

### Part I

Questions 1 to 8 are based on the given stimuli.

Study the information carefully and choose the **best** answer A, B or C.

For each question, mark your answer on the answer sheet.

**“Sometimes you  
will never know  
the VALUE of a  
moment, until it  
becomes a  
MEMORY.”**

**DR SEUSS**

1 Which of the following best depicts the quote?

- A Suhil lost his dog and missed it.
- B Benny never appreciates his friends.
- C Meng Hwa always skips classes.

**FLASH SALE**

**25%**

**ON ALL STYLES\*  
TODAY ONLY!**

2 A flash sale is

- A a one-day time limited sale.
- B a weekend sale.
- C a holiday sale.

## NOTICE

Board of Prefects Virtual Meeting

**Saturday, 22 January**

via Zoom

8.00 p.m.

- All prefects are to log on and participate in the meeting.
- Our advisors, Cikgu Subra and Cikgu Halim will also participate.
- Please refer to the website to know the agenda of the meeting.

3 Which of the following is true?

- A The meeting will be done virtually.
- B The meeting will be in the morning.
- C The meeting will be done via Skype.

## 7.7 Sale!

All selected items at 70% discount.

Online shoppers will enjoy 5% cashback!

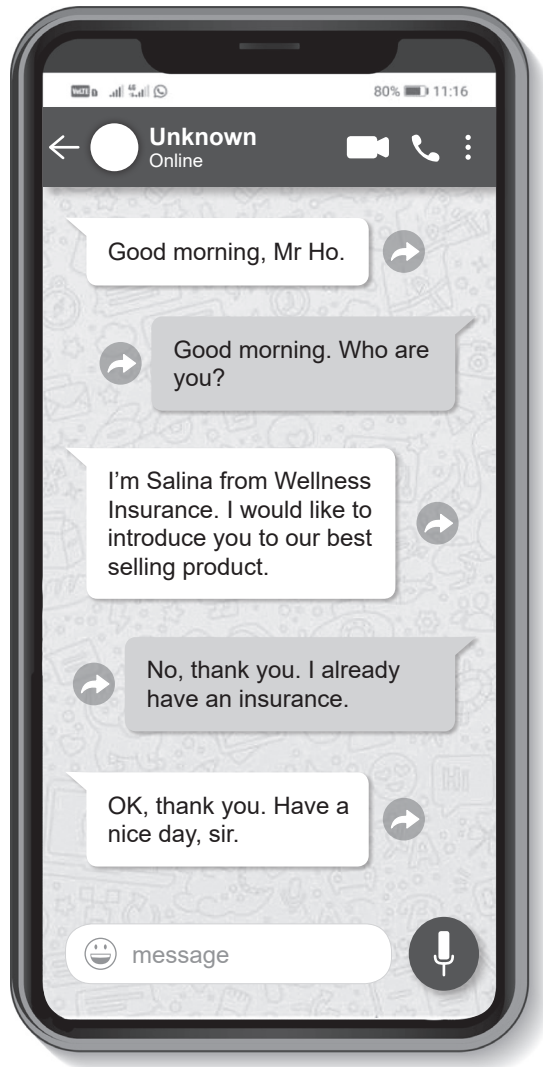
Visit our website:

<https://www.storeee.com.my>

Hurry! One day only!

4 The advertisement advertises a sale on

- A all items in Storeee with a 70% discount.
- B for the whole month of July.
- C 7<sup>th</sup> July.



- 5 The exchange of messages is between
- A two good friends.
  - B an insurance sales agent and a prospective client.
  - C an insurance sales agent and a client.

**Pickupp** is hiring an  
**Art Director**

- 6 The person who is going to apply for this job
- A must like art.
  - B must be good in art.
  - C must learn art.

# SCHOOL HOLIDAY TENNIS CLINIC

at

## MUTIARA TENNIS AND SQUASH ASSOCIATION COURTS

20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> August

Fee: RM150.00

2 days

Lunch & tea will be served.

Interested, contact:

Encik Suhaili

015-1000123

This clinic is presented by  
Smash Tennis School.

7 People go to a tennis clinic

A because they are sick.

B for lunch and tea.

C to learn tennis.

Even  
the  
darkest  
night  
will end  
and  
the sun  
will rise.

-Victor Hugo

8 Use one word to describe this quote.

A Dark.

B Light.

C Hope.

## 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 Malayan Tapir

The Malayan tapir (*Tapirus indicus*) is a (0)       **rare**       mammal that is often confused with hippos, pigs, or anteaters. Its       **9**       living relatives are actually rhinos and horses. Tapirs are living fossils; they have been around since the Eocene, having survived waves of       **10**       of other animals.

A tapir's most notable feature is its unique prehensile nose. Not only can it wiggle its nose, but it can use its nose to grab leaves when       **11**      . When swimming, they can use it as a snorkel! They are fast and agile swimmers. Tapir hides are very tough, and their bodies are streamlined for easy       **12**       in the forest. They have four toes on their front feet and three toes on their hind feet, with which they can run very fast for short bursts of speed through the forest.

Tapirs don't reproduce rapidly like some mammals; their pregnancies take up to 13 or 14 months and they only have one baby per pregnancy. Tapir babies stay with their mothers for twelve to 18 months. Though they are tough, resilient animals who have survived for many millennia, as their populations continue to       **13**      , it is increasingly difficult for them to recover.

There are four living species of tapir, each with a distinct appearance and habitat range. Tapirs live in the forests of Central and South America and Southeast Asia. They are becoming rare in their habitats, mainly due to habitat       **14**       and poaching. They are known as either vulnerable or endangered as a result.

There are currently three threats to the tapir, which are:

- being hunted for their meat.
- habitats becoming fragmented due to roads and farming.
- encroachment into protected park areas by subsistence farmers and illegal logging.

Tapirs do well where there       **15**       few threats impeding their basic needs to thrive in large undisturbed tracts of habitat.

Tapirs in the wild do have predators, typically large cats, though this       **16**       on their population is tiny compared to that of human predation and habitat consumption. Tapir young are       **17**       with a beautiful "watermelon" striped pattern on their hide, camouflaging them effectively from predators. Adults are skilled at       **18**       through thickets of forest and diving into rivers or deep pools.

Adapted and edited from  
'WHAT IS A TAPIR?'  
by Tapir Specialist Group.

0. **A** rare                      **B** rarer                      **C** rarest                      **D** most rare
9. **A** close                      **B** closer                      **C** closest                      **D** most close
10. **A** extinct                      **B** extinction                      **C** extincts                      **D** extincted
11. **A** looking                      **B** feeding                      **C** walking                      **D** foraging
12. **A** manoeuvre                      **B** manoeuvres                      **C** manoeuvred                      **D** manoeuvring
13. **A** decline                      **B** increase                      **C** build                      **D** rise
14. **A** restoration                      **B** improvement                      **C** destruction                      **D** deforestation
15. **A** are                      **B** is                      **C** was                      **D** were
16. **A** affect                      **B** effect                      **C** effects                      **D** affecting
17. **A** born                      **B** bore                      **C** birth                      **D** bear
18. **A** runs                      **B** ran                      **C** run                      **D** running

### Part 3

Questions 19 to 26 are based on the following passage.

Read the passage carefully and choose the **best** answer A, B, C or D.

For each question, mark your answer on the answer sheet.

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Western backpackers give travellers a bad name in Southeast Asia by using unsavoury tactics to fund their journeys. According to photos circulating on social media, young Western travellers are starting to sit along roadsides in Malaysia, Hong Kong, Thailand, and Singapore, offering small trinkets in exchange for spare change to use on their vacation.

“It was the first time I have seen something like that, and it stopped me in my tracks,” Maisarah Abu Samah of Singapore told *France 24 Observers*. “First of all, you will not see many people selling knick-knacks or playing music in the street in Singapore because there are strict rules governing these activities. I’ve also never seen white people doing that,” she added.

*The Star Online* walked the streets of Bukit Bintang in Malaysia for one evening and counted seven foreigners begging or busking. “Among them, two were selling caricature drawings, one was peddling aerosol spray paintings, two were busking, and one was seen panhandling,” *The Star* reported.

The begging has reportedly become so **prolific** that locals in Thailand have dubbed the travellers “beg-packers.”

While tactless and disrespectful at best, the travellers may also break the law. As the *Daily Mail* reported, in Singapore, only visitors with a work visa are allowed to busk on the streets.

We find it extremely strange to ask other people for money to help you travel. Selling things in the street or begging isn't considered respectable,” Samah noted. “People who do so are really in need: they beg in order to buy food, pay their children's school fees or pay off debts. But not in order to do **something seen as a luxury.**”

While begging for travel money on the streets of foreign nations seems disrespectful, the act of asking for funds is nothing new. As Australia's *News.com* pointed out, the rise of sites like Indiegogo and Kickstarter have led to a flood of globetrotters asking friends and family to spare a few bucks merely to experience the finer things in life for free.

Adapted and edited from  
*‘Backpackers Are Begging to Fund Their Asia Travels  
and Locals Are Not Happy’*  
from Travel and Leisure  
by Leasca, 2017.

- 19 Why are some Western backpackers giving travellers a bad name in Southeast Asia?
- A They are begging for food.
  - B They are using unsavoury tactics to fund their journeys.
  - C They are cheating the local population.
  - D They are stealing away jobs from the local population.
- 20 Why is it that busking in the streets in Singapore by a foreigner is seen as breaking the law?
- A Busking in the street is a crime in Singapore.
  - B Busking is not allowed in Singapore.
  - C Only visitors with a work visa are allowed to busk on the streets.
  - D All of the above.
- 21 What do the travellers do to get money to finance their journeys?
- A Busking.
  - B Peddling aerosol spray paintings
  - C Selling caricature drawings.
  - D All of the above.
- 22 In Thailand, the begging by foreigners to fund their travels has become so prolific that the locals have dubbed the travellers \_\_\_\_\_.
- A begging packers
  - B beggars
  - C beg-packers
  - D beg-travellers
- 23 The word **prolific** in paragraph 4 means
- A scarce.
  - B plentiful.
  - C productive.
  - D creative.
- 24 In paragraph 6, a reader of Singapore's Daily Mail mentioned 'something seen as a luxury.' What does that phrase refer to?
- A Begging and busking on the streets for cash.
  - B Begging and busking on the streets to buy food.
  - C Travelling around the world.
  - D To pay their children's school fees.
- 25 Which of the following is true?
- A The western tourists who busk on the streets are showing off their singing talents.
  - B Some western tourists are taking advantage of the kindness of the locals.
  - C All western tourists beg or busk in the street when they come to Southeast Asia.
  - D Western tourists are poor.
- 26 'While begging for travel money on the streets of foreign nations seems \_\_\_\_\_, the act of asking for funds is nothing new'. Which is the most suitable word to complete the sentence above?
- A barbaric
  - B offensive
  - C dangerous
  - D discourteous

## Part 4

Questions 27 to 32 are based on an article about aurora borealis.

Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A to H the one which fits each gap (27 to 32). There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

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### Aurora Borealis

Auroras are visible almost every night near the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, about 66.5 degrees north and south of the Equator. In north, this phenomenon is known as aurora borealis or northern lights. Meanwhile, the south calls it aurora australis, or southern lights.

The activity that creates auroras begins with the sun. 27  The ions, which continuously stream from the sun's surface, are called the solar wind.

As the solar wind approaches the Earth, it meets the magnetic field. 28  Most of solar wind is blocked by the magnetosphere, and the ions forced around the planet continue to travel farther into the solar system.

Although the solar wind is blocked by the magnetosphere, some of the ions become briefly trapped in ring-shaped holding areas around the planet. These areas in a region of the atmosphere are called the ionosphere. They are centred on the Earth's geomagnetic poles. 29  They lie about 1,300 kilometres from the geographic poles but are slowly moving.

In the ionosphere, the ions of the solar wind collide with atoms of oxygen and nitrogen from the Earth's atmosphere. The energy released during these collisions causes a colourful glowing halo around the poles an aurora. Most auroras happen about 97-1,000 kilometres above the Earth's surface.

The most active auroras happen when the solar wind is the strongest. The solar wind is usually constant, but solar weather of the heating and cooling of different parts of the sun can change daily.

Solar weather is often measured in sunspots. 30  Solar flares and coronal mass ejections are associated with sunspots. Solar flares and coronal mass ejections are sudden, extra bursts of energy in the solar wind. Sunspot activity is tracked over an 11-year cycle. Bright, consistent auroras are most visible during the height of sunspot activity.

Some increased activity in the solar wind happens during every equinox. These regular fluctuations are known as magnetic storms. 31  Auroras have been visible as far south as the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico. Magnetic storms and active auroras can sometimes interfere with communications. They can disrupt radio and radar signals. Intense magnetic storms can even disable communication satellites.

The colours of the aurora vary, depending on altitude and the kind of atoms involved. 32  This is an unusual aurora—the most familiar display, a green-yellow hue, occurs as ions strike oxygen at lower altitudes. Reddish and bluish light that often appears in the lower fringes of auroras is produced by ions striking atoms of nitrogen. Ions striking hydrogen and helium atoms can produce blue and purple auroras, although our eyes rarely detect this part of the electromagnetic spectrum.

Adapted and edited from  
'Aurora'  
by National Geographic.

- A** Sunspots are the coldest part of the sun and appear as dark blobs on their white-hot surface.
- B** The sun is a great ball of fire or star in our Solar System.
- C** If ions strike oxygen atoms high in the atmosphere, the interaction produces a red glow.
- D** Without this magnetic field protecting the planet, the solar wind would blow away Earth's fragile atmosphere.
- E** The sun is a ball of super hot gases made up of electrically charged particles called ions.
- F** Magnetic storms can lead to auroras being seen in the mid-latitudes during the time around the spring and autumnal equinoxes.
- G** The geomagnetic poles mark the tilted axis of the Earth's magnetic field, preventing all life.
- H** If the ions are red, it produces a red aurora.

## Part 5

Questions 33 to 40 are based on the following texts.

Read the texts carefully and answer the questions that follow.

### Ways We Can Protect the Environment

#### 1. Start Your Own Initiative or Volunteer with Environmental Organisations

Whether it's something small, like starting a community clean-up group or building a large social organisation with significant reach and impact, taking initiatives for environmental conservation can go a long way. There are many successful youth-led environmental organisations and NGOs across the globe that are leading by example today. However, if you're not up to it, you can make your mark on the environment by getting involved with local non-profits and assisting the environmental community groups. There are several ways to get involved, from running online awareness campaigns to offering practical help like beach clean-ups and fundraising events.

#### 2. Reduce/Recycle Paper

What do you do with your old textbooks and novels that are not in use? Why not donate them to juniors or kids in your neighbourhood, or send them to countries where children have little to no access to educational resources. While books aren't doing any harm sitting on a bookshelf, why not save resources by putting them to reuse? Similar to recycling, the unwanted paper will reduce the raw material demand for paper production, thus conserving trees and forest ecosystems. From online assignments to writing e-exams, thanks to the advent of technology, paper isn't necessary anymore. By fully utilising the technologies available today, we can effortlessly shift away from paper-based activities at all levels.

#### 3. Recycle More Often

Recycling is a simple yet effective way of conserving resources and reducing your carbon footprint. Rather than throwing everything in the trash, separate your plastic, paper, and metal waste, and deposit it in a recycling bin. Recycling helps reduce landfill pollution, raw materials, and fossil fuel consumption and generates a circular economy.

#### 4. Save Resources

Did you know that only 0.03% of the 70% of water available to us is freshwater? That's why saving water is so necessary for freshwater ecosystems. By doing simple things like taking shorter showers, avoiding small clothes washes, and turning your taps off while brushing, you can save gallons of water! Similarly, it's crucial that you be mindful of your electricity consumption and make adaptations so it will reduce the demand for energy production and thereby preserve fossil fuel resources. While public and private entities plan the transition to sustainable alternatives, by doing our bit at homes and offices, we can help to reduce fossil fuel dependency.

## **5. Buy Sustainable Products**

Plastic is one of the most significant contributors to soil and marine pollution, endangering the two land and marine life. Plastic is not biodegradable and is often consumed by animals that mistake it for food. When buying a product, be aware of its environmental impact and disposal after use. Companies are now being questioned on their ecological footprint, and changing consumer habits is compelling them to become more sustainable. There are several sustainable brands available today, and it is easier to find out about the product's origin, materials, and recyclability. When you stock up on school or office supplies like folders and pens or buying toys and home accessories, try to look for more eco-friendly alternatives to replace plastic. For example, some of us use too much plastic from buying bottled water every day. Buying your reusable water bottle is not only cheaper, but also much better for the environment. Also, buying local products and produce is a great way to reduce carbon footprint, as goods do not have to travel long distances and consume more fuel for transportation. Do some research to learn about the local eco-stores and farms near your area. Supporting small businesses is also great for the local economy because you will help sustain economic activity and job creation in your area.

## **6. Decrease Meat & Dairy Consumption**

Methane is one of the most potent greenhouse gases that contributes to global warming. With an increasing demand for meat, the number of livestock farms has gone up significantly over the last few decades. As livestock release, large amounts of methane into the atmosphere, excessive meat and dairy consumption have detrimental effects on our climate. Additionally, unsustainable dairy and cattle farming leads to the destruction of ecologically crucial areas such as wetlands and forests. Deforestation is required to house animals like cows and chickens, but the activity is damaging habitats and natural ecosystems, where hundreds of species depend on each other for survival. Thus, one of the ways we can prevent this from worsening is by being responsible and eating less meat and dairy products.

## **7. Only Buy What You Need**

Think about your purchasing habits. Do you buy too many products? Can you do without some of the things that you often buy? Are you a responsible consumer? Simply buying more because of tempting offers or discounts will actually cost us and the environment more. Whether it's groceries, clothes, accessories, or home products, by purchasing only your needs, you reduce the amount of waste generated and thus pollution. As natural resources are limited, our excessive consumption can be counter-productive and undermine our planet's biodiversity.

Adapted and edited from  
*'The Fire Within Iceland: Steaming Up A Sustainable Nation'*  
by Reddy, 2019.

### Questions 33 to 36

Using the information given, which text (A – F) describes the ways we can protect the environment?  
For each question, mark your answer on the answer sheet.

	Statements	Paragraph
33	I will use less plastic.	_____
34	I'm very careful and thrifty in using water and electricity.	_____
35	During the weekends, I join my friends to in clean the beach.	_____
36	I do not throw away my old story books. I donate them to community libraries.	_____

### Questions 37 to 40

Using words from the text, complete the summary below. Choose **no more than one word** for each blank.  
Write your answer on the answer sheet.

#### How to Help the Environment

A simple and effective way of conserving resources is by \_\_\_\_\_ **37** \_\_\_\_\_. You can donate your old books to those in need and shift away from paper-based activities. The younger generations should make an \_\_\_\_\_ **38** \_\_\_\_\_ on the environment by getting involved with local non-profit environment groups by volunteering. Besides that, plastic isn't \_\_\_\_\_ **39** \_\_\_\_\_ as other recyclable materials. Animals often consumed it, mistaking it for food. Lastly, by reducing the amount of waste generated, we can also reduce \_\_\_\_\_ **40** \_\_\_\_\_.





### Part 3

[20 marks]

There are three questions in this part. Answer **one** question.

Write your answer in **200 – 250 words** in an appropriate style in the space provided. Write the question number in the box at the top of the answer space.

#### Question 3

You saw this notice on the school's board.

#### Articles wanted!

We are the publisher of the monthly magazine 'Tech Today'. The article we are looking for is about "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Using Electronic Gadgets." Write about:

- the definition of electronic gadgets
- the advantages and disadvantages of using gadgets

Write us an article answering these questions.

If your article is chosen to be published, you will receive an honorarium of RM250.

Write your **article**.

**OR**

#### Question 4

You recently saw this notice in your school newsletter.

#### Review needed!

Have you read any good books from the library? Write a review of a book that you have read.

Say what you like about the book, and would you recommend the book to your friends?

Send us your review.

Write your **review**.

**OR**

#### Question 5

Your teacher wants you to write a story. The story must have the title:

#### The big old Banyan tree

In your story, you must:

- describe where is the Banyan tree?
- talk about why it is significant in your story.

Write your **story**.

