Section A: Comprehension (20%)

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions which follow. For each question, select the best answer from the options A, B, C and D.

Passage 1

Today we largely take international air travel for granted. Every major city in the world can be easily and quickly reached. But what was it actually like to fly halfway around the world in the 1930s. Imperial Airways, a British airline, started commercial flying to cities around the world after World War I. In the 1920s and 1930s, Imperial was responsible for showing the rich and famous every corner of the Empire, which spanned India to Malaysia to Australia and South Africa among others.

In the 1930s, taking an international flight was quite an experience. It meant a long adventure over many days. It was also an indulgent luxury that only the very rich people could afford. Nearly 50,000 people travelled by the Imperial Airways from 1930 until 1939. These passengers paid **incredibly** high prices to hop around the world. The longest flights could span over 12,000 miles and cost as much as RM1400, which is equivalent to RM80,000 today. A flight from London to Brisbane, Australia, for instance, (the longest route available in 1938) took 11 days and included 33 scheduled stops. Today, people can make that journey in just 22 hours, with a single layover in Hong Kong, and pay less than $2,000 for a round trip ticket.

In the early 1930s, air travel expanded to cover Cape Town in South Africa and Calcutta in India. By 1934. there was regular service to Australia. Imperial passengers in 1934 could get from London to Singapore at a cost of RM1200 (about RM68,500 today). **What a deal!** Especially since the hotel accommodations, food, and nearly everything was included in the price. But what a headache. The 8,458 mile trek took 8 days and 22 stops. That was exhausting but it was still the fastest way to get from London to Singapore in the 1930s, even accounting for the fairly common occurrence of emergency landings.

1. To which country did the Imperial Airways belong?

   A Britain B Malaysia

   C South Africa D Australia

2. Why was taking a flight in the 1930s and indulgent luxury?

   A Because only the rich could afford.

   B because it was a very long journey.

   C Because it was harrowing to travel.

   D Because only 50,000 people travelled.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. How many people travelled by Imperial Airways between 1930 and 1939?

A 80,000 B 12,000

C 2000 D 50,000

4. How many days do airlines take today when travelling from Britain to Australia?

A One day B 8 days

C 22 days D 11 days

5. What does the word incredibly mean?

A Unbelievably B Equally

C Luxuriously D Affordably

6. What was the longest route available in 1938?

A London to South Africa

B London to Australia

C London to Indi

D London to Singapore

7. Why was flying an experience only the rich could afford in the 1930s?

A Because it was after the war.

B Because only rich people liked to travel.

C Because it was a harrowing adventure.

D Because RM1200 was a lot of money then.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8. How long did it take to travel from London to Singapore when Imperial first started?

   A 11 days

   B One day

   C 8 days

   D 22 days

9. Why was the flight from London to Singapore exhausting even though it was the fastest way to travel?

   A Because it took eight days and 22 stops.

   B Because there were emergency landings.

   C Because it covered 8458 miles.

   D Because Singapore is in Asia.

10. In the last paragraph, what does the expression **'What a deal!'** refer to?

    A Flying to Singapore in 1934.

    B The cost, which includes hotel, accommodation, food and others.

    C RM1200, which is equivalent to RM68,500 today.

    D The 8458 mile trek, which took eight days.

Passage 2

There are many ways the Internet can be used to make life easier, and to help people in their work. One of the internet's best uses is sending letters to friends by email. Email is very cheap, fast and reliable. We can also watch the latest movies and listen to music using the Internet. Another popular use is shopping – you can buy goods from anywhere in the

LIVEWORKSHEETS

world and have them delivered to your door.

However, not everyone uses the Internet just for convenience and enjoyment. Some people quickly found that it was a good aid for committing crimes. Drug dealers pass messages about shipments, warring gangs can arrange battles, and even criminals may be hired by email.

Therefore a new type of crime has emerged – cybercrime – criminals who work in cyberspace.

Bank accounts have been attacked by hackers who use the Internet to illegally transfer money between accounts. A much more common type of crime is the use of stolen credit card numbers to purchase goods over the Internet. This crime can be hard to detect. Credit card fraud has become so **prevalent** that the police do not have enough time or resources to keep track.

Large retail shops that offer online purchases are usually the victims in this type of crime. Online stores found that about one quarter of all the orders received are fake. How do people commit this type of crime? It was found that some staff of restaurants and stores were copying customers' credit card details. The details are stolen when customers hand over the cards for payment. The details are then sold to criminals. The criminals then use the stolen details to make an Internet order and ask goods to be delivered to a false address. They then pick up the goods. No one knows the crime has occurred until the true owners of the card receive their monthly statement and see a payment for goods they did not buy. The retailer then does not get paid and the thief gets away with the goods.

Stopping this type of crime isn't easy, and everyone who has a credit card needs to check carefully each purchase charged to his card. If they suspect anything, they should inform the card provider at once.

11. In which one area has the Internet helped people?

    A increasing crime

    B buying credit cards

    C arranging battles

    D shopping online

12. What is one benefit of shopping using the Internet?

    A Goods can be stolen.

    B Goods are of better quality.

    C Goods are cheaper.

    D Goods are delivered to you.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

13. What is cybercrime?

A Crime occurring in banks.

B Crime using the Internet.

C Crime done by retail shops.

D Crime committed in space.

14. What can a criminal use the internet for?

A hack into accounts

B send emails

C listen to music

D watch movies

15. How can a cyber-criminal affect a bank?

A Make illegal money transfers.

B Steal credit card details.

C Set up false accounts.

D Place online orders for goods.

16. How are retail stores affected by cyber criminals?

A They throw away the goods.

B They place fake orders.

C They buy fake goods.

D They buy fake goods.

17. What does the word **'prevalent'** mean?

A presence

B difficult

C expensive

D common

LIVEWORKSHEETS

18. How are the credit card details of people usually stolen?

A By the banks issuing cards

B By the staff handling cards

C By the card providers

D By the retail stores

19. How do criminals get the credit card details of a person?

A Hack into bank accounts.

B Buy from staff of stores.

C Snatch it from customers.

D Get it from the bank.

20. How can you protect yourself from credit card fraud?

A Keep all credit cards locked.

B Report any unusual spending.

C Do not use credit cards.

D Do not buy goods online.

SECTION B: FORMS AND FUNCTIONS (5%)

Complete each of the dialogues below by selecting the best answer from the options A, B, C or D according to the underlined function.

21. Mary: I like this. Do you think this is a nice dress?

Ai Ling: (To agree) _____

A I like the blue one.

B It is too short.

C It is very nice.

D I am not sure.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

22. Harry: Here, let me help you carry the bags.

Aunty: (To express gratitude) _____

A You are a good boy.

B I am okay.

C Yes please, thank you.

D Yes, you can help.

23. Tracy: I like this place. It is nice isn't it? Shall we go there?

Lily: (To disagree) _____

A We can go next week.

B We could try.

C I am not free next month.

D I don't think it's nice.

24. Helen: (To request) _____

Su Mei: Yes, sure. Here you are.

A Could you lend me your pen?

B Did you see my pen?

C Give me your pen.

D Where is my pen?

25. Arul: (To suggest) _____

Zam: That's a wonderful idea.

A When can we go to Taiping?

B I am going to Taiping tomorrow.

C Shall we go to Taiping this weekend?

D Taiping is a nice place to visit.

LIVEWORKSHEETS