

Read the extracts below then answer the questions that follow.

Extract 1: The Bogey-Beast

There was once a woman who was very, very cheerful, though she had little to make her so; for she was old, and poor, and lonely. She lived in a little bit of a cottage and earned a scant living by running errands for her neighbours, getting a bite here, a sup there, as reward for her services. So she made shift to get on, and always looked as spry and cheery as if she had not a want in the world.

Now one summer evening, as she was trotting, full of smiles as ever, along the high road to her hovel, what should she see but a big black pot lying in the ditch! "Goodness me!" she cried, "that would be just the very thing for me if I only had something to put in it! But I haven't! Now who could have left it in the ditch?" And she looked about her expecting the owner would not be far off; but she could see nobody. "Maybe there is a hole in it," she went on, "and that's why it has been cast away. But it would do fine to put a flower in for my window; so I'll just take it home with me." And with that she lifted the lid and looked inside. "Mercy me!" she cried, fair amazed. "If it isn't full of gold pieces. Here's luck!"

And so it was, brimful of great gold coins. Well, at first she simply stood stock-still, wondering if she was standing on her head or her heels. Then she began saying: "Lawks! But I do feel rich. I feel awful rich!"

After she had said this many times, she began to wonder how she was to get her treasure home. It was too heavy for her to carry, and she could see no better way than to tie the end of her shawl to it and drag it behind her like a go-cart. "It will soon be dark," she said to herself as she trotted along. "So much the better! The neighbours will not see what I'm bringing home, and I shall have all the night to myself, and be able to think what I'll do! Mayhap, I'll buy a grand house and just sit by the fire with a cup o' tea and do no work at all like a queen. Or maybe I'll bury it at the garden foot and just keep a bit in the old china teapot on the chimney-piece. Or maybe—Goody! Goody! I feel that grand I don't know myself." By this time she was a bit tired of dragging such a heavy weight, and, stopping to rest a while, turned to look at her treasure. And lo! it wasn't a pot of gold at all! It was nothing but a lump of silver. She stared at it, and rubbed her eyes, and stared at it again. "Well! I never!" she said at last. "And me thinking it was a pot of gold! I must have been dreaming. But this is luck! Silver is far less trouble—easier to mind, and not so easy stolen. Them gold pieces would have been the death o' me, and with this great lump of silver—" So she went off again planning what she would do, and feeling as rich as rich, until becoming a bit tired again she stopped to rest and gave a look round to see if her treasure was safe; and she saw nothing but a great lump of iron!

"Well! I never!" says she again. "And I mistaking it for silver! I must have been dreaming. But this is luck! It's real convenient. I can get penny pieces for old iron, and penny pieces are a deal handier for me than your gold and silver. Why! I should never have slept a wink for fear of being robbed. But a penny piece comes in useful, and I shall sell that iron for a lot and be real rich—rolling rich." So on she trotted full of plans as to how she would spend her penny pieces, till once more she stopped to rest and looked round to see her treasure was safe. And this time she saw nothing but a big stone. "Well! I never!" she cried, full of smiles. "And

to think I mistook it for iron. I must have been dreaming. But here's luck indeed, and me wanting a stone terrible bad to stick open the gate. Eh my! but it's a change for the better! It's a fine thing to have good luck."

So, all in a hurry to see how the stone would keep the gate open, she trotted off down the hill till she came to her own cottage. She unlatched the gate and then turned to unfasten her shawl from the stone which lay on the path behind her. Aye! It was a stone sure enough. There was plenty light to see it lying there, douce and peaceable as a stone should. So she bent over it to unfasten the shawl end, when—"Oh my!" All of a sudden it gave a jump, a squeal, and in one moment was as big as a haystack. Then it let down four great lanky legs and threw out two long ears, nourished a great long tail and romped off, kicking and squealing and whinnying and laughing like a naughty, mischievous boy!

The old woman stared after it till it was fairly out of sight, then she burst out laughing too. "Well!" she chuckled, "I am in luck! Quite the luckiest body hereabouts. Fancy my seeing the Bogey-Beast all to myself; and making myself so free with it too! My goodness! I do feel that uplifted—that GRAND!"— So she went into her cottage and spent the evening chuckling over her good luck.

Extract 2: Luck by Mark Twain

The battle was awfully hot; the allies were steadily giving way all over the field. Our regiment occupied a position that was vital; a blunder now must be destruction. At this critical moment, what does this immortal fool do but detach the regiment from its place and order a charge over a neighbouring hill where there wasn't a suggestion of an enemy!

'There you go!' I said to myself; 'this is the end at last.' And away we did go, and were over the shoulder of the hill before the insane movement could be discovered and stopped. And what did we find? An entire and unsuspected Russian army in reserve! And what happened? We were eaten up? That is necessarily what would have happened in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. But no; those Russians argued that no single regiment would come browsing around there at such a time. It must be the entire English army, and that the sly Russian game was detected and blocked; so they turned tail, and away they went, pell-mell, over the hill and down into the field, in wild confusion, and we after them; they themselves broke the solid Russia centre in the field, and tore through, and in no time there was the most tremendous rout you ever saw, and the defeat of the allies was turned into a sweeping and splendid victory!

Marshal Canrobert looked on, dizzy with astonishment, admiration, and delight; and sent right off for Scoresby, and hugged him, and decorated him on the field in presence of all the armies! And what was Scoresby's blunder that time? Merely mistaking his right hand for his left – that was all. An order had come to him to fall back and support our right; and instead he fell forward and went over the hill to the left. But the name he won that day as a marvellous military genius filled the world with his glory, and that glory will never fade while history books last. He is just as good and sweet and lovable and unpretending as a man can be, but he doesn't know enough to come in when it rains. He has been pursued, day by day and year by year, by a most phenomenal and astonishing luckiness. He has been a shining soldier in all our wars for half a generation; he has littered his military life with blunders, and

yet has never committed one that didn't make him a knight or a baronet or a lord or something. Look at his breast; why, he is just clothed in domestic and foreign decorations. Well, sir, every one of them is a record of some shouting stupidity or other; and, taken together, they are proof that the very best thing in all this world that can befall a man is to be born lucky.

Answer the following questions by choosing the letter of the best answer.

1 How is luck differentiated in both extracts?

- A. The first extract is about finding gold while the second extract is about winning a war.
- B. The first extract was about realising that even in unfortunate circumstances we can still consider ourselves lucky while the second extract is about believing that luck is just random chance.
- C. The first extract is about being lucky when you find gold while the second extract is about believing luck will only come to you in times of hardships.
- D. The first extract is about luck being good or bad while the second extract is about luck being relative.

2 Which extract denotes luck as something one encounters at incidental times?

- A. Extract 1
- B. None
- C. Extract 2
- D. Both

3 How is the speaker from extract 2 different from the character in extract 1?

- A. Speaker 2 is resilient while the character in extract 1 is jaunty.
- B. Speaker 2 is hopeful while the character in extract 1 is spontaneous.
- C. Speaker 2 is a warrior while the character in extract 1 is an old woman.
- D. Speaker 2 is driven by discouragement while character 1 is hopeful.

4 Which extract exudes optimism?

- A. Extract 1
- B. Both
- C. Extract 2
- D. None

5 In extract 1, what did the old woman intend to do with her last treasure?

- A. Procure penny pieces
- B. Buy a grand house
- C. Hold the door
- D. Treasure the Bogey Beast's memory

6 What was the speaker's assumption in the second extract?

- Read the poem below then answer the questions that follow.**

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea,
But such a tide as moving seems asleep, 5
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.
Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark! 10
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;
For tho' from out our bourne of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face 15
When I have crost the bar.

7 What is the theme of the poem?

- ## 8 What does the “dark” symbolise?

- 9 What is the main metaphor that you can identify in the poem?**

- A.** Crossing the bar as a way to represent crossing to our deaths.
- B.** Journeys in life are represented as a train ride.
- C.** Death as a Pilot

D. Representing death in each of the journeys we take.

10 What do lines 12 and 13 mean?

- A. The speaker hopes to have a quiet passage to the afterlife.
- B. The speaker hopes that the people he left would accept his death.
- C. The speaker hopes to have people bid him placidly when he leaves.
- D. The speaker hopes that there are no sad eulogies on his deathbed.

11 What do lines 5 to 8 mean?

- A. It shows how ardent the speaker is in his journey to the afterlife.
- B. It describes the condition of the ocean that the speaker is travelling in.
- C. It implies the speaker's obstacles while he is making his journey to the afterlife.
- D. It refers to the unwillingness of fate to let him die yet.

Read the article below then answer the questions that follow.

A From crop tops to mum jeans and bombers, fashion trends are making their way into wardrobes around the world faster than ever, thanks to social media, its thousands of influencers, and the enormous business opportunity it represents for brands. As for consumers, being trendy has never been easier! Low-cost online retailers allow fashionistas to renew their wardrobes quickly, and for about the cost of a Starbucks latte. But this comes at a significant environmental cost. While sustainable and ethical fashion is gaining ground, the fashion industry is still one of the most harmful.

B Long gone is the time when fashion followed the cycle of natural seasons: Spring/Summer, Fall/Winter. The majority of clothes bought today are what's referred to as fast fashion—where low-quality garments are mass-produced by workers who're paid incredibly low wages so that retailers can sell them at unbeatable prices. The turnover can be up to 50 collections a year. Yes, that's almost a new collection every week. Overall, it is estimated that the amount of garments produced annually has doubled since the early 2000s reaching up to 100 billion pieces per year in 2014. That's nearly 14 items of clothing for every person on earth.

C Polyester, acrylic, nylon and other synthetic fibres: Consumers love them in workout clothes, swimsuits and even basics such as tee shirts. These fabrics are made from petroleum and are believed to make up 60 percent of the clothing we wear. Why is that a problem? According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature, 35 percent of microplastics that enter the ocean come from synthetic fibres. Every time we wash clothing made of these fibres, they shred. Up to 728,000 fibres can come off at once, spilling into waterways and contributing to the pollution of our ocean and environment. Overall, microplastics from fashion could be even more damaging than plastics from the food or packaging industry.

D For economic reasons, most of the fashion supply chain from crop cultivation and production of synthetic fibres, to sewing, dyeing, and selling of the clothes, takes place in

different parts of the world. Garments, especially those sold by fast fashion retailers, travel thousands of kilometres by plane or boat to reach their destination. This, combined with the vast amount of energy used in both the supply chain and the consumer phase, makes for a heavy carbon footprint. A 2018 study by Quantis showed that the apparel and footwear industry together account for more than eight percent of global climate impacts. That would translate into more greenhouse gas emissions than all international flights and maritime shipping trips combined, according to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation.

E We produce billions of new garments every year. But where do they all go? A lot end up in landfills. The Ellen MacArthur Foundation estimates a garbage truck of textiles is wasted every second. Fast fashion encourages customers to keep buying the latest trends. The quantity of unworn clothing in the average fashionista's closet just keeps increasing. A family in the western world throws away an average of 30 kilograms of clothing each year. Seventy-three percent of that will be burned or buried in a landfill. What gets collected for recycling—around 12 percent—will likely end up being shredded and used to stuff mattresses, or made into insulation or cleaning cloths. Less than one percent of what is collected will be used to make new clothing; a missed opportunity both economically and for the planet

F In recent years, unsafe working conditions in clothing factories around the globe have provoked widespread outrage. Garment workers often have to endure heavy labour abuses. From sexual and verbal harassment, low wages and lack of union protection, these workers often do their jobs in a state of fear and uncertainty. Guaranteeing a safe work environment and giving garment workers a voice has to be a priority for the industry.

G As consumers, we have a huge role to play in fighting the negative effects of fashion by changing the way we shop. But while sustainable fashion, second-hand clothing, and other alternatives are becoming increasingly available, the burden shouldn't just lie with consumers. Businesses must take responsibility for their actions and governments need to provide regulations that hold the industry accountable for the harm it is causing. Tackling those global and complex issues requires more than a shift in an individual's shopping habits, it requires a system change.

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct letter that matches the description.

Which paragraph...

- _____ **12** reveals where discarded clothes and excess cloth ends up?
- _____ **13** mentions the unjust conditions of employees working in the fast fashion industry?
- _____ **14** mentions the new sense of fashion in today's time?
- _____ **15** shows the materials transit, energy use, and effect on the climate of the manufacturing process of the fashion industry?
- _____ **16** tells us that both citizens and corporations should take a shift in supporting and promoting sustainable clothing and just labour?

_____17 states the materials used in clothes and their main composition?

Read the extracts below then answer the questions that follow.

Topic: Industries

A.	<p>An estimated 1.1 billion people are engaged in agriculture. This includes roughly 300-500 million waged workers, many of whom depend on incomes from jobs in the plantation sector. In addition, large numbers of casual and temporary workers are engaged by small and large growers. Unpaid family members carry out agricultural work as unrecognised farm labour or to support small-scale family farming. Segments of the rural poor engage in agriculture for subsistence.</p> <p>Agriculture accounted for 31 per cent of global employment in 2013, down from 45 per cent in 1991. While the numbers working in agriculture are expected to continue to decline over time, the sheer scale of the working poor in the sector, and the inherently dangerous and uncertain nature of agricultural work require that the world focus on addressing decent work deficits at all levels. Particularly in developing countries, there are major constraints that need urgent attention, including the largely unrecognised role of women in agriculture, inadequate skills, exclusion of agricultural workers from national labour laws, low wages, dangerous working conditions, and a high incidence of child and forced labour.</p>	C.	<p>The forestry sector employs some 13.7 million of formal workers, equivalent to 0.4% of the total labour force. Ten countries concentrate more than 60% of the total employment (including the three sub-sectors: logging, wood processing, and pulp & paper). Out of these, China, with 3.5 million formal jobs in the sector, accounts for 26% of the world's employment. The top 10 countries by forest sector employment are: China, USA, Brazil, Russia, India, Japan, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, and Malaysia. Despite the generally small contribution of the sector as a former employer, some studies estimate that the number of jobs attributable to forestry could be much larger and that these figures are likely to be a vast underestimate of the true levels of employment in forestry.</p> <p>In terms of the level of employment, different tendencies have been registered worldwide during the last years. With few exceptions the number of workers in the sector declined in Europe and North America, and increased in Latin America and Asia. Decline has taken place due to rise in the productivity and substitution of labour for machinery. Increase has been driven by various factors, including abundance of cheap skilled labour, relatively abundant forest resources, high rate of economic growth, specific policies to encourage development and investment in the sector and a general improvement of the investment climate.</p>
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B.	<p>Commerce (also sometimes called distribution services or distributive trades), comprises mainly wholesale and retail trades. As the necessary link between the producers of goods and their consumers, commerce is one of the most universal of economic activities (not all countries have an automotive, a petroleum or a textile industry for example, but all countries, no matter their level of development or their political system, will have a commerce sector, including almost certainly a retail outlet in the remotest village).</p> <p>As might be expected from its universal reach, the sector is highly heterogeneous, with considerable differences between wholesale and retail firms, although in many countries an enterprise's operations may cover both divisions of commerce. Wide differences also exist among retailers, depending on firms' competitive strategies and on the sub sector within which they operate, for instance whether they are department stores, specialty, or discount stores. The structure and functioning of the sector also vary greatly between countries, according to such factors as living standards, consumption and purchasing habits of the population, and legal regulations on the size of firms, shop-opening hours, and consumer protection. Commerce is also increasingly globalised and concentrated, with a high proportion of commerce companies ranked among the Fortune Global 500 in terms of sales turnover and number of employees.</p>	D.	<p>The media, culture, graphics sector covers a large range of industries including internet, television, newspapers, magazines, books, film and radio, and the companies and organisations involved in publishing, producing, packaging and distributing media content to the public. The sector also covers live performances, video games, printing and the graphical industries, as well as cinemas, professional sports, museums, amusement parks and other entertainment activities.</p> <p>The ILO's work in the sector deals with such issues as the impact of information and communication technologies on work and employment, on intellectual property rights, gender issues, employment relationships, social protection, and promotion of employment in cultural and creative industries.</p>

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct letter that matches the description. Take note that the letters can be repeated accordingly.

Which extract...

18	talks about the different sectors that include different channels of communication in the society?
19	talks about a sector that is widely diverse but with big disparities in different industries?
20	talks about lesser participation of women in this particular industry?
21	talks about an industry where there is increased productivity but decreased employment due to the adaptation of machinery in North America and Europe?
22	enumerates the obstacles in this particular sector that have to be immediately addressed in underdeveloped countries?
23	highlights the industry wherein important concerns that are relevant to our society are demonstrated?
24	mentions decreased employment in some continents while increased employment in others?
25	refers to the sector that is present in every nation?