

Part 2

Questions 9 to 18

Read the text below and choose the best word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

SOCIAL media has been a boon and bane to those stricken by last week's floods, which crippled many parts of Selangor. Affected residents took to various platforms to (0) _____ their plight and desperation while stuck on the rooftop of their submerged homes. Many shared their details on Whatsapp to seek help (9) _____ it began to dawn on them that help from the authorities wasn't forthcoming. They sent SOS to anyone when their family had (10) _____ out of food and feared their phone battery would soon go flat.

Thanks to Tik Tok, Facebook and Instagram, Malaysians have been able to share these video clips as well as express their views without the necessity for media (11) _____. Non-governmental organisations and the public seemed to be able to swing into action as they mobilized themselves effectively, despite having (12) _____ resources than the government.

Social media has enabled us to be at the scene of (13) _____ areas, and it helped the media understand the predicament of the victims while heaping praise and encouragement (14) _____ their countrymen and women who rose to the occasion to help each other, regardless of race. Indian youths turned up to clean a mosque, an Indian family cooked for the residents and Malay women joined Sikhs to prepare vegetarian food at a temple. And Malays helped an old Chinese aunty from a roof while Chinese volunteers helped mop up the homes of the (15) _____ Malay families. The best visual was of an Indian woman who posted a video clip expressing her admiration for fellow Malaysians as the Negaraku played stirringly as background music, which made for an uplifting experience.

Malaysia remains (16) _____ to floods, landslides, haze and water pollution. The weather has changed dramatically because of climate change. The fact is that temperature records in Malaysia have indicated a spike, resulting in precipitation that may cause droughts and floods in various coastal areas as well as (17) _____ Malaysia's natural resources. And for sure, last week's floods, while more devastating than usual, was not a once-in-100 years incident. It's

obvious that the army must now be mobilized and deployed in greater numbers when such disasters happen again. In many countries, the army is plainly visible in these areas.

The message of Malaysians is loud and clear. Instead of bickering about who should take charge of the respective committees, the authorities should be aware that the public couldn't care less about this. They should execute their **(18)** _____ more effectively when disaster strike again.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| 0. | A take | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B capture | C snap | D photo |
| 9. | A as | B but | C so | D and |
| 10. | A ran | B run | C running | D runned |
| 11. | A platform | B coverage | C means | D area |
| 12. | A much | B few | C least | D less |
| 13. | A affect | B affects | C affected | D affecting |
| 14. | A in | B on | C at | D with |
| 15. | A partly | B partially | C particularly | D predominantly |
| 16. | A vulnerable | B resilient | C unexposed | D resistance |
| 17. | A threatening | B threatens | C threaten | D threatened |
| 18. | A tasks | B activities | C works | D responsibilities |

Part 2

Questions 9 to 18 are based on the following passage.

Read the passage carefully and choose the **best** answer **A, B, C** or **D** to fill each blank. For each question, mark your answer on the answer sheet.

The Social Media Effects

The social media platform, Instagram, had (0) _____ headlines in 2019 for making 'like' counts private. This was to get rid of some of the tension around sharing and (9) _____ one's pride against the number of likes one gets on a picture. But does this effort tackle mental health issues, or are they simply applying a band-aid to a wound?

According to the Pew Research Centre, 69% of adults and 81% of teens in the U.S. use social media. This puts a large amount of the population at an increased risk of feeling (10) _____, depressed, or ill over their social media use. But what makes users come (11) _____ for more even when it can literally make them feel sick?

According to Sterlings, the behaviour is likely to repeat when the result is (12) _____. Social media sites are like a slot machine. The idea of a potential future (13) _____ keeps the machines in use. When using social media, one does not know how many likes and feedback they will get so, it keeps users engaged with the sites.

When reviewing others' social activity, people tend to make comparisons (14) _____ they're searching for approval on the internet. This serves as a replacement for (15) _____ connection they might otherwise make in real life.

FOMO – fear of missing out – also plays a role. If they are not using the social media, there's concern that they'll miss jokes, connections, or invitations. Missing experiences can create anxiety and depression especially when they see that they're not included (16) _____ an activity. This can affect thoughts and feelings, and can affect them physically.

A 2018 British study (17) _____ social media use to decrease, disrupt, and delay sleep, which is linked with depression, memory loss, and poor academic performance. Social media use can affect users' physical health even more directly. Researchers know the (18) _____ between the mind and the gut can turn anxiety and depression into nausea, headaches, and muscle tension.

- 0 A. been **B. made** C. caused D. created
- 9 A. measuring B. counting C. estimating D. calculating
- 10 A. confused B. eager C. anxious D. excited
- 11 A. in B. on C. back D. across
- 12 A. irregular B. impossible C. unreliable D. unpredictable
- 13 A. gift B. prize C. reward D. benefit
- 14 A. so B. as C. and D. whereas
- 15 A. valid B. relevant C. important D. meaningful
- 16 A. of B. in C. on D. from
- 17 A. tied B. joined C. bound D. attached
- 18 A. link B. association C. connection D. relationship

Part 2

Questions 9 – 18

Read the passage below and choose the best word for each space. For each question, mark the correct answer A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Chocolate Town

If you love chocolate, maybe you have eaten a bar of Cadbury's Bournville chocolate. But Bournville isn't just the (0) name of an English chocolate bar. It's the name of a (9) which was built especially for workers at the Cadbury's chocolate factory. George and Richard Cadbury took (10) the cocoa and chocolate business from their father in 1861. A few years later, they decided to (11) the factory out of the centre of Birmingham, a city in the middle of England, to a new location where they could (12) their business. They chose an area close to the railways and canals so that they could receive milk deliveries easily and send the finished products to stores across the country.

Here, the air was much cleaner than in the city centre, and the Cadbury brothers thought it would be a much healthier place for their (13) to work. They named the site Bournville after a local river called 'The Bourn'. 'Ville', the French word for town, was used because at the time, people thought French chocolate was of the highest (14) ever. The new factory was opened in 1879. Close to it, they built a village where the factory workers could (15) in. By 1900, there were 313 houses on the site, and many more were built later.

The Cadbury family believed that it was right to help other people. They thought their workers deserved to live and work in good conditions. In the factory, workers were given a fair (16) , a pension and access to medical treatment. The village was also (17) to provide the best possible conditions for workers too. The houses, although traditional in style, had (18) interiors with indoor bathrooms and large gardens. The village provided everything that the workers needed.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|---|------------|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| 9. | A | city | B | capital | C | village | D | park |
| 10. | A | up | B | over | C | down | D | across |
| 11. | A | replace | B | change | C | build | D | move |
| 12. | A | expand | B | develop | C | grow | D | increase |
| 13. | A | teams | B | payroll | C | companies | D | employees |
| 14. | A | value | B | excellence | C | quality | D | eminence |
| 15. | A | inhabit | B | live | C | stay | D | lodge |
| 16. | A | income | B | pay | C | payment | D | wage |
| 17. | A | designed | B | programmed | C | planned | D | intended |
| 18. | A | olden | B | modern | C | new | D | ancient |

PART 2

[10 marks]

[Time suggested: Fifteen minutes]

Questions 9 to 18

Read the text below and choose the **best** word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter **A, B, C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

Making Perfume

A scent (0) or a perfume usually consists of an alcoholic solution containing what is known (9) _____ essential oils. These oils are obtained from plants and include sandalwood and rosemary.

The essential oils are (10) _____ in a variety of ways, including the use of steam, the use of solvents and mechanical processes. The aroma of oranges and other citrus fruits (11) _____ usually obtained by taking off the peel and then crushing it. Sometimes, for reasons of expense, synthetic chemicals are used (12) _____ of natural oils. They are also used when manufacturers wish to create a fragrance that is unknown in nature.

Chemicals called fixatives are added (13) _____ the essential oils to hold them together. These fixatives prevent them from disappearing into the atmosphere too quickly. Alcohol is then added, and the exact kind of perfume which is produced (14) _____ on the (15) _____ of alcohol used. Cologne, for example, may contain between two and six per cent essential oils, while aftershave can contain (16) _____ little as half a percent.

Each perfume is made up (17) _____ three main sorts of smell: the top note, the middle note and the base note. Top note smells include such light aromas as lemon. Sage or marjoram are typical of the oils chosen for the middle note, (18) _____ sandalwood is in common use as a base note.

[Lihat halaman sebelah

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 0 | A or | B and | C but | D so |
| 9 | A so | B as | C like | D instance |
| 10 | A collect | B collects | C collected | D collecting |
| 11 | A was | B are | C were | D is |
| 12 | A instead | B despite | C in spite | D besides |
| 13 | A on | B to | C in | D over |
| 14 | A depended | B depending | C depends | D depend |
| 15 | A quantity | B number | C total | D amount |
| 16 | A as | B so | C but | D and |
| 17 | A in | B of | C on | D about |
| 18 | A when | B then | C while | D because |

PART 2

Questions 9 to 18

Read the text below and choose the **best** word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter **A, B, C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

Boxing History

The first known boxers (0) were the ancient Greeks, who toughened up young men by making them box with bare fists. Later, a length of leather was (9) _____ around their hands and forearms to protect them. Although the sport was brutal, in ancient Greece, boxers who killed their (10) _____ received a stiff punishment.

During the Middle Ages—from 500 to 1500 A.D.—boxing fell out (11) _____ favour. It became popular in England about 100 years later, when the new middle class had the time (12) _____ money for sports. Boxers would travel to matches held at inns and bars, and their loyal fans would follow. No gloves were used in the early 1600s in England. (13) _____, like the ancient Greeks, boxers used bare fists and—something new—wrestling holds. Carrier pigeons with messages tied to their bodies were trained to take news of the fights back to the boxers' hometowns.

Because (14) _____ many people were badly hurt or killed, padded boxing gloves began to be used in the United States (15) _____ 1880. Boxing became fashionable and safer. Harvard University offered boxing as a recreational sport in the 1880s. U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt's love of the sport helped to further popularise it. It was said that Roosevelt boxed regularly with a (16) _____ heavy-weight champion named Mike Donovan.

During World War I, boxing was part of the required training (17) _____ army recruits. The Golden Gloves Championship for boys, which (18) _____ in the 1930s, also helped spread the sport's popularity.

- 0 A was B were C are D is
- 9 A wraps B wrapping C wrapped D wrap
- 10 A participants B partners C friends D opponents
- 11 A of B in C on D off
- 12 A or B and C but D yet
- 13 A However B Instead C Therefore D Likewise
- 14 A few B very C some D so
- 15 A within B inside C outside D around
- 16 A former B current C instant D last
- 17 A as B for C to D by
- 18 A begin B began C begun D beginning

PART 2

[10 marks]

[Time suggested: Fifteen minutes]

Questions 9 to 18

Read the text below and choose the **best** word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter **A, B, C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

Putting Smile on Someone's face

It may feel like an unhappy place at times (0)_____ a world surrounded by bad news. (9)_____ you can make a difference. If you can make even one person smile today, you can (10)_____ to making the world a better place. Here's a list of (11)_____ to get you started. What exactly are you waiting for? Go forth and be amazing!



First, (12)_____ someone a handwritten letter. In this day and age, when everything is (13)_____ via email, Facebook, WhatsApp, and Snapchat, receiving a letter through the mail (14)_____ unusual. Putting pen to paper and writing a few words to a friend is a simple way to make a difference. Even a postcard with a couple of sentences could brighten someone's day for the mere cost of a stamp!

Second, volunteer to (15)_____ good deeds. Volunteering is one of the nicest things you can do, but it takes some time and research to find the right project. Whether you volunteer at your local youth group or provide a free car wash for your neighbourhoods, the fact that you are giving (16)_____ your time to help someone else is incredible. There are so many opportunities available that you will undoubtedly find one that is ideal for you. And it doesn't have to take up all of your time. It could happen once a week or a few times a year.

Next, make something for someone special. Whether you're artistic or not, making something for someone else shows how much you care about them. Even if you don't think you're creative, the recipient will feel (17)_____ to receive such a one-of-a-kind gift that you put your time and effort into. A card, painting, drawing, song, poem, or cake are all possible options!

Finally, tell someone you love them. Before you say 'yuck,' it could be anyone, your mother or father, grandparents, a family member, a friend, a boyfriend or a girlfriend. You don't even need to say, "I love you." Maybe you can tell a friend how much you (18)_____ everything they do for you or tell your mother how much you love her. In our hectic lives, it is easy to forget to take the time to tell people how much they mean to us.

Adapted from: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/>

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 0 | A. at | B. of | C. in | D. from |
| 9 | A. If | B. However | C. Despite | D. Since |
| 10 | A. relate | B. give | C. share | D. contribute |
| 11 | A. tips | B. hint | C. suggestions | D. proposal |
| 12 | A. write | B. writes | C. wrote | D. writing |
| 13 | A. sent | B. sending | C. send | D. send off |
| 14 | A. were | B. was | C. is | D. are |
| 15 | A. accomplish | B. perform | C. produce | D. complete |
| 16 | A. up | B. in | C. off | D. at |
| 17 | A. blessed | B. fun | C. favoured | D. fortunate |
| 18 | A. value | B. respect | C. appreciate | D. admire |

Part 2

Questions 9 to 18 are based on the following passage.

Read the passage carefully and choose the **best answer A, B, C or D** to fill in each blank.
For each question, mark your answer on the answer sheet.

The Immune System

The immune system protects your body from outside invaders. These (0) **include** germs such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi, and toxins (chemicals made by microbes). The immune system is 9 of different organs, cells, and proteins that work together.

There are two main parts of the immune system in a human body. You are born with the innate immune system while the adaptive immune system is 10 when your body is exposed to microbes or chemicals released by microbes. Innate immunity is the body's first natural defence 11 any intruder. Its main goal is to prevent any intruder from 12 the body. The adaptive immunity system is more 13, as it can differentiate between different types of pathogens.

The job of the immune system is to fight these pathogens and get them out of the body. What's so incredible about the immune system is that it 14 remembers how to fight the infection, so if the pathogen comes back for round two, body can 15 it off straight away! Some diseases, 16, such as measles, can be severe if they occur, which is why experts recommend vaccination. If a person has the measles vaccine, he is 17 to get the disease. If an unvaccinated person has measles once, it is also rare to get it again. In both cases, the body stores a measles antibody.

Immunity responds to a variety of environmental hazards in a coordinated manner. From the moment of conception, 18 the mother's immune system begins to safeguard the developing infant, until old age, it is crucial to good health.

- 0 **A** include **B** includes **C** included **D** including
- 9 **A** Made out **B** Made up **C** Made in **D** Made of
- 10 **A** made **B** created **C** increased **D** developed
- 11 **A** over **B** against **C** around **D** between
- 12 **A** trespassing **B** invading **C** changing **D** entering
- 13 **A** powerful **B** effective **C** efficient **D** productive
- 14 **A** remembering **B** remembered **C** remembers **D** remember
- 15 **A** beat **B** take **C** bash **D** hit
- 16 **A** thus **B** however **C** in addition **D** furthermore
- 17 **A** unlikely **B** probably **C** definitely **D** undoubtedly
- 18 **A** What **B** When **C** Which **D** Where

Part 2

[10 marks]

Questions 9 to 18

Read the text below and choose the best word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on the given answer sheet.

On a cold afternoon last March, 17-year-old Rania (0) **got** down from her school bus and ran to the scene of a three-car (9) _____ to assist Emergency Medical Services (EMS) workers, who were looking for a sign language interpreter.

When her school bus (10) _____, she saw the police and emergency workers attending to the victims of the accident (11) _____ the apartment building where she lives with her family. She then joined a small crowd of (12) _____ across the street.

Rania noticed that an injured woman was (13) _____ to communicate with an EMS worker using sign language, but he could not understand her. She ran over to the paramedic to help. "I heard you ask for an interpreter," Rania said. "I (14) _____ and I can help to interpret," she said. "I didn't know what she was saying – I was completely lost," the EMS captain said.

Rania was able to relay to the emergency personnel that the woman's neck was (15) _____ and told them the name of the local hospital she preferred. "She looked hurt and I'm proud that I was able to help."

Rania's mother, a former sign language interpreter, had (16) _____ Rania and her siblings how to sign, though no one in the family suffers from impaired hearing. When her mother heard about her daughter's heroics, she was not surprised. "It's in her nature to help. I was impressed that she recognised the (17) _____ of the situation and took charge. Even (18) _____ adults would not have done that."

A few weeks later, the Health Minister presented Rania with a certificate of appreciation at her school. "My mother always says that you never know when sign language might come in handy," Rania said. "That day, it did."

- 0 **A** got **B** get **C** gets **D** getting
- 9 **A** pile-up **B** pile-on **C** pile-down **D** pile-over
- 10 **A** went away **B** pulled away **C** moved aside **D** shifted aside
- 11 **A** amid **B** into **C** beneath **D** near
- 12 **A** watchers **B** audience **C** onlookers **D** spectators
- 13 **A** struggling **B** fighting **C** getting **D** pretending
- 14 **A** hint **B** sign **C** beckon **D** gesture
- 15 **A** injured **B** damaged **C** abused **D** harmed
- 16 **A** instructed **B** taught **C** coached **D** tutored
- 17 **A** depth **B** importance **C** seriousness **D** difficulty
- 18 **A** little **B** much **C** most **D** few