocolate cookies at the kitchen.
5. Wany Hasrita won a gold medal last year.
6. Daniel bought his girlfriend a ring.
7. Wardina and Anis go swimming every morning.
8. The children like to watch cartoon everyday.
9. The police caught the thieves.
10. The cat climbed up the tree.

PRACTICE 2:

Rearrange the word groups to form complete basic sentences.

1. we / our Mathematic lecturer / like

2. arrested / the robbers / the police

3. went / to / the students/ the school

4. her / sleeping / we / found

5. last month/ he/ taekwondo/ learnt

6. visit / his uncle / Robert / next week / will

7. stopped/ suddenly/ the motorcycle

8. girls/ are/ Adriana and Mastura/ clever

9. carried/ books / their/ students / all

10. eats/ Jane/ fruits/ often/ vegetables/ and

PRACTICE 3:

Complete the compound sentences below by using the conjunction give.

1. My father called him **but**

2. Hakimi is driving **so**

3. Jonny enjoys playing guitar, **and**

4. They planned they might to watch movie, **or**

5. Abu did not do his homework **so**

6. My friend studied hard **because**

7. She is intelligent **and**

8. They came home late **because**

9. She thinks she will buy a Dell laptop **or**

10. Sarah loves to eat pizza, **but**

PRACTICE 4:

Create a complex sentence with each subordinating conjunction listed below.

Example – when

Answer – The child cried **when** she realized that her father was not here.

1. where

2. before

3. even though

4. therefore

5. whenever

6. as a result

7. by the time

8. as soon as

9. so that

10. as

PRACTICE 5

Choose only ONE (1) topic sentence. In ONE paragraph, provide suitable supporting sentences for it. Write your answer in about 80 words

Hybrids cars are good for everybody

Or

Television Inhibits Physical and Mental development

[illegible]

(10 MARKS)

PRACTICE 6

Choose only ONE (1) topic sentence. In ONE paragraph, provide suitable supporting sentences for it. Write your answer in about 80 words

A good relationship is one of important foundations in living a healthy lifestyle.

Or

Depending too much on technology makes us lazy.

[illegible]

(10 MARKS)

PRACTICE 7

Choose only ONE (1) topic sentence. In ONE paragraph, provide suitable supporting sentences for it. Write your answer in about 80 words

Eating a well-balance meal is important for college students.

Or

Reading able to enhance students general knowledge.

[illegible]

(10 MARKS)

PRACTICE 8

Choose only ONE (1) topic sentence. In ONE paragraph, provide suitable supporting sentences for it. Write your answer in about 80 words

A smartphone is a useful tool for students' learning process.

Or

Travelling activities enhance children critical thinking skill.

(10 MARKS)

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