

PART 1: READING COMPREHENSION (40 MARKS)

PASSAGE 1

Read the following passage carefully and answer ALL the questions that follow.

(10 marks)

- 1 For many marine scientists, Sylvia Earle is a childhood hero. She's earned endless award and her adventures have sent her across the world. Over her long career, she has been to the deepest part of the ocean and even fought of an angry shark. As a female marine scientist in the 1960s, Sylvia's early career was often challenging, but pioneering spirit and endless love for the ocean has seen her become the world's most famous ocean scientist.
- 2 Sylvia was born in 1935 in New Jersey, America. As a child, she often passed time by the seashore. That was where she learnt to love the strange things she collected. She also spent hours by the pond in her backyard, filling jars with fish and tadpoles and recording what she saw in notebooks. An excellent student, Earle graduated high school at 16 and earned a scholarship to study the ocean. After graduation, Earle decided to pursue a career in Science – an industry dominated by men. Many female scientists were often hired only to become assistants or were overlooked all together when applying for jobs. But none of this stopped Sylvia from pursuing her deep, blue dream.
- 3 In 1969, Sylvia Earle applied for a project unlike anything that had been done before. The ocean mission asked for trained scientists to live inside an underwater laboratory for two weeks! Earle's application for the mission was met with surprise. The project never had any women participating – but as an extremely capable applicant with over 1000 hours of diving experience, she was hard to ignore.
- 4 In the end, a group of all-female underwater diving team spent 14 days underwater in 1970. Earle spent 12 hours each day in long diving sessions. The mission required immense physical strength and will power. The record-breaking team caused a worldwide sensation. The mission proved that female scientists were just as tough as their female counterparts. When she and her team returned to the surface, they became instant celebrities.
- 5 Sylvia Earle's daring dives and scientific breakthroughs were earning her a big reputation – yet she always yearned to see more of the world's oceans. After the deep sea mission, she spent a few years diving with migrating Pacific whales. She documented her adventures in a film. The lure of the deeper water was still strong for Earle and she began to research ways to explore the extreme depths of the ocean. In 1979, Earle entered a submarine and entered into the depths of the Pacific Ocean. Secure in a special diving suit, she left the submarine. At the bottom of the ocean, she walked freely on the ocean floor for two and a half hours.
- 6 Dr. Earle's adventure solidified her one of the oceans foremost experts and explorers. Together with other scientists, she founded two companies to design and produce new submarines to better explore the oceans. Alongside her love of ocean exploration, Earle became more passionate about conservation. In 2009, Sylvia sponsored an organization dedicated to inspiring people worldwide to saving the ocean.

- 7 The legendary female diver famously uttered, "No water, no life. **No blue, no green.**" Every time when she entered the ocean, she felt she was home. People often asked her, "Why should I care about the ocean?" According to Sylvia Earle, we should care because the ocean is the cornerstone of earth's life support system. It shapes climate and weather. It holds most of life on earth. 97% of earth's water is there. It's the blue heart of the planet – we should take care of our heart. It's what makes life possible for us. We still have a really good chance to make things better than they are. They won't get better unless we take the action and inspire others to do the same thing. No one is without power. Everybody has the same capacity to do something.

Adapted from a feature article on Sylvia Earle from Sea Museum

1. Sylvia Earle's main job shared the most similarities with a
 - A. swimmer
 - B. fisherman
 - C. film maker
 - D. scuba diver

2. In paragraph 2, what can you conclude about Sylvia Earle?
 - A. She was a talented swimmer.
 - B. She enjoyed observing and documenting nature.
 - C. She was the youngest person in her university class.
 - D. She wanted to prove that women were as capable as men.

3. In paragraph 6, what did Sylvia Earle do to learn more about marine life?
 - A. invent a diving suit
 - B. design a submarine
 - C. walk on the ocean floor
 - D. dive with Pacific Whales

4. The phrase '**no blue, no green**' is meant to highlight
 - A. why ocean water can display different colours.
 - B. the relationship between the ocean and forests.
 - C. the marine life that depends on the ocean to survive.
 - D. how rising temperatures might turn the ocean green.

5. Which of the following about Sylvia Earle is **NOT** true?
 - A. She is passionate about protecting the ocean.
 - B. She has a strong sense of curiosity since childhood.
 - C. She has stayed underwater for more than a week before.
 - D. She invented a special submarine through her company.

11. What does the word *it* in paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. The park
 - B. Kuala Lumpur City
 - C. A shopping centre
 - D. Petronas Twin Towers
12. The Kuala Lumpur City Centre Park offers
- A. sport facilities
 - B. shopping facilities
 - C. conference facilities
 - D. recreational facilities
13. Who is Roberto Burle Marx?
- A. An artist
 - B. An architect
 - C. A landscaper
 - D. An exterior designer
14. Judging by the expression *eye-catching fusion of nature and urban modernity*, the park
- A. is as busy as the city
 - B. spoils the beauty of the city
 - C. faces the same problems as the city
 - D. matches the modern appearance of the city
15. The park is an attraction to children because
- A. there are trees and plants
 - B. there are shopping centres nearby
 - C. there is a playing ground and a wading pool
 - D. there are a lot of children visiting the place every day
16. What makes each feature in the park unique?
- A. The pathways which are covered by grass
 - B. The pathways which are paved with stones
 - C. The pathways which are surrounded by trees and plants
 - D. The pathways which are wide or narrow, straight and undulating

17. How is the KLCC Park a mixture of urbanization and nature?
- because there are skyscrapers in the park
 - because there are modern facilities in the park
 - because the park is near to the business and shopping centres
 - because the plant life in the park is surrounded by the skyscrapers
18. What is so special about the jogging track?
- It is 1.3 kilometres long
 - It is the only jogging track in the park
 - It is made from special rubber material
 - It makes joggers feel as if they are jogging on a sandy beach
19. The word **wading pool** in line 9 means _____.
- a small field near the house
 - a large boat driven by steam
 - a small pool for children to play in
 - a plastic container that is filled with water
20. The park is open _____.
- every day
 - for a half day
 - every weekends
 - every weekdays

PASSAGE 3

Read the passage below and answer ALL the questions that follow.

(10 marks)

In the years after the Civil War, most American painters received their training in Europe, the majority studying in the French schools at Paris or Barbizon, and a smaller number in Germany at Munich and Dusseldorf. The teaching of the Barbizon school, which stressed the use of colour and the creation of an impression or a mood influenced many American artists. One group of American painters led by James McNeil Whistler and John Singer Sargent, expatriated themselves from the American scene and settled in Europe. Whistler, who is often ranked as the greatest genius in the history of American art, was a versatile and industrious artist who was equally proficient in several media – oil, watercolour, etching, and with several themes – portraits, and his so-called “nocturnes”, impressionistic sketches of moonlight on water and other scenes. He was one of the first to appreciate the beauty of Japanese colour prints and to introduce Oriental concepts into Western art.

21. For a period after the Civil War the majority of American painters _____.
- A. studied art in Europe
 - B. painted the impressionist style
 - C. used striking colour in their work
 - D. were influenced by the Barbizon school
22. According to the passage, one group of American painters _____.
- A. left America never to return
 - B. copied the style of Whistler and Sargent
 - C. turned their back on American art tradition
 - D. were unaffected by the European style of painting
23. From the passage we are led to believe that Whistler _____.
- A. did much of his painting at night
 - B. produced a large number of pictures
 - C. was the most proficient in impressionistic sketches
 - D. combined several media and themes in his painting
24. Whistler was one of the Western painters who _____.
- A. admire Japanese oil
 - B. use Japanese ideas in his work
 - C. start producing Japanese sketches
 - D. become interested in Japanese painting
25. The main theme of this passage is _____.
- A. Whistler's influence on Japanese art
 - B. the influence of Oriental art on Whistler
 - C. the American painter's influence in Europe
 - D. the influence of European art on American painters

Choose either **TRUE** or **FALSE** based on the passage above.

26. After the Civil War, most French painters went for training in Europe.
A. True B. False
27. John Singer introduced Japanese color prints in Western Art.
A. True B. False
28. Barbizon school is famous for their art training.
A. True B. False
29. Whistler and Singer moved from America and settled in Europe.
A. True B. False
30. They got married and died in Europe.
A. True B. False

PASSAGE 4

Choose the best answer based on the passage below.

(10 marks)

- 1 David Hempleman-Adams was born in the railway town of Swindon, Wiltshire in 1956. When he was 9 years old, his parents divorced and he had to make a big decision. Should he live with his father or move to a small village with his mother. He loved country life and being in the fresh air.
 - 2 He became interested in climbing. He climbed in the Welsh mountains, in North America, and in 1981, he climbed Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain. His dream was to climb Everest, and he did it in 1993. Everest was not enough and David wanted other challenges. He wanted to climb the highest peaks in all seven continents, and to walk to the North and South poles. He fell through the ice and was attacked by a polar bear. He succeeded in all his challenges. On 29 April, 1998, he became the first man in history to complete the so-called 'impossible grand slam' of peaks and Poles.
 - 3 Not satisfied, he took up ballooning and broke three more records. In 2000, he ballooned solo to the North Pole, in 2003, he crossed the Atlantic, and in 2007 he broke the world altitude record.
 - 4 In 2004, David's amazing achievements were recognized worldwide in New York. Astronaut Buzz Aldrin presented him with the Explorer' Club medal. He was a world hero.
31. When was David Hemplement –Adams born?
- A. in 1856
 - B. in 1956
 - C. in 2056
 - D. in 1756

PART 2: CORRECT USAGE (60 MARKS)

A. **Complete** the text with appropriate words.

(15 marks)

My father was a knowledgeable man who spoke fluent English. He stopped attending school after Form 3 (1) _____ started working as a school gardener to help support his family. However, (2) _____ did not stop learning. He was always interested in reading up and learning (3) _____ new things. Besides being (4) _____ avid newspaper reader, he never (5) _____ for work without first stopping by the book shop in town. In the evening, at home, he liked to wind down (6) _____ a storybook from his collection of books and magazines. Eventually, his reading habit rubbed off on us, (7) _____ children. We all grew up (8) _____ books.

Whenever we had schoolwork which we (9) _____ not understand, he would step in and help (10) _____. It was convenient since he did not earn much for us to send us for tuition classes. He was (11) _____ good in mathematics too. I still remember the day (12) _____ back from school crying. The maths teacher was very fierce and I was too scared to approach her to ask about a math problem. My father taught me (13) _____ and from that day on, I was hooked on mathematics.

Now a mathematics teacher myself, I would look back to that day and silently (14) _____ my father for imparting his knowledge to me and everything else that he has done (15) _____ my family.

1. A. and
 B. but
 C. so
 D. to

2. A. that
 B. him
 C. his
 D. he

3. A. of
 B. for
 C. with
 D. about

4. A. a
 B. an
 C. the
 D. no answer

5. A. left
 B. leave
 C. leaves
 D. leaving

6. A. through
 B. with
 C. by
 D. at

7. A. he
 B. his
 C. her
 D. their

8. A. love
 B. loves
 C. loved
 D. loving

9. A. do
 B. may
 C. could
 D. should

10. A. we
 B. us
 C. me
 D. him

11. A. too
 B. quite
 C. much
 D. slightly

12. A. come
 B. came
 C. comes
 D. coming

- 13. A. more patient
B. most patient
C. patiently
D. patient
- 14. A. thank
B. thanks
C. thanked
D. thanking
- 15. A. about
B. to
C. for
D. against

B. **Complete** the comparative and superlative with the correct form of the adjectives.

(5 marks)

	Comparative	Superlative
1. bad	_____	_____
2. great	_____	_____
3. generous	_____	_____
4. popular	_____	_____
5. ugly	_____	_____

C. Write the **present continuous tense** of the verbs in the brackets.

(5 marks)

- 1. The fishermen _____ (pull) a net laden with fish into their boat.
- 2. William and Ann _____ (go) to Karambunai, Sabah for their honeymoon.
- 3. The organizers _____ (announce) the winners of the drawing competition.
- 4. The woman _____ (speak) in front of a large audience with confidence.
- 5. Min Min _____ (babysit) her younger sister while her parents are out.

D. Fill in the blanks with the **simple past tense** form of the verbs in the brackets.

(5 marks)

1. The bell _____ (ring) early yesterday, didn't it?
2. Pat said she _____ (will) help me with my project.
3. We _____ (have) nasi lemak for breakfast this morning.
4. The plane to London _____ (take) off a few minutes ago.
5. I _____ (go) home early yesterday because I was not feeling well.

E. **Complete** the sentences with the correct words in the brackets.

(5 marks)

1. She _____ a big pimple on her cheek. (has/have)
2. Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius. (boils/boiling)
3. There _____ a school of dolphins swimming beside the cruise ship. (is/are)
4. Several students _____ their belongings during the recent floods. (are/is)
5. One of the cars in the parking lot _____ damaged by vandals. (was/were)

F. Construct sentences using **simple future tense** with the words provided.

(5 marks)

Example: Kim – leave – Paris – tomorrow
Kim will leave for Paris tomorrow.

1. My grandmother – celebrate – 80th birthday – next Sunday

2. I – wash – my – school shoes – later

3. Our teacher – return – our test papers - Friday

4. Puan Siti – go – market – after breakfast

5. I – return – library book – later

G. Rewrite the sentences by putting the words in brackets at the correct place.

(5 marks)

1. Sonia is sleeping the television. (in front of)

2. It is not safe to park the car the road. (across)

3. We must be at the party five o'clock. (before)

4. Puan Anisah planted some vegetables her house. (behind)

5. We played games in the dark the blackout. (during)

H. Join the two sentences into **one** compound sentence with the conjunctions given.

(5 marks)

1. His friends are proud of him. His teachers are proud of him. (and)

2. They were disappointed. They lost the game. (because)

3. The boy screamed. No one came to help. (but)

4. Tine was scared. She hid under the table. (so)

5. Do you like the orange dress? Do you like the green dress? (or)

I. Detect the **error** and rewrite the sentences correctly.

(5 marks)

1. I keep mine diary in the drawer.

2. Mrs Jeya and his daughter sew our own clothes.

3. I can't find mine ruler. Can I borrow yours?

4. The dog wags it tail when it sees me.

5. The waitress spilled the drink onto hers uniform.

J. Circle the correct answers for indefinite pronoun below.

(5 marks)

1. I didn't feel good at the concert, because there was _____ I knew.
 - A. no one
 - B. anybody
 - C. someone
 - D. somebody

2. He's not a liar. I'm sure _____ he said was true.
 - A. something
 - B. everything
 - C. anything
 - D. anybody

3. There is _____ to go in winter in this city.
 - A. nothing
 - B. nowhere
 - C. anything
 - D. anywhere

4. The holidays were great. We could do _____ we wanted.
 - A. nothing
 - B. anything
 - C. anywhere
 - D. something

5. It's up to her so _____ should tell her what to do.
 - A. nobody
 - B. anybody
 - C. somebody
 - D. anywhere

END OF QUESTION PAPER