

Read the extracts below then answer the questions that follow.

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| <p>A. Christianity is a religion that is based on Jesus of Nazareth's life and teachings. Jesus is the Son of God and the Messiah, according to Christianity. Christian scripture includes both the Old Testament and the story of Jesus, as well as what he taught and what his disciples taught at the same time. These make up the Bible, which is the most important book in the Christian faith.</p> <p>Christians believe that Jesus met and fulfilled all the requirements of the Old Testament laws, took on the sins of the world when he was crucified, died, and came back to life so that those who put their faith in him are forgiven of their sins, made right with God, and given the grace they need to live each day. Christians say that when they die, they will go to heaven to be with God, while people who haven't asked for forgiveness for their sins or accepted Jesus as Lord will spend eternity away from God in hell.</p> | <p>C. Islam is a religion that goes back to the Garden of Eden, Adam, and the prophet Abraham, just like Christianity and Judaism. Allah is the only God, according to Islam, and Muhammed is his messenger. Islam says that around the year 600 CE, God spoke to Muhammed through the archangel Gabriel and gave him the revelations that would become the Quran. Followers of Islam believe that this main religious text contains the exact words of God and, gives a full and non-negotiable plan for how to live.</p> <p>Sharia, which is the Islamic legal code, is based on the Quran. It affects every part of life, from morals and worship to family life and business. Islam says that if you are good and follow Muhammed's teachings, you will go to paradise in the afterlife. If you don't, you will go to hell.</p> |
| <p>B. Buddhism is both a faith and a way of thinking. Buddhism's traditions and beliefs can be traced back to the teachings of Gautama Buddha, a wise man who is thought to have lived between the 4th and 6th centuries BCE.</p> <p>Buddha lived and taught in the eastern part of ancient India. He laid the groundwork for a religion based on the ideas of moral rectitude, freedom from material attachment or desire, achieving peace and illumination through meditation, and living a life dedicated to wisdom, kindness, and compassion. In the centuries that followed, the teachings of the Buddha spread through most of Asia.</p> | <p>D. Some people think that Hinduism is the oldest religion in the world. It likely goes back to what is called the Vedic age on the Indian subcontinent. During this time, 1500–600 BCE, people moved from living in tribes and on farms to living in towns and doing farming. This led to the formation of social classes, government bodies, and monarchies. The main texts that tell about this time in history are called the Vedas, and they would have a big impact on what is called the Hindu Synthesis.</p> <p>Hinduism is the third largest religion in the world, even though no one or group is known to have started it. More than 15% of the world's people, or more than a billion people, follow it.</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 mentions about...

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| 1 | a religion that observes a central religious doctrine that contains a supreme being's exact words and delivers a thorough life plan? |
| 2 | a religion that is widely regarded by some as the planet's oldest faith? |
| 3 | a religion that is focused on liberation from worldly affinities, morality and attaining peace via contemplation/reflection? |
| 4 | a religion wherein its followers believe that the child of their supreme being suffered to fulfil all of what is written in their scriptures in order to forgive the followers' sins? |
| 5 | a religion that conforms to a religious code that influences their family and even morality? |
| 6 | a religion that believes in a very important scripture that contains their supreme being's teachings, biography, and the teachings of his own apostles? |
| 7 | a religion that comprises more than a billion believers around the globe? |
| 8 | a religion wherein its customs and views stem from a wise man's teachings? |
| 9 | a religion that convinces its believers that if you're good and you follow the wise man's teachings, you'll go to heaven and if not, damnation awaits for you? |
| 10 | a religion wherein its believers accept that they will be with their supreme being in the afterlife while unbelievers will spend forever in hell? |
| 11 | a religion that believes in a supreme being communicating with his messenger and giving him insights that later became their main religious text? |
| 12 | a religion that evolved into one of the biggest faiths on the planet despite not knowing who created it? |

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| <p>A.</p> | <p>Cotton is a soft, fluffy staple fibre that forms in a boll, or protective casing, around the seeds of cotton plants. The fibre is almost entirely composed of cellulose and may contain trace amounts of waxes, lipids, pectins, and water. Under natural conditions, cotton bolls will aid in seed distribution.</p> <p>The shrub is endemic to tropical and subtropical locations throughout the globe. Typically, the fibre is spun into yarn or thread and used to create soft, breathable, and resilient textiles.</p> <p>Cotton has been used for fabric from prehistoric times. Cotton has been farmed since antiquity, but it wasn't until the introduction of the cotton gin, which reduced the cost of production, that it became the most frequently used natural fibre fabric for apparel.</p> | <p>C.</p> | <p>Silk is a type of natural protein fibre that may be woven into textiles. Silk is mostly made of fibroin and is produced by certain insect larvae to construct cocoons. The finest silk is obtained from the cocoons of captive-reared larvae of the mulberry silkworm <i>Bombyx mori</i>. The shimmering appearance of silk is a result of the triangular prism-like structure of the silk fibre, which allows silk cloth to refract incoming light at different angles, thereby producing various colours.</p> <p>Several insects generate silk such as webspinners, wasps and bees, but only the silk of moth caterpillars has traditionally been used for textile production.</p> |
| <p>B.</p> | <p>Wool is the protective covering, or fleece, of sheep and other hairy mammals, including goats and camels. Utilising sheepskins for clothing, the prehistoric man finally discovered how to create yarn and fabric from their fibre covering.</p> <p>Wool is typically acquired by shearing the fleece of living animals. However, the pelts of sheep are sometimes treated to release the fibre, resulting in pulled wool, which is of inferior quality. It is often white in colour, but may also be brown or black.</p> <p>Single wool fibres are resilient because they may return to their original length after limited stretching or compression, giving textiles and garments the ability to hold their shape and resist creasing. Wool fibre also has an outstanding affinity for dyes. Additionally, it is quite absorbent.</p> | <p>D.</p> | <p>Rayon is a synthetic textile made from regenerated and purified cellulose taken from plant sources. Rayon is a regenerated fibre because cellulose extracted from softwoods or the short fibres that adhere to cotton seeds is converted to a liquid compound, squeezed through tiny holes in a device called a spinnerette, and then converted back to cellulose in the form of fibre.</p> <p>Rayon shares many characteristics with cotton and can be manipulated to mimic silk. In garments, rayon is used alone or in combination with other fibres to replace cotton in situations where cotton is typically used.</p> <p>High-strength rayon is transformed into tyre cable for use in automotive tyres. Rayon is also used with wood pulp in the production of paper.</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 mentions about...

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| 13 | a type of fabric that is made from certain animals who originally had them as a safety coat? |
| 14 | a fabric that forms a shielding case throughout the seeds of a certain plant that comprises the fabric? |
| 15 | a man-made fabric that is created through the use of a renewed and refined organic compound derived from plants? |
| 16 | a fabric that utilises sheaths from specific insects and its finest quality comes from insects that are raised in captivity? |
| 17 | A fabric that is used independently or blended with other types of fabric as a cotton substitute when making various apparel? |
| 18 | a fabric that recovers to its real size after pulling or squeezing, enabling it to form retention and wrinkle resistance? |
| 19 | a type of fabric that is also converted into cords that can be utilised for automobile wheels? |
| 20 | an absorptive fabric that has an exceptional relationship with pigments? |
| 21 | a fabric that produces cloth taken from insects that generate a specific type of material? |
| 22 | a fabric that possesses many similarities to a particular type of fabric and can be exploited to resemble another specific fabric? |
| 23 | a type of fabric that has only been commonly used for clothing due to lowered expenses in terms of producing it? |
| 24 | a type of fabric that is yielded through trimming and sometimes curing fibre from specific animals? |

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| <p>A.</p> | <p>Most of the money for public schools comes from the state and local governments. Each school district has a board of education or something similar to keep an eye on how the schools are doing. Each state has an education department that sets academic standards for the school districts to follow.</p> <p>Each district's public schools are different. Big cities like New York and Los Angeles have tens of thousands of kids with unique demands. In a rural school district, there may be only a few hundred pupils from the same family. Suburban locations with greater money may pay more for the greatest teachers. This strengthens suburban schools but leaves disadvantaged communities without enough instructors. However, state governments actually do try to make up for this.</p> | <p>C.</p> | <p>A vocational school, which is also called a trade school or a career school, is a type of school that teaches students the skills they need to do a certain job or task. Most of the time, these schools offer hands-on training in a single field.</p> <p>Traditional four-year college education from a university, like a degree in Liberal Arts, covers a wide range of topics. Trade schools, on the other hand, focus on giving hands-on training in a single profession.</p> <p>"Trade schools" can mean two different kinds of schools: technical schools and vocational schools. Both of these schools use formal, non-formal, and informal ways to teach and learn. And even though they are similar, they are different in their own ways.</p> |
| <p>B.</p> | <p>Private schools do not need money from the government. They get money from tuition, donations from charities, and, in the case of religious schools, from religious institutions. There are both non-religious private schools and religious private schools for many different religions.</p> <p>Some people think that private schools offer a better education than public schools and a more personalised education as well. Most public schools are a lot bigger than private schools, and so are the classes. When there are fewer students per teacher, the teacher can spend more time with each student one-on-one.</p> <p>Many parents think beyond the classroom. They also consider social skills. Schools without safety are hard to learn in – it could be a structure with ancient electrical and heating systems or a school with</p> | <p>D.</p> | <p>Homeschooling is a way of teaching kids instead of sending them to a public or private school. Parents or tutors teach the kids at home. Before mandatory school attendance laws were put in place, a lot of kids went to school at home.</p> <p>Most states and countries permit parents to homeschool if they don't like public school. Parents favour homeschooling because they can control the curriculum, know their kids are secure, and offer moral and religious values not allowed in public schools. Many parents in isolated, rural, or foreign places teach their kids at home.</p> <p>Homeschooling is also being used by more and more parents as a way to give their kids extra education. In states where homeschooling is legal, parents often educate without a prescribed curriculum or learning method.</p> |

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| | many lawbreakers. These issues are more common in public schools than in private ones. | | |
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Answer the following questions by choosing the correct letter that matches the description. Take note that the letters can be repeated accordingly.

Which extract mentions about...

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| 25 | a type of school that provides students employment or task-specific skills? |
| 26 | a type of school that receives funding from the country's governing body? |
| 27 | a type of school that serves as an alternative to other types of schools and involves a mentor or the child's mother or father? |
| 28 | a type of school where top teachers are paid more in wealthier places in the countryside? |
| 29 | a type of school chosen by parents based on circumstances beyond the lecture rooms, such as the lack of the presence of possible delinquents and obsolete electrical and heating systems? |
| 30 | a type of school that mothers or fathers from remote and unfamiliar locations utilise to educate their children in their own residence? |
| 31 | a type of school that emphasises hands-on instruction on a sole specialisation in contrast to classic degrees that cover many subjects? |
| 32 | a type of school wherein some believe that it offers an education that is finer and more tailored to students as it grants instructors to devote more time to each student individually? |
| 33 | a type of school that has a committee in charge of monitoring the school's performance and a division that establishes academic benchmarks for its schools to adhere to? |
| 34 | a type of school that grants parents an opportunity to provide supplementary training to their children by permitting them to educate their kids without a defined curriculum or technique? |
| 35 | a type of school that finds the country's funding unnecessary since they acquire funds from charitable donations and the students' fees? |
| 36 | a type of school parents prefer as they have authority over the educational program, ensure their children's protection and introduce them to ethical and spiritual principles that are prohibited in other types of schools? |