SEKOLAH BERASRAMA PENUH

PENTAKSIRAN DIAGNOSTIK AKADEMIK SEKOLAH BERASRAMA PENUH

PEPERIKSAAN FOKUS SIJIL PELAJARAN MALAYSIA SET 3

BAHASA INGGERIS 1119/1

KERTAS 1

$1\frac{1}{2}$ jam **Satu jam dan tiga puluh minit**

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU

Arahan:

1. *Kertas ini mengandungi LIMA bahagian:* **Bahagian 1, 2, 3, 4** *dan* **5**.
2. *Jawab kesemua bahagian di dalam kertas jawapan yang disediakan.*
3. *Anda dinasihati supaya mengambil masa 15 minit untuk Bahagian 1, 15 minit untuk Bahagian 2, 25 minit untuk Bahagian 3, 20 minit untuk Bahagian 4 dan 15 minit bagi Bahagian 5.*

Instructions:

1. *This question paper consists of FIVE parts:* **Parts 1, 2, 3, 4** *and* **5**.
2. *Answer all parts on the answer sheet provided.*
4. *You are advised to spend 15 minutes on Part 1, 15 minutes on Part 2, 25 minutes on Part 3, 20 minutes on Part 4 and 15 minutes on Part 5.*

For Examiner's Use		
Part	Total	Marks
1	8	
2	10	
3	8	
4	6	
5	8	
Total	40	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part I

Questions 1 to 8

Read the text carefully in each question. Choose the best answer **A**, **B** *or* **C**. *For each question, mark the correct answer* **A**, **B** *or* **C** *in the answer sheet.*

Flesh & Blood So Cheap

Review by Umar B., age 8, Central New Jersey Mensa

I liked this book. People who are interested in national disasters and US history as well as immigration will most probably be interested in reading this book.

Readers can gain knowledge of what it was like to work in New York City in the early 1900s. One of the things that was especially interesting was that there were no safety laws at work. Also, there was a big contrast between the rich and the poor. Some people may not like this book because it is very depressing, but it is an important event in history to remember.

This book was very well written. It has black and white photos along with descriptions of the photos. These photos give us a better idea of what people's lives were like. This book is suitable for 9-20-year-olds.

I give this book 5 stars.

1 Which of the following statements is true about the book reviewed?

A The book is recommended for all ages.

B Some readers of this book will find certain parts upsetting.

C The most interesting aspect of the book is that it is in full colour.

PENANG: A driver who shook his head disapprovingly at the driver of a vehicle that overtook him was stabbed in an extreme example of road rage that has shocked Malaysia. "It was the sort of thing we would all do when you see bad driving. It just means that doesn't appear to be too clever," Police Department Superintendent Bala Subramaniam said last Tuesday.

The driver of a Land Rover Discovery leapt out and stabbed John Rajendran, 42, with a knife in a confrontation. The victim is reported to be in a stable condition. Police are trying to trace the driver who sped off. – AP

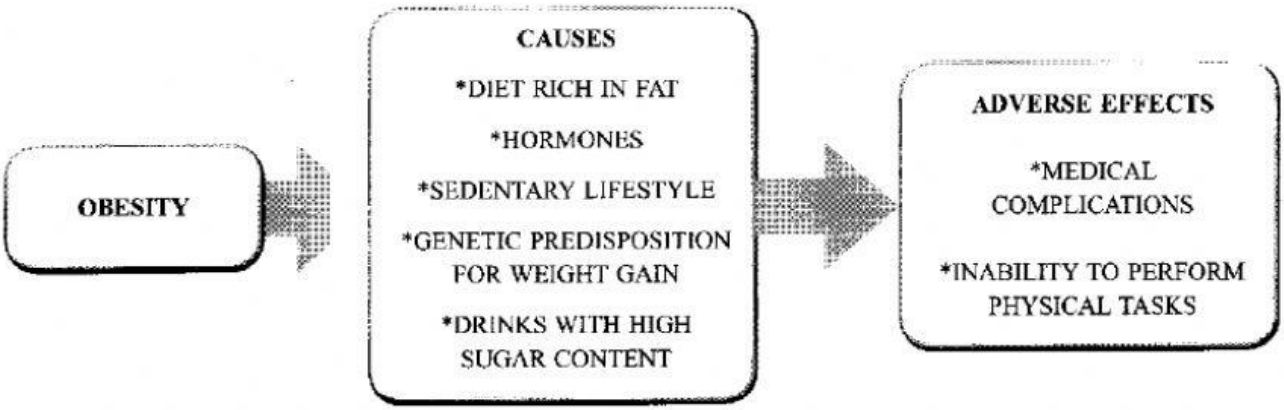
2 According to the news report, what happened to the man who shook his head disapprovingly at the other driver?

A He sped off quickly.

B He overtook another car.

C He was stabbed by the other driver.

LIVEWORKSHEETS



3 From the chart above, we can say that health problems can be linked to
- **A** sensible diet.
- **B** genetic defects.
- **C** excessive weight gain.

Cymbidium orchids, indigenous to Jeju Island, are in full bloom at a habitat in Seogwipo. The flowers come in several colours from red to light green. Cymbidium orchids bloom in late fall in Jeju. The region is filled with the delicate and soft scent of the flowers. Many people sneaked into the orchid habitat and stole the plants 15 years ago, leaving only 50 orchids. Then, the Seogwipo city government bought 60-thousand square metres of land around the habitat and limited public access to the region. The number of cymbidium orchids has since increased to two thousand and five hundred.

4 Which of the following statements is true about the famous cymbidium orchids?
- **A** There are several areas on Jeju Island where the orchids grow.
- **B** The red flowers release a delicate and soft scent that attracts tourists.
- **C** The orchids have been subject to protected cultivation since the theft.

In 1431, King Sigismund of Hungary, who would later become the Holy Roman Emperor, inducted the elder Vlad into a knightly order, the Order of the Dragon. This designation earned Vlad II a new surname: Dracul. The name came from the old Romanian word for dragon, 'drac'. His son, Vlad III, would later be known as the 'son of Dracul' or, in old Romanian, Drăculea, hence Dracula. In modern Romanian, the word 'drac' refers to another feared creature — the devil.

According to *Dracula: Sense and Nonsense* by Elizabeth Miller, in 1890 Bram Stoker read a book about Wallachia. Although it did not mention Vlad III, Stoker was struck by the word 'Dracula'. He wrote in his notes, "in Wallachian language means DEVIL". It is therefore likely that Stoker chose to name his character Dracula for the word's devilish associations.

The theory that Vlad III and Dracula were the same person was developed and popularised by historians Radu Florescu and Raymond T. McNally in their 1972 book *In Search of Dracula*. Though far from accepted by all historians, the thesis took hold of the public imagination, according to *The New York Times*.

5 Which of the following statements is **not** true about Dracula?
- **A** The creature was believed to have possessed dragon-like qualities.
- **B** It is a creature that was fictional and only popularised by two historians.
- **C** In modern Romanian, Dracula is said to refer to another popular being called the devil.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Dan : It's quitting time. I'm going to clock out now. See you, guys.
Tony : Wait, Dan. Did you work on all the papers and documents we need for tomorrow's brainstorm meeting?
Dan : Not yet. But I can finish those tomorrow.
Tony : No way! We need those materials and numbers first thing in the morning. You have to finish them tonight.
Dan : Ugh, I am through working overtime!
Tony : This is business. We have a deadline to meet. And you won't be the only one under pressure. We've all got to crank out this project tonight.

6 From the dialogue, we can conclude that
A Dan and Tony are not under pressure to finish their work.
B Tony was reprimanding Dan to ensure his part of the work is done.
C Tony was seriously completing his work for the brainstorm meeting.

BTS performed at the 2021 Grammy Awards, becoming the first Korean nominee to perform at what's called 'music's biggest night' in the US.

BTS had been listed among 22 musicians who would perform at the 63rd Grammys alongside stars such as Taylor Swift and Billie Eilish. It was the first time that a South Korean artist performed at the Grammys as a nominee.

BTS was nominated for Best Pop Duo/ Group Performance but didn't win.

7 Based on the text, which of the following statements is true about BTS?
A They were nominated for Best Pop Duo or Group category.
B They were the first Koreans to perform at this prestigious awards show.
C They received an invitation to only be performers at the Grammy Awards.

Fake news: the deliberate spreading of misinformation or hoaxes spread via traditional print and broadcast news media or online media. Fake news is written and published usually with the intent to mislead in order to damage an agency, entity or person, and/or gain financially or politically, often using sensationalist, dishonest or outright fabricated headlines and images to increase readership.

(Wikipedia)

Fake news: false stories that appear to be news, spread on the internet or using other media, usually created to influence political views or as a joke.

(Cambridge Dictionary)

8 From the extracts, which of the following statements is true?
A Fake news is circulated to confuse the public.
B Fake news can be spread both online or offline.
C Fake news gives alternative points of views in politics.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.*

You may have seen the sparkle of fireflies **(0)** _____ a summer's night. The fireflies produce light through a chemical reaction in their glowing abdomens, a process **(9)** _____ as bioluminescence. But did you know that seascapes can also glow and glitter thanks to the light-producing abilities of many marine organisms? Some fish dangle a lighted lure in front of their mouths to attract prey, while some squid shoot out bioluminescent liquid, instead of ink, to confuse their **(10)** _____ Worms and tiny crustaceans also use bioluminescence to attract mates.

Humans primarily see bioluminescence **(11)** _____ by a physical disturbance, such as waves or a moving boat hull, that gets the animal to show their light off, but often animals **(12)** _____ in response to an attack or in order to attract a mate. Bioluminescent organisms live throughout the water column, from the surface to the seafloor, from near the coast to the open ocean. In the deep sea, bioluminescence is extremely common, and because the deep sea is so vast, bioluminescence may be the most common **(13)** _____ of communication on the planet!

Bioluminescence **(14)** _____ through a chemical reaction that produces light energy within an organism's body. For a reaction to occur, a species must contain luciferin, a molecule that, when it **(15)** _____ with oxygen, produces light. There are different types of luciferin, which vary depending on the animal hosting the reaction. **(16)** _____ organisms also produce the catalyst luciferase, which helps to speed up the reaction.

Animals can closely control when they light up by regulating **(17)** _____ chemistry and brain processes depending on their immediate needs, whether a meal or a mate. Some organisms even bundle the luciferin with oxygen in **(18)** _____ is called a "photoprotein" – like a pre-packaged bioluminescence bomb – that is ready to light up the moment a certain ion (typically calcium) becomes present. They can even choose the intensity and colour of the lights.

(Source: https://ocean.si.edu/ocean-life/fish/bioluminescence)

0 **A** in
B on
C over
D before

9 **A** called
B known
C informed
D considered

10 **A** prey
B others
C victims
D predators

11 **A** issued
B tripped
C triggered
D highlighted

12 **A** set up
B set off
C light up
D lighten up

13 **A** form
B tunnel
C layout
D channel

LIVEWORKSHEETS

14 **A** occurs
B reveals
C appears
D provides

15 **A** acts
B reacts
C proceeds
D responds

16 **A** More
B Many
C Plenty
D Much

17 **A** they
B their
C them
D theirs

18 **A** how
B what
C when
D where

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 3

You are going to read an extract from an article. For **questions 19 to 26** *choose the correct answer (***A, B, C** *or* **D***) and mark the correct letter* **A**, **B**, **C** *or* **D** *on your answer sheet.*

Sustainable seafood is seafood harvested or produced in a way that supports productive fisheries and coastal communities and also maintains healthy ecosystems. A fishery practises the harvesting of a specific population of fish using a specific method of collection. There is no hard and fast rule associated with the term "sustainable seafood," rather, governments, nonprofits, and international agencies develop scientifically-based standards that aim to guide responsible fishing practices and consumer habits. There are many factors that determine whether a fishery is sustainable or not. One important factor is determining approximately how many fish can be removed from a population over time while still allowing it to mature and repopulate. Scientists use a variety of tools to estimate and monitor a species' population size, then work with managers to set harvest limits and track how many fish are being caught

According to the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), about 60% of the world's fish stocks have been fully fished, meaning they are right at the limit of sustainability, 33 percent are overfished, and about 7 percent are underfished. In 2019, roughly 179 million tonnes of fish were harvested, either by fishing or from aquaculture. Fish feed billions of people and support an industry worth US$401 billion – they are an integral part of our lives.

However, sustainability is more complicated than it seems. Some species are more resilient to fishing and other pressures such as temperature swings due to climate change, habitat degradation and pollution. For example, species that reach sexual maturity faster or reproduce more offspring, are often better able to maintain their population. The orange roughy and the humphead wrasse (also known as the Napoleon wrasse) are fish that have suffered because scientists and the public were unfamiliar with their reproductive cycles.

Sustainability also looks at how fishing for a specific fish species will impact the ecosystem it lives in. Some fishing gear is more harmful to the environment than others, whether because it has a likelihood of catching other species (bycatch) or because it destroys the surrounding environment (such as the impact on seafloor ecosystems from dredging). Some fish also play an important role in maintaining the population balance within an ecosystem, and even the slightest loss in numbers will trigger a cascade of effects on other species. All these factors contribute to whether a fishery is sustainable or not.

There are numerous organisations and governmental councils that assess fisheries for sustainability. Internationally, responsible fishing practices are guided by the United Nation's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, a set of principles that help nations govern and implement fishing practices that keep conservation in mind.

Most fishing occurs in a country's exclusive economic zone (EEZ), the area that extends 200 nautical miles off the coast from shore. In this area, fishing practices are governed by the corresponding nation. But fish don't pay attention to international borders, and the majority of the ocean is not owned by any one nation, rather, it is open for anyone to fish. This area, known as the "high seas," has been particularly difficult to regulate since countries that have fishermen in these areas often have differing sustainability policies.

For these international waters, nations can form agreements called Regional Fisheries Management Organisations to help manage the fisheries. These agreements bind participating countries to a set of rules that may mandate the types of gear that can be used or limit the number of fish that can be caught. Despite these agreements, it is still difficult to enforce conservation measures, though significant progress has been made in reducing bycatch and addressing illegal fishing.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

19 From paragraph 1, what is sustainable seafood?
- **A** Harvested seafood that supports fisheries, coastal communities and promotes healthy ecosystems.
- **B** Seafood production that encourages healthy ecosystems.
- **C** Seafood that can be used over and over again.
- **D** Seafood harvest that is organic in nature.

20 In paragraph 1, what is the significant factor that determines if a fishery is sustainable?
- **A** The length of time to sustain the ecosystem.
- **B** Determining how many fish can be removed from the ecosystem.
- **C** The criteria set by governments to identify sustainability of fisheries.
- **D** The knowledge and practice of the everyday consumers and fishmongers.

21 In paragraph 3, why has the Napoleon wrasse suffered?
- **A** The fish cannot be fished at all.
- **B** The fish cannot reproduce as quickly as other fish.
- **C** Scientists were unfamiliar with its reproductive cycles.
- **D** This species can reach maturity in a short span of time.

22 In paragraph 4, what is bycatch?
- **A** Harvesting fish that are not common.
- **B** Harvesting fish that are abundant in the area.
- **C** The act of destroying other marine lives which are harmful.
- **D** The act of harvesting other species of fish in a certain ecosystem.

23 In paragraph 6, why is it difficult to regulate laws in international waters?
- **A** The high seas are owned by many countries.
- **B** Different countries have different sustainability policies.
- **C** Fishermen do not adhere to rules and regulations set at sea.
- **D** It is impossible to determine the number of fishermen at sea.

24 What is one area of progress made by the Regional Fisheries Management Organisation?
- **A** Reducing the number of bycatch in the areas.
- **B** Addressing the issues related to illegal fishing.
- **C** Limiting the number of fish that can be caught.
- **D** Lessening bycatch and dealing with illegal fishing.

25 Why is some fishing gear used harmful?
- **A** It affects sustainability.
- **B** It causes environmental issues.
- **C** It enables a cascading effect on other species.
- **D** It sustains the population balance within the ecosystem.

26 What does the writer wish to highlight in the article?
- **A** The importance of sustaining the fishing industry.
- **B** The importance of sustainability of fisheries to humankind.
- **C** The ways in which sustainability can be carried out objectively.
- **D** Sustainability can only be achieved through governmental interventions.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 4

Questions 27 to 32

You are going to read about an article on the Roman Army in ancient times.
Six (6) sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A to H** *the one which fits each gap* **(27 – 32)**. *There are two (2) extra sentences which you do not need to use.*
Mark your answers on **the separate answer sheet**.

The Roman army was the largest and meanest fighting force in the ancient world. **27** [ ] It conquered a vast empire that stretched from Britain all the way to the Middle East. The army was very advanced for its time. **28** [ ] Being a soldier was a serious business.

When the Romans invaded Britain, their army was so good that it took on armies ten times its size and won!

Only men could be in the Roman Army, no women were allowed. There were two main types of Roman soldiers: legionaries and auxiliaries. **29** [ ] A legionary had to be over 17 years old and a Roman citizen. Every new recruit had to be fighting fit – anyone who was weak or too short was rejected. Legionaries signed up for at least 25 years' service. **30** [ ] Old soldiers often retired together in military towns, called 'colonia'.

An auxiliary was a soldier who was not a Roman citizen. **31** [ ] Auxiliaries guarded forts and frontiers but also fought in battles, often in the front lines where it was the most dangerous.

At its largest, there might have been around half a million soldiers in the Roman army! To keep such a large number of men in order, it was divided up into groups called 'legions'. Each legion had between 4,000 and 6,000 soldiers. **32** [ ] The man in charge of a century was known as a 'centurion'. He carried a short rod, to show his importance. He would also use it to beat any soldier who disobeyed him.

(Source: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwmpfg8/articles/zqbnfg8)

LIVEWORKSHEETS