

Read the extracts below then answer the questions that follow.

Extract A: What It Was Like to Live Without Today's Technologies We Totally Take for Granted

It is difficult to envisage a world without technology. What would you do if you were to survive a day without the Internet? Currently, all of this undoubtedly sounds nearly impossible. Nevertheless, not only did we do it a few decades ago, but some of us even yearn for those simpler times. We accomplished the same amount, but we did so in a somewhat different manner.

It's easy to take modern comforts for granted, but it's vital to remember how far we've come. How can we know where we're going if we don't know where we've come from? According to co-author of the new book *Tell It to the Future*, Francine Cefola. "I am a firm believer that we learn from the past, and if we disregard things we can't grasp because they appear too antiquated, slow, or unproductive, we lose understanding how we arrived where we are now." In case you don't remember life before technology took over and made everything "easier," here's a look at how different the 20th century was.

Communication is one of the most significant contributions of technology. Prior to email and texting, we sent letters. Before the turn of the century, if you wanted to communicate with someone without actually speaking to them, you had to write them a letter. Yes, a letter—by hand, using paper and a pen or pencil. Then you had to purchase stamps at the nearby post office. The communications required a bit more effort, and many individuals believed it was a healthy method of communication." Letters have always been a great way to let a deceased person know that you are thinking of them"

Before Kindles, we had to go to the library. Unless you remembered to pack a real book, there was also no reading during a car or airline ride. And if you did not possess one, you were required to visit the library. Cefola recalled, "Books came in all sizes, and you could borrow them from the library." But locating the ideal book needed an understanding of the library's organisation. "Library books were organised by the Dewey Decimal System, a numbering system used to categorise books by category," Cefora noted. Chris Coleman, a Thousand Oaks, California-based librarian, presented the following explanation on Quora. "For each piece in the collection, a paper card with item information is typed. To locate an item, patrons examine the files and filter through the cards "He observed. "When a patron discovers a card that matches their desired selection, they can use it to identify the desired item in the collection. Then, they carry the card and the item to the circulation desk, where they place the card in a date-stamped file, insert a date-stamped due-date card, and return the item to the patron."

Before social media, maintaining relationships required more effort. In previous generations, maintaining your social circle needed a bit more effort. Cole noted that in the 20th century, "you had to contact someone on the phone and then make preparations to meet them." And if you missed the call, that individual could leave your life for good or ill. John P. added from St. Louis, "You may go years, if not decades, without ever hearing from your old high school classmates, six-state-remote relatives, or ex-girlfriends. You were not required to communicate with any of them. It was great." And if you wanted someone to hear certain information, you were required to convey it directly or through a third party. Marita recalled, "If there was a meeting or reunion, you would just inform two or three individuals and let them spread the word orally." "Or, we would travel from home to home to inform folks of the meeting time and location. It was a private matter. We communicated in person."

Extract B: Technology In Our Life Today And How It Has Changed

Technology has altered our planet and daily lives over time. In addition, technology for elders has produced remarkable tools and services, putting valuable knowledge within easy reach. Modern technology has enabled the development of multifunctional devices such as smartwatches and smartphones. Computers are faster, more transportable, and more powerful than ever before. All of these technological advancements have made our life easier, faster, better, and more enjoyable.

Since there are so many new technologies to keep track of, it can seem difficult to adjust. All of these new technologies, however, are intended to make your life easier. Learning how to use smart phones, smartwatches, and voice assistants requires only a small amount of teaching and practise, despite the fact that it may not feel intuitive at first.

What impact has technology had on communication? Modern technology has had a big impact on the manner in which we communicate as a whole. Technology's progress has made communication astonishingly quick and convenient. It is astounding to see how much easier communication has become throughout the years. Communication tools are one of the most notable examples of how rapidly technology has progressed. Especially if you are far away or living alone, these innovative methods can help you stay in touch with loved ones. Video chat enables caregivers to check on elderly who may not require frequent in-person checks. Social networking is a terrific method to stay in touch, allowing you to see what your loved ones are up to through the images and status updates they post.

No longer is it necessary to enter a bank to withdraw or transfer money. Numerous institutions have already made internet transactions viable and universally accessible. Companies such as PayPal and Venmo have developed Internet-based platforms for sending and receiving money from any location. Bill payment has also been simplified by technology. You can plan payments to be made automatically rather than having to remember to mail a check. With your mobile device and a banking application, you may pay all of your bills online.

Paper books aren't going anywhere. However, e-reader gadgets have made mobile reading more convenient. A Kindle or Nook e-reader can store hundreds of books without taking up much space in your home. It is a terrific approach to have multiple options available when travelling or on holiday. Audiobooks are an excellent method to enjoy both classic and contemporary literature. Even though you are not reading, you can still enjoy a fantastic narrative by listening to an audiobook. When it gets more difficult for elders to read the small print in books, audiobooks are a great option.

Lastly and one of the most significant ways that technology has improved our lives is by making us safer. Through technological advancements, we are living longer than ever before. There have been several technological advancements in hospitals and medicine, but there are also new technologies that may be utilised at home. These contribute to our everyday safety and protection.

Keeping up with all of these advances may appear cumbersome, yet these technologies can simplify your life and assist you to worry about fewer things. Today, there are so many payment options accessible that you could leave your wallet at home and still be alright. The future of technology will undoubtedly continue to transform our lives. In a few years, self-driving cars may be the norm, and robots will be prevalent in manufacturing. Future technology will affect our lives in unimaginable ways, but here we showcase the numerous ways technology is already transforming our lives.

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

1 What similarity does the two extracts share?

- A. both extracts give tips on how to use technology wisely
- B. both extracts tell us the importance of upgrading our gadgets
- C. both extracts are about the influences of technology to human life
- D. both extracts mention the dangers of technology

2 Which of the following are facts gathered from the two extracts?

- I. The ease of communication is one of the greatest achievements of technology.
- II. There are many dangers in using the technology, especially on children.
- III. Technology has made reading and bringing books much more convenient.
- IV. Technology has made almost everything easier for us.

- A. I and III
- B. II and III
- C. II, III, and IV
- D. I, III, and IV

3 What is the purpose of both extracts?

- A. to inform people about how technology has changed our society
- B. to persuade people to minimise the use of technology
- C. to discuss about the negative impacts of technology
- D. to compel people to conserve energy

4 What is the difference between the two extracts?

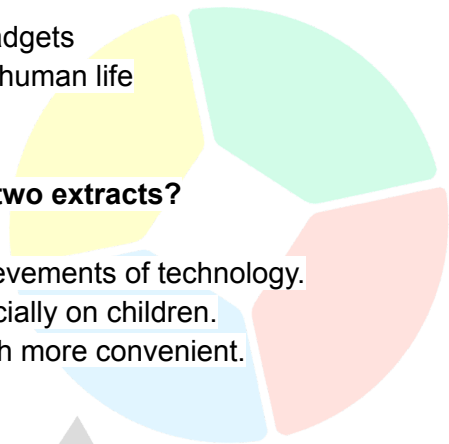
- A. Extract A tells us the cause while extract B tells us the effects of using too much technology.
- B. Extract A tells us how life was before while extract B tells us about life after technological advancements.
- C. Extract A tells us the advantages while extract B tells us the disadvantages of advanced technology.
- D. Extract A tells us how technology was invented while extract B tells us how it is used in the modern times.

5 What can we conclude about technology from both extracts?

- A. Technology has become a hindrance to human interactions.
- B. Technology has reached its peak and will stop improving.
- C. Technology has come a long way from where it started.
- D. Technology is useful especially for making new friends.

6 According to the extracts, all of the following are things which technology can provide us, EXCEPT?

- A. comfort



- B. financial stability
- C. accessibility
- D. assistance

7 **Based on the extracts, how do you describe our society before technology?**

- A. Simple things required more effort.
- B. Life was a lot easier and comfortable.
- C. Life was more fun and entertaining.
- D. Things were done more quickly.

8 **Based on the extracts, how do you describe our society after technological breakthroughs?**

- A. Everything is easier and more accessible.
- B. Life became more boring and dull.
- C. Everything became more complicated.
- D. People became more lazy.

Extract A: Service Dogs 101—Everything You Need to Know

A service dog is a working dog that has been trained to do work for a disabled person. A lot of Americans value their service dogs as valuable work partners and friends. The German Shepherd Dog, the Labrador Retriever, and the Golden Retriever are all common breeds of service dogs.

Our dogs are a big part of what we do every day. They do what we tell them to do, help us in different ways, and are good friends. Over the past years, the number of people who own dogs has grown dramatically. Studies have shown that dogs are good for your health and can help you get in shape, feel less stressed, and be happier. Service dogs have these skills and have been trained to help people with disabilities do certain things. In the last ten years, the number of people who use service dogs has grown quickly.

As service dogs have become more common, however, problems have arisen because people don't understand how they are trained, what they do, and how they can use public facilities. Despite this, the good things that service dogs can do also keep adding up. In the 1920s, most service dogs were guide dogs that helped people who were blind or hard of hearing. People often used German Shepherd Dogs as guide dogs. Service dogs are trained today to help disabled people with a variety of tasks. They come from a wide range of breeds.

A service dog makes it easier for a person with a disability to live on their own. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) says that a service dog is "a dog that has been trained to help a person with a disability do work or tasks." A service dog is taught to do something specific that helps a person with a disability. The dog's job is directly related to the disability of its owner. For example, guide dogs help people who are blind or have trouble seeing get around. Hearing dogs can alert people who are deaf or hard of hearing to important sounds. Mobility dogs help people who use wheelchairs or walking aids or who have trouble keeping their balance. Medical alert dogs could also

warn the user about allergens or the start of a health problem like a seizure or low blood sugar, among many other things.

People with mental health conditions are helped by psychiatric service dogs. Psychiatric service dogs might go into a dark room and turn on a light to ease a stressful situation, stop a person from doing the same thing over and over, or remind them to take their medicine. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) says that service dogs are mostly working animals that are not pets.

A service dog can be very small or very big. The dog must be big enough to do the tasks needed to help with a disability in a safe and effective way. For instance, a Papillon isn't a good choice for pulling a wheelchair, but it could be a great hearing dog. Breeds like Great Danes, Saint Bernards, and Bernese Mountain Dogs are tall and strong enough to help with mobility. Poodles, which come in Toy, Miniature, and Standard sizes, are especially useful because they can do so many things. A Toy Poodle puppy can start playing scent-training games early on to get ready for the job of noticing changes in blood sugar, while a Standard Poodle puppy may learn to turn on lights and carry things.

Extract B: What Do K-9 Police Dogs Do?

Police officers have to be a certain kind of person, and working dogs, specifically police dogs have to be a certain kind of dog. These dogs are not considered pets, they are trained for a specific purpose. These impressive animals are descended from generations of dogs that were bred to do the difficult jobs that police dogs have to do. Most dogs can't do this, which is why only a few breeds are usually trained as police dogs. People often choose the following breeds to train as police dogs: Labrador Retrievers, Belgian Malinois, German Shepherd Dogs, Bloodhounds, and Dutch Shepherds.

These breeds are known for how well they work, how much they want to work with their owners, and, in some cases, how hard they fight bad guys. Some police dogs are single-purpose, which means that they only do one thing. Some are trained to do more than one thing, so they are called "dual-purpose." But what do police dogs really do?

Suspect apprehension is one of the most common things a police dog is trained to do. Police dogs are taught to bite and hold dangerous suspects as hostages. In many situations, they are the first ones to risk their lives and go up against an armed suspect to protect their human partners. Most fearful dogs, like Belgian Malinois, German Shepherd Dogs, and Dutch Shepherds, are herding breeds. Herding breeds have been bred for hundreds of years to be strong and smart enough to work with their owners to herd livestock. These are also the qualities they need to hold down a dangerous person. Also, they must be stable dogs that can tell when someone is a threat and only do what their handlers tell them to do.

Dogs have a great sense of smell, which is not a secret, and we use this to our advantage when fighting crime. Dogs are often taught to sniff out prohibited stuff such as explosives, accelerants (when looking into an arson), and other pieces of evidence at a crime scene. The dogs can do their jobs anywhere, but they are most often used to look for explosives and illegal stuff at airports and border crossings, at large events, and even in civilian cars that have been pulled over. Landmines

can be dangerous, so military dogs are also taught to find them so that they can protect their handlers and other people.

A big part of a police officer's job is to look for lost people, whether they have been kidnapped or have just gotten lost. In search and rescue, dogs can be taught to find both people who are still alive and the remains of people who have died. After a big explosion, earthquake, or other disaster, they can search through the wreckage. They can go through miles and miles of forest to look for a lost hiker or someone buried by an avalanche. They can also find bodies of people who drowned in oceans and lakes by going underwater. When looking for victims, dogs are a great tool because they can cover a lot of ground in a short amount of time. Human searchers do an important job that can't be done by anyone else, but search and rescue dogs can do the job in a way that no one else can.

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

9 What type of text are the two extracts?

- A. informative
- B. directive
- C. argumentative
- D. persuasive

10 How are the dogs in the extracts the same?

- A. Both dogs are not considered pets.
- B. Both dogs are trained by policemen.
- C. Both dogs help aid people with disabilities.
- D. Both dogs are tasked to look for missing people.

11 Which is NOT a fact given in any of the two extracts?

- I. Some dogs are trained and have jobs too.
 - II. Dogs are more than just pets.
 - III. Service dogs are required to be big.
 - IV. Dogs have an excellent sense of smell.
- A. I and III
 - B. II only
 - C. III only
 - D. II and IV

12 What can we say about dogs after reading the extracts?

- A. Dogs can be dangerous especially to people with disabilities.
- B. Dogs are really smart animals and can do a lot more.
- C. Dogs are affectionate and loyal to their owners.
- D. All dogs can be a service dog.

13 Based on the extracts, who do the dogs in the extracts serve?

- A. Extract A, a doctor; Extract B, a policeman.
- B. Extract A, a therapist; Extract B, a president's niece.
- C. Extract A, a blind girl; Extract B, a deaf boy.
- D. Extract A, a person with disability; Extract B, a police officer.

14 Which words can you associate with the extracts?

- A. Extract A, work; Extract B, play
- B. Extract A, health; Extract B, safety
- C. Extract A, love; Extract B, hate
- D. Extract A comfort; Extract B, affection

15 Which is NOT a difference observed between the two dogs in the extracts?

- A. the purpose they serve
- B. the preferred dog breed for the job
- C. the leash they are required to wear
- D. the environment they are exposed to

16 What is the theme of both extracts?

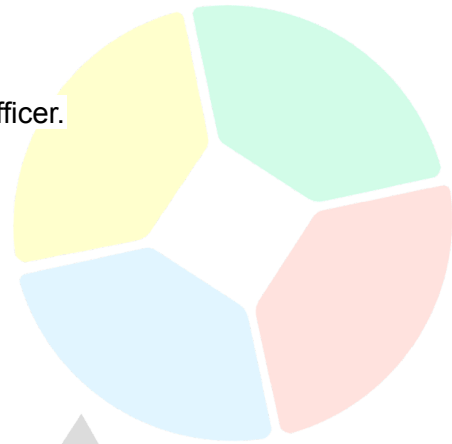
- A. working dogs
- B. benefits of having a dog
- C. best dog breeds
- D. dog training

Extract A: Extinction and Ocean

There have been 5 mass extinctions on Earth before, but none of them are as bad as the one that is happening right now. The current 6th extinction is the fastest and only one caused by a single species, or more accurately, a single culture. A mass extinction happens when more than three quarters of the estimated number of species on Earth die out in a short amount of time on Earth's scale. Five of these events have happened on Earth in its 4.5 billion-year history. Scientists think they were caused by meteor collisions, huge volcanic eruptions, and sudden changes in the climate. Now, more and more evidence suggests that people may be to blame for a mass extinction that could rival all others and is already well under way.

The last major marine extinction happened 252 million years ago, but the next one could happen in just a few decades, according to new research on past extinctions. This research found that the ocean's rapid absorption of carbon dioxide could cause another mass die-off of species by the end of the century unless we start rallying for change and better habits to preserve our marine life.

Most past extinctions have been linked to the acidification of the ocean, and the current



extinction follows the same pattern, except that this time the acidity of the ocean is rising much more quickly than it has in the past. If this acidification keeps going, it could kill most of the life in the ocean and, by extension, most of the life on land. Today, marine life extinction is mostly caused by the irregular change in climate, global warming and most especially, pollution. Which humans have greatly contributed to.

Both marine ecosystems and freshwater ecosystems are under a lot of stress. Since 1950, almost 6 billion tonnes of fish and other sea creatures have been taken from the oceans. Plastic pollution has been found in all of the world's major marine environments, from beaches and shallow waters to the deepest parts of the ocean, including the Mariana Trench.

Freshwater habitats, like lakes, rivers, and wetlands, are the source of life for all humans, but they are also the most threatened. This is because of a number of things, like invasive species, overfishing, pollution, disease, and climate change, which all have a big impact on them. Scientists have found a link between the mass deaths of marine life in the past and the buildup of carbon in the sea. They also found that the ocean's rapid uptake of CO₂ could push it over the edge by the end of the century. Extinction in aquatic species, however, can still be stopped if we all help mitigate and fight against climate change, global warming and reduce our contribution to pollution.

Marine scientists have been warning for decades that coral reefs will die out as the world gets warmer. But now, these warnings have turned into a full-on alarm, and scientists don't know how to save the reefs. Half of the world's coral reefs are now dead because the sea surface is getting warmer, the water is getting more acidic, and there are too many plastics in the ocean. Reefs make up only 1% of the world's marine environment, but they are home to 25% of marine species, such as fish, turtles, algae, and other creatures. Many of these species might go extinct for good.

The ESA lists more than 2,000 species, which are divided into "Threatened" and "Endangered" species. Species that are Endangered are in danger of going extinct, while species that are Threatened are getting close to being Endangered. Most of us think of fishing as sitting in a boat and slowly reeling in the day's catch. But the kind of industrial fishing we do today to get food for our stores looks more like war. Ayana Elizabeth Johnson and Jennifer Jacquet talk about overfishing and how it affects ecosystems, food security, jobs, economies, and coastal culture.

Extract B: Things You Can Do to Save the Ocean

Global warming and climate changes have drastically changed our oceans. We have to act now and act fast if we want to save the oceans and stop marine life extinction. You might think you don't have the power to fight against it but you have! Let's see what you guys can do to help.

Think about your carbon footprint and use less energy. Reduce the effects of climate change on the ocean by not driving when you don't have to and being aware of how much energy you use at home and at work. Here are a few things you can do today to get going: Change your light bulbs to CFLs, take the stairs, bundle up, or use a fan to keep your thermostat from getting too hot.

Another way of helping our oceans is by trying to help look after the beach. No matter if you like to surf, dive, or just relax on the beach, you should always clean up after yourself. Explore the

ocean and enjoy it without getting in the way of animals or taking rocks and coral. Go even further by getting other people to care about the marine environment or by helping clean up beaches in your area. Help in reducing pollutants to help save marine life. This also includes using the ocean in a responsible way. Boating, kayaking, and other water-based activities should be done in a safe way. Don't throw anything overboard, and keep an eye out for marine life. Do some research to find the most eco-friendly cruise for your next vacation if you're set on going on one.

Be a pet owner who is kind to the ocean. When deciding what to feed your pet, read the labels and think about how sustainable the seafood is. Don't flush cat litter down the toilet because it can have pathogens that are bad for marine life. Don't put wild-caught saltwater fish in your aquarium, and don't let aquarium fish out into the ocean or other bodies of water. This can introduce non-native species that can harm the ecosystem.

Help groups that are trying to keep the ocean safe. There are a lot of institutes and groups working to protect ocean habitats and marine life. Find a national organisation and think about giving money or helping out by doing hands-on work or speaking out. Join a local branch or group if you live near the coast and work on projects close to home. It is also good to change what happens in your area. Do some research on how public officials treat the ocean before you vote, or talk to your local representatives to let them know you support projects to protect marine life. Think about going to restaurants and grocery stores that only sell sustainable seafood, and if you see a threatened species on the menu or at the seafood counter, let someone know how you feel

Learn about the oceans and the animals that live in them. The ocean and the creatures that live in it are important to all life on Earth. The more you learn about the problems this important system is facing, the more you'll want to help keep it healthy. Share what you've learned to teach and motivate others. Choose seafood that is safe and will last. Fish populations are decreasing quickly around the world because of demand, loss of habitat, and fishing methods that aren't good for the environment. Choose seafood that is both healthy and sustainable when you go shopping or out to eat. This will help reduce the demand for overfished species. Aside from animal species, sea corals which are the homes of many marine life creatures are being endangered. Don't buy things that hurt marine life. Some products hurt coral reefs and marine life, which are already in bad shape. Don't buy things like coral jewellery, hair accessories made from the shells of hawksbill turtles, and shark products.

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

17 What is the writing style of each extract?

- A. Extract A informal; Extract B, formal
- B. Extract A, informal; Extract B, informal
- C. Extract A, formal; Extract B, informal
- D. Extract A, formal; Extract B formal

18 What similarities do the extracts share?

- A. both talk about the ocean and how the marine life ecosystem works

- B. both highlight how humans can help clean our oceans
- C. both discuss the ocean, its problems, and our roles in addressing them
- D. both talk about the cause of marine life extinction and endangerment

19 What might be the reason for writing the extracts?

- A. Extract A, to inform; Extract B, to persuade
- B. Extract A, to narrate; Extract B, to argue
- C. Extract A, to inquire; Extract B, to persuade
- D. Extract A, to entertain; Extract B, to inform

20 Which best describes the relationship of the two extracts?

- A. cause and effect
- B. before and after
- C. positive and negative effects
- D. problem and solution

21 What can we take away from both extracts?

- A. Our oceans are in danger, marine life is being threatened and nobody even notices it.
- B. Not enough study has been made on how to save our oceans.
- C. Humans have a role both in the destruction and preservation of our oceans.
- D. The problems in our oceans are caused by natural events, humans can't do anything about it.

22 Which word can NOT be linked with both extracts?

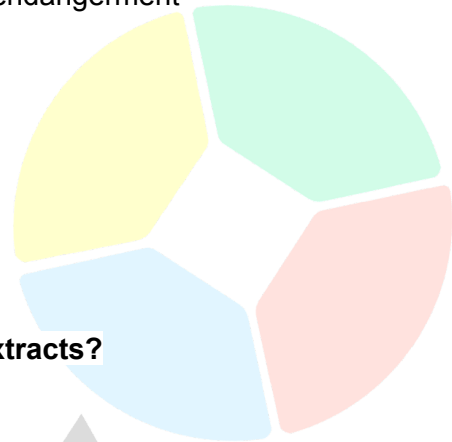
- A. environment
- B. deforestation
- C. marine life
- D. awareness

23 According to the extracts, is the identified problem remediable?

- A. Yes, if the government starts taking action immediately.
- B. Yes, if we stop using ships and boats as a mode of transportation.
- C. Yes, if we start doing better environmental practices now.
- D. No, the problem has been around for years, it cannot be cured.

24 Which is NOT a main problem mentioned in the extracts?

- A. arctic ice melting
- B. climate change
- C. extinction
- D. global warming



Extract A: The Surprising Benefits of Being an Introvert

People have a lot of wrong ideas about introverts, like that they don't like people or are rude, shy, or lonely. But in many situations, being shy can be a good thing. Some good things about being an introvert are:

They pay attention and are good listeners. Buelow, who calls herself an introvert, says that it comes naturally to introverts to be good at actively listening. "We're usually the friend or coworker you can call when you're upset or want to share good news," she says. "We'll be able to listen and be with you in that, without turning it around and making it about us."

They think before they say something. A lot of times they are secretive. Buelow says that because introverts feel more comfortable listening than talking, they are careful about what they say. "We only talk when we have something to say, so our words are more likely to have an effect," she says. Still, introverts might take a little too long to figure out what they want to say before they say it, which can be a problem in fast-paced business settings. To avoid this, Buelow says that shy people should be ready to speak first at meetings, before they have a chance to talk themselves out of it. "Break the ice yourself," she tells shy people, suggesting that they say something interesting or give some information at the beginning of the meeting. "Make yourself known right away, before the conversation gets more crowded and competitive." It's just as important online as it is in person to choose your words carefully. Kahnweiler says that introverts are better at social media than extroverts because they don't act on impulse as much as extroverts do.

They pay attention. Buelow thinks that introverts have a "superpower" in their ability to observe, which is similar to their ability to listen well. "People who talk and think out loud might not notice things that we notice," she says. Introverts may look like they're just sitting quietly in a meeting, but they're actually listening carefully and thinking about what's being said. Most introverts are also very observant, which helps them read the room. Kahnweiler says that they are more likely to notice how people move and look at them, which helps them communicate better with other people.

Kahnweiler says that introverts are especially good at noticing the qualities of other introverts. Kahnweiler says that they can tell when someone is thinking, processing, or observing and then give them space to do so. This makes people feel much more at ease. "They give you time to get to know people well," she says.

They have good friends. Introverts choose their friends carefully because being around other people drains their energy. This is different from extroverts, who get energy from being around other people. Buelow says that they would rather spend their time and energy on a few close, trusted friends than on a large network of acquaintances. "Extroverts are picky about who they let into their lives," says Buelow. "It takes some effort, and if you make it into our inner circle, that means a lot." Buelow says that this trait makes introverts loyal, caring, and devoted friends.

Extract B: Being an Extrovert

The extrovert personality is outgoing, practical, friendly, casual, and has a lot of energy. They

can also give good talks. They like getting together with other people and taking the lead. They would rather be outside than stuck inside. People who are outgoing can get a crowd or group to do something. They can also lead well. Here are some good things about being outgoing:

Extroverts find it easy to make friends because they are good at making small talk. They can make friends quickly and easily wherever they go. Since they can be very friendly, they do have more chances to make friends. They have no trouble talking to anyone, even strangers. They feel very at ease when they are outside. They can talk to each other on a basic level. Their thoughts aren't private; they can say what they think and how they feel without being private. Because extroverts have these traits, it's much easier for them to make friends. Having friends is helpful because it helps you meet more people. Knowing people gives you a chance to grow, improve yourself, learn, and so on. After all, people are just economic tools. Having so many friends will help you get a lot of things. There are always enough people to talk to, enough people to deal with, and many ways to benefit from the people you know.

Growth, New Experiences, and Social Benefits: People who are more outgoing are more likely to enjoy social benefits. They are more outgoing, which makes sense. They are more likely to meet more interesting people. Extroverts don't need a reason to go to the gym, a show, a party, eat out, play sports, visit tourist spots, etc. Extroverts can be daring in the outdoors. They don't just sit there and ask why things are the way they are or where they are. Instead, they move around to explore, see, and experience things for themselves. Extroverts spend a lot of time with other people, which helps them learn about other people and their surroundings. People like people who are more outgoing.

Extroverts are outgoing and talkative. They don't mind being around a lot of people. Most of the time, they don't have trouble talking to people. They can always feel at ease saying what they think, feel, and think. They don't have to get used to a place before they can be who they really are. Extroverts are happy when they're around other people. They are very good at talking, which works in their favour.

They are easy to figure out. They are straightforward and they say what they want. Extroverts are easier to figure out than introverts. Because extroverts aren't shy, they're usually quick to share their ideas, thoughts, and feelings. This makes them easy to understand and get along with. You would know exactly where they are taking you and what they want from you. Just too easy to understand.

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

25 What similarities do the two extracts share?

- A. both extracts discuss handling diverse personalities
- B. both extracts describe different personality types and their flaws
- C. both extracts discuss personality type advantages
- D. both extracts discuss how to distinguish personality types

26 What can we conclude from both extracts?

- A. Both introverts and extroverts are equally good; they both have nice qualities.
- B. Introverts are far more superior because they think more, making them more rational.
- C. Extroverts are better because they are better at speaking up.
- D. Both introverts and extroverts have personality defects which must be changed.

27 What is the theme of both extracts?

- A. fate
- B. identity
- C. childhood
- D. coming of age

28 Based on the extracts, which is NOT a distinction between the personality types?

- A. Introverts are great listeners while extroverts do well at speaking.
- B. Introverts deliberate before speaking, whereas extroverts are open books.
- C. Introverts are timid while extroverts are outgoing.
- D. Introverts are excellent followers, while extroverts are great at leading.

29 What perspective are the extracts written in?

- A. Extract A, first person; Extract B, first person
- B. Extract A, first person; Extract B, second person
- C. Extract A, second person; Extract B, third person
- D. Extract A, third person; Extract B, third person

30 Which words can you associate with both extracts?

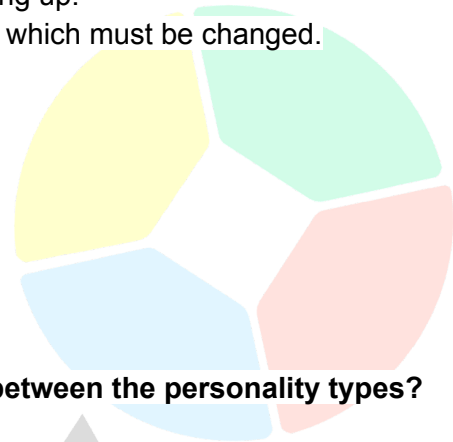
- A. bashful and unreserved
- B. conceited and tender
- C. unkempt and orderly
- D. agile and slothful

31 What type of text are the extracts?

- A. persuasive
- B. directive
- C. descriptive
- D. argumentative

32 Which is true based on the extracts?

- A. An introvert has more friends compared to extroverts.
- B. An extrovert loves keeping secrets and not talking.
- C. An introvert probably likes talking a lot less.
- D. An extrovert hates being around people and finds it hard to make friends.



Extract A: The Advantages of Extracurricular Activities

During their time at school, students have the chance to participate in a number of extracurricular activities, including sport, music, and drama, as well as personal development and community service programmes. There are numerous advantages to participating in these programmes, some of which are discussed here.

Activities outside of the classroom provide a productive break. Students find it both rewarding and relaxing when they attend their extracurricular activities. Weekly activities can provide a pleasant vacation from studies and assignments, especially for seniors who have the time. Depending on a child's interests, they may offer the opportunity to get outside and exercise, see friends, explore a pastime, or simply de-stress and rejuvenate their minds. They also assist in reducing the amount of time children spend in front of the television or computer.

Extracurricular activities can assist youngsters in developing abilities outside of school. In addition to establishing expertise in a particular field, extracurricular activities are excellent for fostering overall academic and soft abilities. Consider debating as an alternative to public speaking, academic competitions as an alternative to exam methods, and athletics as an alternative to teamwork. A child's time management skills can be enhanced by juggling many responsibilities, and their self-esteem can be bolstered by pursuing a hobby or activity in which they excel.

Participating in extracurricular activities can also introduce a child to new interests (and views). Extracurricular activities enable students to pursue an interest in greater detail than what is addressed in class, or to discover a new passion that they would not have been exposed to otherwise. In addition, they can be an excellent opportunity for students to widen their worldview, particularly those who participate in volunteer and community service activities.

A great advantage in joining extracurricular activities is that they facilitate social interaction. Being a member of a club or team fosters a sense of belonging, and extracurricular activities gives children the opportunity to engage with people who share similar interests and maybe develop friendships outside of their typical circle. Due to the nature of many extracurricular activities, your child will interact with other children in a social context. Away from the classroom, it is a terrific opportunity for kids to interact with youngsters who share similar interests. Extracurricular activities provide youngsters with the opportunity to develop their social skills, make new friends, and feel more comfortable interacting in groups. Additionally, extracurricular activities might contribute to the growth of self-esteem and confidence. It is satisfying to achieve success in something we enjoy, especially after exerting much effort to do so. Possessing a healthy sense of self-worth is vital for mental health and well-being.

Furthermore, extracurricular activities provide students with an excellent opportunity to develop crucial time management skills. Through the task of balancing, for example, classroom life and an after-school club, kids will begin to develop abilities that will serve them in later stages of their education and in their post-education endeavours.

Extract B: The Disadvantages of Extracurricular Activities

The extracurricular activities available to students include speech team, chorus, and numerous seasonal sports. Students can greatly benefit from this diversity. According to the children's education corporation Scholastic, extracurricular activities allow your child to have fun in a stress-free atmosphere, exercise, and make friends outside of school. Despite their many benefits, extracurricular activities might present students with a few difficulties. Make sure the downsides of extracurricular activities do not outweigh the positives.

Early participation in extracurricular activities might lead to exhaustion in youngsters. Extracurricular activities can be treated as burdens by some. This is because instead of spending their free time resting or doing things they like, they are required to attend to their extracurricular commitments. The majority of youngsters do not become professional musicians or athletes, as stated by Scholastic. Extracurricular activities can teach children discipline, teamwork, and other important life skills, but early participation may be stressful for younger pupils. Additionally, this disadvantage can lead to animosity. Your child will likely detest both you and the activity if you enrol her in numerous tennis lessons or dance classes in an effort to give her a "head start." Later on, adolescents may feel as though they sacrificed a portion of their youth. Children may wish to leave a sport or hobby, but they may be afraid of disappointing their parents. So that young children are not subjected to unwarranted early pressures, parents and children should communicate.

If they are overburdened with school, friends, family, and extracurricular activities, students of any age can grow frustrated. In certain cases, older students must also juggle jobs. Students need time to relax with classmates, and spend time with family. Parents should examine their children's extracurricular involvement whenever they struggle to achieve a healthy life balance. Additionally, students may be dissatisfied with their lack of time to develop their talents. Children may not develop into well-rounded individuals if they place too much emphasis on a few, specific abilities. To overcome this disadvantage, Scholastic recommends providing your child with additional options and encouraging him to pursue other hobbies, so that he does not feel an excessive amount of pressure to excel in only one area.

Another downside of extracurricular activities is physical strains. Children may not always be able to explain their health complaints, but Scholastic recommends searching for common ailments. Overscheduling typically manifests itself in irritation, eye contact avoidance, and tantrums among younger children. Observe older children for mood swings, frequent illness such as stomachaches, and complaints about the activities itself. The actions may produce bodily pain, such as leg cramps or headaches. In such circumstances, you should seek medical care to check that your child's problem does not require more attention.

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

33 What is the theme of both extracts?

- A. health and well-being
- B. adulthood and growth
- C. power and society
- D. nature and beauty

34 How do the two extracts relate to each other?

- A. The extracts show the problem and solution for having too much extracurricular activities
- B. The extract shows the truth and misconceptions of joining social clubs in school.
- C. The extract shows the outcomes of participating in extracurricular activities.
- D. The extracts compare a child with extracurricular activities to one without.

35 What lesson can we learn from both extracts?

- A. Extracurricular activities have always been good for children.
- B. Extracurricular activities have both good and bad implications on children.
- C. Child discipline is best achieved through extracurricular activities.
- D. Extracurricular activities are hindrances to child development and learning.

36 Which are facts given in the extracts?

- I. Students who join extracurricular activities learn to build critical time management skills.
- II. Early participation in extracurricular activities may cause fatigue in children.
- III. Participating in extracurricular activities facilitates interaction with people.
- IV. Kids develop self-control since their strict parents establish and enforce boundaries.

- A. I and III
- B. I, II and IV
- C. I, II and III
- D. I, II, III and IV

37 How would you describe both extracts?

- A. persuasive
- B. informative
- C. inspirational
- D. entertaining

38 Which is mentioned in extract A that is contradicted by extract B?

- A. Extract A says that extracurricular activities serve as a student's break but extract B says that extracurricular activities can be exhausting.
- B. Extract A says children become smarter when they join extracurricular activities but extract B says that this hinders them from studying.
- C. Extract A says that extra curricular activities foster a sense of responsibility extract B says that this results in neglecting chores at home.
- D. Extract A says extracurricular activities strengthen friendships, extract B says friendships are broken because of this.

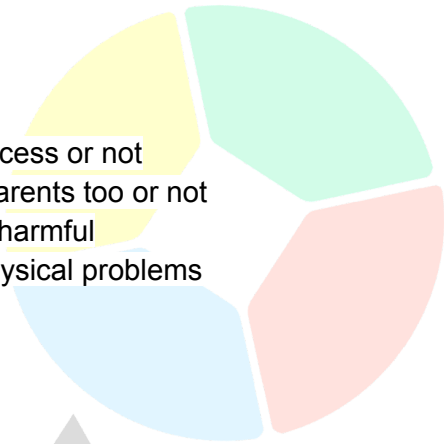
39 What is the difference that you can observe between the extracts?

- A. the extracurricular activities joined

- B. the interest in extracurricular activities
- C. the concerns in extracurricular activities
- D. the age of the students

40 **What is the main crisis in both extracts?**

- A. whether joining extracurricular activities can lead to success or not
- B. if kids who join extracurricular activities become strict parents too or not
- C. whether joining extracurricular activities is beneficial or harmful
- D. if participating in extracurricular activities can lead to physical problems



Scholarly