

When you think of Disney, the first thing that (1) _____ to mind may be Mickey Mouse or perhaps Minnie Mouse. (2) _____, there is another significant character that is sometimes not as well remembered: Donald Duck. But where did his character come from?

The concept for the character of Donald Duck was created by Walt Disney, after hearing Clarence Nash (a voice actor) recite songs in what he called his "duck voice", which (3) _____ an angry tone. Disney, (4) _____ had been considering creating a character that was more negative than Mickey Mouse, drew inspiration from Clarence's special voice and this is where the concept of Donald Duck originated.

By 1940, just 6 years after he first came to the screens, Donald Duck had more cartoon episodes than Mickey Mouse. He also went on to star in 7 (5) _____ films, which is more than any of his Disney counterparts.

(Adapted from thefactsite.com)

Question 1: A. hops B. jumps C. springs D. leaps

Question 2: A. However B. Therefore C. For instance D. Likewise

Question 3: A. transmitted B. carried C. contained D. displayed

Question 4: A. that B. which C. whom D. who

Question 5: A. trademark B. feature C. highlight D. component

2. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Antibodies are Y-shaped proteins produced as part of the body's immune response to infection. They help eliminate disease-causing microbes from the body, for instance by directly destroying **them** or by blocking them from infecting cells.

Antibodies work by recognising and sticking to specific proteins, such as those found on the surfaces of viruses and bacteria, in a highly specific way. When the body encounters a microbe for the first time, immune cells produce antibodies that specifically recognise proteins associated with that particular microbe.

After recovering from an infection or receiving a vaccine, a small number of these antibody-producing immune cells usually remain in the body as memory cells, providing immunity to future infections with the same bug. Because memory cells and antibodies are already present, next time the body encounters the same microbe, the immune response is much faster and can stop the infection from taking hold.

Because of their **unique** ability to recognise and stick to specific proteins, antibodies are commonly used as a tool in biomedical research, for example to identify whether a particular protein is present in a sample or to find out where a specific protein is located within a cell.

(Adapted from newscientist.com)

Question 6: What is the best title for this passage?

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. The Body's Immune Response | B. Dangerous Disease-Causing Microbes |
| C. What Are Antibodies? | D. How Memory Cells Work |

Question 7: The word "**them**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.