

NAMA :

TINGKATAN :

MODUL PENINGKATAN AKADEMIK TINGKATAN 5
TAHUN 2021

MODUL 1
BAHASA INGGERIS
KERTAS 1
SATU JAM TIGA PULUH MINIT

JANGAN BUKA MODUL INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU

Arahan:

1. Modul ini mengandungi **lima** bahagian: Bahagian 1, Bahagian 2, Bahagian 3, Bahagian 4 dan Bahagian 5.
2. Jawab **semua** soalan.
3. Tulis semua jawapan anda di dalam kertas jawapan yang disediakan di **muka surat 14 dan 15**.

Instruction:

1. *This module has **five** parts: Part 1, Part 2, Part 3, Part 4 and Part 5.*
2. *Answer **all** questions.*
3. *Write all your answers on the answer sheet provided on **page 14 and 15**.*

Untuk Kegunaan Pemeriksa		
Bahagian	Markah Penuh	Markah Diperolehi
1	8	
2	10	
3	8	
4	6	
5	8	
Jumlah	40	

Modul ini mengandungi 15 halaman bercetak

Part 1


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** on your answer sheet.

Ways to curb BULLYING


Organised by: The School Counseling Club
Sponsored by: The Rotary Club

Tell your teachers and counselors if you are bullied.







Avoid bad situations which lead to bullying.



Build confidence and high self-esteem.



Make friends who will stay by you and stay away from bullies



1. Which of the following statements is true?
- A** You have to keep the bully incident to yourself.
- B** You can stop bullying if you make friends with the bullies.
- C** The anti-bullying campaign is financially supported by the Rotary Club.

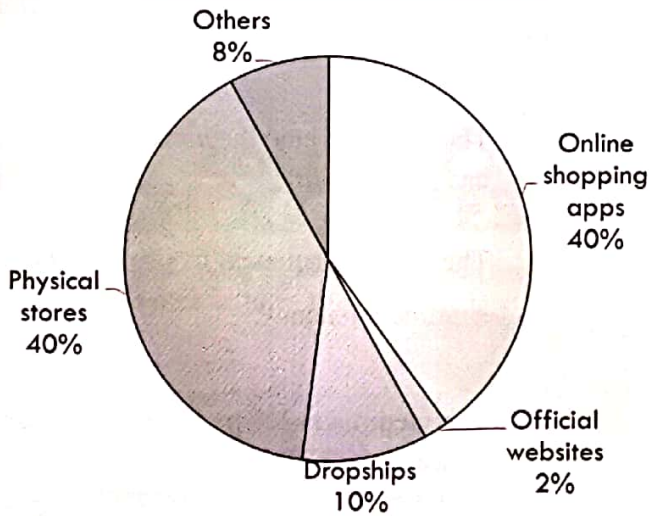
Internet love scam

After befriending an attractive person (who is usually foreign) online, he or she tells a tale about falling into trouble or hard times. The scammer persists with the story to gain the victim's trust and adoration, then asks for money as proof of love. Once the money is transferred, the scammer disappears.

Source: <https://www.scamalert.sg/scam-details/internet-love-scam>

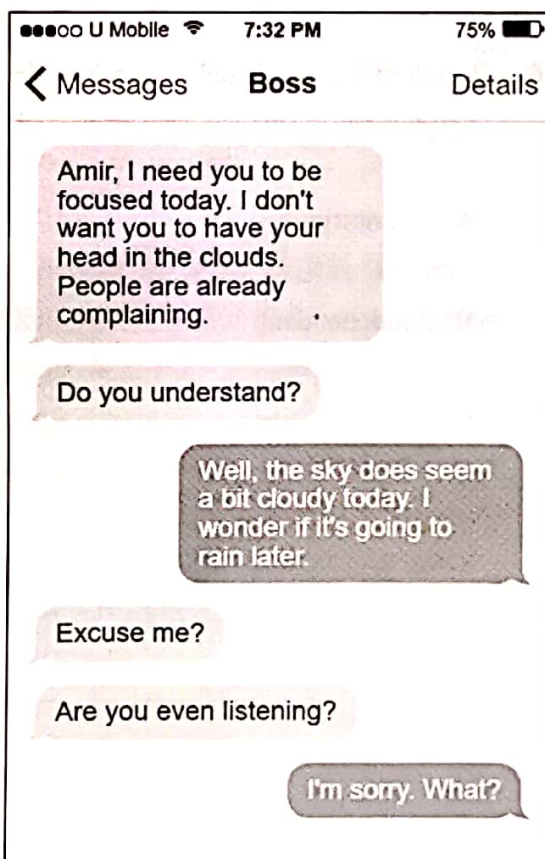
2. Which of the following is true about internet love scam crime?
- A** The scam does not necessarily involve money.
- B** The victims are more common among women.
- C** Internet love scam is a threat for both men and women alike.

Teenagers' Shopping Preference



3. Which of the following statements is true about teenagers' shopping preference?

- A Official websites are the least preferred by teenagers.
- B The majority of teenagers choose to shop at physical stores.
- C Most teenagers would rather shop at Shopee or Lazada than the walk-in stores.



4. From the conversation, we know that

- A Amir is always distracted.
- B Amir is being complimented.
- C Amir is apologising to his boss.

PUTRAJAYA: A 5-year-old boy died in hospital yesterday two hours after he was believed to have fallen from the 10th floor of an apartment block in Presint 17 here.

The body of Muhammad bin Abdullah was found on a walkway next to a badminton court on the ground floor of the block by a cleaner at about 8 am.

District police chief Assistant Commissioner Rosly Hassan said the victim was left alone at home as he was asleep when his father went to drop off the boy's mother at her workplace.

Adapted from *New Straits Times*, March 2016

In today's modern and fast-paced society, teenagers have had to rush through life and begin adulthood earlier than the generations before. Many teens have also been expected to make this step in life without the help of a parent or mature adult because they are too busy with their own lives. The media has replaced parents' jobs of teaching their children about life and surrounds teens with mature themes which affect teenagers either in a positive or negative way.



5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A The cleaner found the victim on the badminton court.
 - B The boy was believed to slip from the apartment balcony.
 - C The victim was left by himself because he was sound asleep.
6. Which of the words below can best describe today's teenagers?
- A Ambitious
 - B Independent
 - C Responsible



Do you want to be happier and healthier?

Eat more CHOCOLATES.

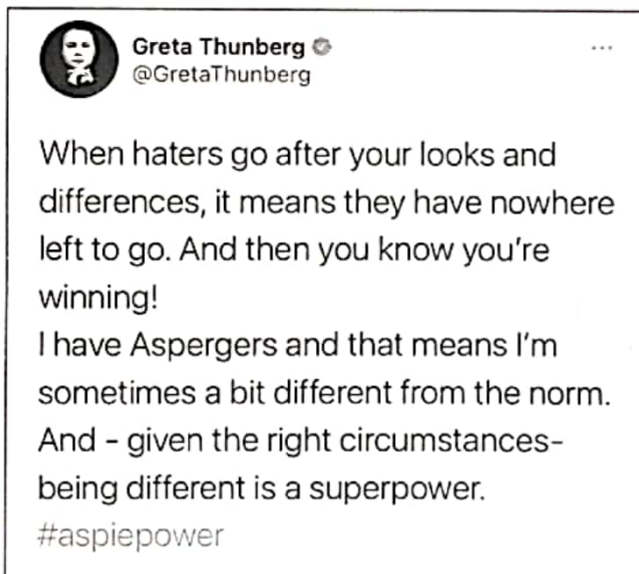
Experts have found that eating a small amount of dark chocolate a day:


- relieves stress
- improves memory
- increases concentration
- reduces risk of heart problems

Convinced yet? Well, best of all... it can also help you LOSE WEIGHT!

7. How does eating dark chocolates relate to one's happiness?

- A The more chocolates you have, the healthier you will be.
- B One feels glad to shed some kilos from eating dark chocolates.
- C Eating dark chocolates helps regulate mood and gives you extra energy.



 **Greta Thunberg** @GretaThunberg

When haters go after your looks and differences, it means they have nowhere left to go. And then you know you're winning!

I have Aspergers and that means I'm sometimes a bit different from the norm. And - given the right circumstances- being different is a superpower.

#aspiepower

8. The tweet by Greta Thunberg implies that

- A she hates people who ridicule other's looks.
- B she is taken aback by people who commented on her Asperger's syndrome.
- C she regards her Asperger's syndrome as her strength rather than her weakness.

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.*

Is Loud Music Making Us Deaf?

By Henry Wallwork

Many teenagers enjoy **(0) listening** to music, often the louder the better. Whether it is amplified music at discos, live music at gigs or listening to their own iPods or MP3 players, teenage music fans want the volume **(9)** _____. However, a recent study reveals what every parent dreads. Listening to loud music can adversely **(10)** _____ a young person's hearing.

(11) _____ American study at a hospital in Boston suggests that one in five adolescents suffers from some form of hearing problems. The scientists also looked at two databases to see if there was **(12)** _____ change in hearing loss over the last 20 years. Around 15% of 12 to 19-year-olds reported some degree of hearing loss in the years from 1988 to 1994. However, this statistic **(13)** _____ to 19.5% in 2005 and 2006 –with more severe types of hearing problems occurring. **(14)** _____, teenage boys seem to be more at risk from hearing problems than teenage girls.

However, hearing problems do occur in other age groups in other countries. The European Commission recently issued a warning that up to 10% of 30-year-olds may need a hearing device **(15)** _____ 10 years because of the way they pound sound into their ears through headphones now. This problem is unlikely to disappear in the foreseeable future. Marketing studies **(16)** _____ that majority of young people in Europe and the US listen to MP3 players and iPods at maximum volume for hours every day. The Royal National Institute for Deaf People in the UK found that 66% of MP3 users listen to music at a volume louder than the European recommended 85 decibels.

To avoid hearing problems, whatever your age, ear experts recommend a simple 60/60 rule. This means limiting **(17)** _____ to 60 minutes of music at 60% of the maximum volume at any one time. Follow this simple rule to avoid hearing problems in the future. The **(18)** _____ message is as clear as a bell – “Turn the volume down!”

(Just English, March 2011)

0. A. listen B. listens C. listening D. listened
9. A. in B. up C. down D. on
10. A. affect B. effect C. consume D. strike
11. A. Any B. A C. An D. The
12. A. many B. any C. much D. a few
13. A. rise B. rose C. rises D. rising
14. A. Recently B. Consequently C. Fortunately D. Interestingly
15. A. by B. on C. between D. within
16. A. show B. shows C. showed D. showing
17. A. ourselves B. themselves C. yourself D. myself
18. A. expert B. experts C. expert's D. experts'

Part 3

You are going to read a story. For questions 19-26, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) and mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

When Chandra, a farmer in Indonesia, saw his baby girl for the first time, he wept. "When my child was born, I was thankful," he says. Yet, as he looked at his little daughter closely, the dreams he had built for her came crashing down. His baby waved her hand. There should be five tiny fingers, however they were fused together into a club. There was also a sunken dip in her forehead and her dark eyes protruded. In tears, he wrapped her in a blanket before handing her to his wife with a shaky smile. They named her Karunia, meaning "bounty" or "prize" in Indonesian.

Then, Chandra called the village pastor to help break the news of their daughter's condition to his wife, Angelina. "The pastor came and prayed before he spoke," Chandra recalls. "My body was shivering upon hearing the confession of my husband. I just cried and wondered why God had entrusted this to me," says Angelina.

Karunia was born with Apert syndrome, a genetic condition in which the bones merge together too early in the womb. It affects the skull, hands and feet. While treatment is available, there is no cure. As a baby, Apert syndrome gave Karunia a difficult start to life. It caused her pain, high fevers and sometimes she struggled to breathe. Chandra and Angelina hated seeing their daughter's suffering, but worst still were the stares and fearful looks people in the community gave their girl.

Neither Chandra or Angelina had a good education and they struggled to care for Karunia, who needed specialised care. However, help came from the local Compassion Survival Programme. With support and education from the staff, Angelina and Chandra gradually had a better understanding of their baby's situation. Gradually, their fears and anxieties lessened, and they accepted her condition. Through home visits and activities at the Compassion centre, the staff encouraged them to think positively about their baby. Today, they are Karunia's biggest fans and fiercest advocates.

"I started to feel strong," says Angelina. "I told my husband that I love her even more." Early intervention from the Compassion Survival Programme, including monthly medical check-ups, helped Karunia to become healthy. The staff helped the family to access a government programme for low-income earners that funded a special surgery to create fingers on her right hand, while the programme covered the costs of her medicine. A second surgery followed in 2017 to provide her with more mobility in her right hand.

When she was old enough, a healthy Karunia graduated from the Child Sponsorship Programme, where she has impressed staff with her courage and ability to learn. "I love to play with my friends at school and at the centre," beams Karunia. Agnes Singel, Karunia's teacher, explains, "I wasn't sure about her ability in the first semester, but now, I'm sure she is one of the best students in the class. She is focused and quickly understands the lessons." Karunia may not know it, but she is a trailblazer.

Perhaps her greatest accomplishment is something she may not even be aware of yet. Karunia lives in a small community in east Indonesia, where physical differences are rare. She is the first to be born with Apert syndrome in her area, and her condition still attracts stares and hurtful comments. "There are some who bully Nia," says her father. "They mock her by saying, 'Hey, look, it's Nia, the deformed girl'."

But with the support of her parents, family members and programme staff, Karunia is a confident young girl who not only accepts her condition but most notably is changing the community's mindsets. "You are God's gift," Chandra firmly tells her. "When they bully you, you can say that you are God's gift and not a creation of any man." "When my friends mocked me because I don't have normal fingers, my mom taught me to say back to them that this is what God gave me." To those who know her, Karunia is a gift. God has a purpose for her.

Adapted from: <https://blog.compassion.com/apert-syndrome-karunia-new-photos/>

- 19 In Paragraph 1, why did Chandra smile unsteadily to his wife?
 A He was excited with the birth of their child.
 B He was nervous to reveal the truth to his wife.
 C He was worried that his wife would leave his family.
 D He was relieved God had given them a baby girl.
- 20 In Paragraph 3, what was the biggest challenge faced by Karunia's parents?
 A Karunia had to struggle to breathe.
 B There was no cure for Apert syndrome.
 C Their daughter had a difficult start to life.
 D The villagers' perception towards Karunia.
- 21 What can we conclude from Paragraph 4?
 A Time is crucial for people to change.
 B Education is the key factor to reduce anxieties and fears.
 C Getting and giving support can bring about positive changes.
 D Compassion Survival Programme is well-known in Indonesia.
- 22 In Paragraph 5, Compassion Survival Programme helped Karunia when it
 A paid for her surgery.
 B created fingers for Karunia.
 C made her mother to be a strong person.
 D checked Karunia's condition regularly.
- 23 In Paragraph 6, why do you think the writer uses the word **trailblazer**?
 A To highlight Karunia's success despite her syndrome.
 B To recognise Karunia as the best student in her class.
 C To celebrate Karunia's graduation from the programme.
 D To show Karunia's courage to focus on her lessons.
- 24 What is Karunia's greatest success?
 A She fights her bullies back.
 B She changes people's mentality.
 C She brings others closer to God.
 D She accepts her fate.
- 25 Karunia is said to be God's gift because
 A she has achieved great success in life.
 B her syndrome has proven the community wrong.
 C her condition has enhanced her parents' maturity.
 D she has managed to overcome all her hardships well.
- 26 The followings are the lessons which can be learnt from the story except
 A volunteers who do charity work must be like angels.
 B mothers must be grateful for the children they give birth to.
 C challenges in life can be overcome through great teamwork.
 D human beings should persevere in facing any tests from God.

Part 4

Questions 27 to 32

You are going to read an article about emojis. 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 answers on **the separate answer sheet**.

Emojis

According to Professor Vyv Evans of Bangor University, emoji is the UK's fastest-growing language, evolving faster than any language in history. These little electronic images came to life in Japanese mobile phones in the 90s and are now hugely popular. In the UK they are becoming more popular than internet abbreviations like 'lol' or 'xoxoxo'. Stroll along New York's Museum of Modern Art and you would stumble upon the impressive display of the first set of the 176 original emojis. 27.

Why do we love them so much? 28. Emojis are able to make people laugh and allow us to be creative in how we use them. Teenagers love emojis because they are quick and easy.

People also really identify with their favourite emojis. The emojis we choose can reflect our personality. What does your recently used emoji board say about you? Is it full of smileys or unhappy faces? 29. Until 2015 when the 'cheese wedge' arrived, British people were constantly whining about the lack of cheese!

Getting the right emoji can be an arduous task. Emojis do not always represent the people that use them. However, after many years of public anger and campaigning, things are changing. 30. Recent updates also included opposite gender pairs, so we have a 'dancing man' to match the 'dancing lady'.

Interestingly, emojis are also used in campaigns. Did you know that the 'eye in speech bubble' or 'I Am A Witness' emoji represents speaking out about online bullying? 31. McDonalds, in their 'good times' campaign, use a series of emojis on a billboard to tell a story of a frustrating day given a happy ending by a visit to McDonalds.

What is the future of emojis? They are already shaping social media as existing and new platforms evolve to incorporate and respond to their use. Is emoji evolving so rapidly that it will soon compete with English as a global language? Or is technology changing so fast that emojis will soon be forgotten when the next big thing comes along? 32. What do you think? Keep your eyes open for new developments!

Adapted from: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/uk-now/read-uk/emojis>

A Businesses and companies have also used emojis in their business strategies.

B You can also tell a lot about a person's traits from their emoji complaints.

C It is hard to predict and even technology and language experts are divided on the subject.

D Instead of just cartoon-yellow people and faces, we now have the option for five different skin colours.

E Unfortunately, it didn't turn out as expected when graffiti artists started vandalising the blank white space in the emoji.

F They allow us to personalise text and have fun as we express ourselves.

G Now, with the addition of green bell pepper and blueberry emoji, we're encouraged to eat healthily.

H They have even inspired the runways in Paris and are even recognised as art!

Part 5**Questions 33 to 40**

The statements below are about five people and the places they visited. Read the texts below and answer all the questions that follow.

Travelling Around the World

A - Bart Axellson (Venice, Italy)

Away from the bustling masses of the Rialto Bridge lies a maze of courtyards, cafés and canals. Front doorsteps lead into the water, and what you might at first construe to be a dead end could turn out to be an idyllic spot to watch the gondolas float by. When you're bewildered, take a water taxi out of the labyrinth into the laguna.

B - Kierra Gentry (Angkor Wat, Cambodia)

It's the combination of beauty and scale that provides the wow factor for this temple, the principal monument in a complex that includes Hindu and Buddhist temples in their hundreds. Arrive early to catch the sunrise and miss the crowds, and make the most of that famous view from across the moat, where Angkor Wat is reflected in the water.

C - Edwin Friedman (Abu Simbel, Egypt)

These big, old and beautiful monuments are so great they were actually built twice. Originally carved out of a cliff to honour Ramses II in the 13th century BC, the Great Temple and smaller Temple of Hathor were then cut up and relocated, block by block, in the 1960s to save them from the waters of the Nile, caused by the creation of Lake Nasser. Secure on the new riverbank, the 33m-high facade impresses and interrogates visitors, just as it has for thousands of years.

D - Tito Santana (Vancouver Island, Canada)

You sometimes hear them before you see them: the whoosh of air as they breathe before diving. Or you'll see the huge dorsal fin of an adult male as he slices through the water, and then realise there is in fact a whole family pod. Out on the water, you in your flimsy-seeming kayak, you realise just how big and powerful they are.

E - Park Ji-Sung (East Malaysia, Malaysia)

Waiting in anticipation on the forest floor, you scan the canopy above for a flash of orange. After listening to the guide's orang utan calls, you suddenly lay eyes on these human-like creatures as they make their long-limbed way through the trees. Sanctuaries such as Sepilok in Sabah and the Semenggoh Wildlife Rehabilitation Centre in Sarawak are the easiest places to get a good glimpse; in the forest you'll need lots of luck.

F – Deepika (Santorini and Crete Islands, Greece)

A great place to visit if sightseeing, fine food, and walking are your main interests. Weather is nice by northern European standards but usually not warm enough for swimming or sunbathing. Santorini and Crete are the best islands to visit but unfortunately, there are no ferries during winter between the two islands so you'll need to fly via Athens if you want to visit both.

Adapted from wanderlust.co.uk

Questions 33 to 36

Which paragraph (A – E) describes the following statements of tourist attractions?

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet

	Statements	Paragraph
33	This place gives you an opportunity to get up close with marine life.	_____
34	The monuments were rebuilt to save them from natural disaster.	_____
35	The places where animals are conserved.	_____
36	It is one of the biggest religious complexes in the world.	_____

Questions 37 to 40

Complete the notes below using information from the text. Choose **no more than one word** from the passage for each answer.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

What We Know About Globetrotting

- Visiting Venice is like you are in a (37) _____ and will easily get lost.
- When visiting temples, the (38) _____ of the area is so vast that sometimes it will take half a day to cover.
- Orcas swim to the surface to (39) _____ before getting back into the water.
- We are able to get a (40) _____ of wildlife by visiting their natural habitat.

TAMAT