### Read the stories below then answer the questions that follow.

### The Grapes of Wrath (Excerpt) by John Steinbeck

The owners of the land came onto the land, or more often a spokesman for the owners came. They came in closed cars, and they felt the dry earth with their fingers, and sometimes they drove big earth augers into the ground for soil tests. The tenants, from their sun-beaten dooryards, watched uneasily when the closed cars drove along the fields. And at last the owner men drove into the dooryards and sat in their cars to talk out of the windows. The tenant men stood beside the cars for a while, and then squatted on their hams and found sticks with which to mark the dust. In the open doors, the women stood looking out, and behind them the children— corn-headed children, with wide eyes, one bare foot on top of the other bare foot, and the toes working. The women and the children watched their men talking to the owner men. They were silent...

The owner men sat in the cars and explained. "You know the land is poor. You've scrabbled at it long enough, God knows." The tenant men nodded and wondered and drew figures in the dust, and yes, they knew, God knows. If the dust only wouldn't fly. If the top would only stay on the soil, it might not be so bad. The owner men went on leading to their point: "You know the land's getting poorer. You know what cotton does to the land; robs it, sucks all the blood out of it." The tenants nodded—they knew, God knew. If they could only rotate the crops they might pump blood back into the land. Well, it's too late...

The tenant men raised their eyes to understand. "Can't we just hang on? Maybe the next year will be a good year. God knows how much cotton next year. And with all the wars—God knows what price cotton will bring. Don't they make explosives out of cotton? And uniforms? Get enough wars and cotton will hit the ceiling. Next year, maybe." They looked up questioningly. "We can't depend on it. The bank—the monster has to have profits all the time. It can't wait. It'll weaken..." The tenant men looked down again. "What do you want us to do? We can't take less share of the crop—we're half-starved now. The kids are hungry all the time. We got no clothes, torn and ragged. If all the neighbours weren't the same, we'd be ashamed to go to meetings."

And at last the owner men came to the point. "The tenant system won't work anymore. One man on a tractor can take the place of twelve or fourteen families. Pay him a wage and take all the crop. We have to do it. We don't like to do it... "But you'll affect the land with cotton." "We know. We've got to take cotton quickly before the land dies. Then we'll sell the land. Lots of families in the East would like to own a piece of land." The tenant men looked alarmed. "But what'll happen to us? How'll we eat?" "You'll have to get off the land. The ploughs will go through the dooryard..."

And now the tenant men stood up angrily. "Grampa took up the land, and he had to be cruel to the old tenants and drive them away. And Pa was born here, and he removed weeds and snakes... An' we was born here. There in the door—our children born here. And Pa had to borrow money. The bank owned the land then, but we stayed and we got a little bit of what we raised...It's our land. We measured it and broke it up. We were born on it.. Even if it's no good, it's still ours. That's what makes it ours—being born on it, working it, resting on it. That makes ownership, not a paper with numbers on it..."

And now the owner men grew angry. "You'll have to go..." "But it's ours," the tenants cried. "But if we go, where'll we go? How'll we go? We got no money." "We're sorry," said the owner men... "You're on land that isn't yours. Once over the line maybe you can pick cotton in the fall. Maybe you can go on

relief. Why don't you go west to California? There's work there, and it never gets cold. Why, you can reach out anywhere and pick an orange. Why, there's always some kind of crop to work in. Why don't you go there?" And the owner men started their cars and rolled away.

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

### 1 What is being highlighted in the story?

- A. The challenges that tenant farmers and their family face while attempting to make a life in a large metropolis.
- **B.** The consequences of the industrialization and modernization that has led to the displacement of tenant farmers.
- **C.** The ramifications of the owning mens' greed and how it affected them and as well as their families in the end.
- **D.** The fight that the property owners had to put up against their tenants in order to get back their land.

### 2 What is the main reason for the land's poor condition?

- A. The tenants are not taking good care of it.
- **B.** The land is naturally poor and has no nutrients.
- **C.** There are too many people living in the area.
- **D.** The land is being overworked by cotton farming.

#### 3 How would you describe the tenant men?

- A. Determined and mad
- **B.** Lazy and indifferent
- **C.** Happy and contented
- D. Sad and indecisive

### 4 Why did the other men want the tenants to leave the land?

- **A.** They wanted to make it as a land for agricultural use, they intended to construct manufacturing plants and other types of production facilities on the land.
- **B.** They desired to transfer the land to families who have no dwellings so that it could be utilised more effectively by those people.
- **C.** They believed that the tenants were conniving against them and are planning a plot to have them thrown out as the owners
- **D.** They thought that if they switched from the tenant system to industrial farming, they could get more cotton out of the land before it died and then sell it.

#### 5 How do the tenant farmers view the land?

A. as something they can make a profit from and can be their daily source of income

- B. as something that belongs to the government and they have little to no right to it
- C. as something that they are the rightful owners of due to their history and connection to it
- D. as something they can use to make cotton and other crops which is their source of food

### 6 What is the climax in the story?

- **A.** The tenant men and the owner men sit down to eat together and talk about the plans for the land after they are finished.
- **B.** The tenant men were successful in their negotiations with the owner men, resulting in a better arrangement for both parties.
- **C.** The owner men became angry and told the tenant men that they have to leave the land and move to a different location.
- **D.** The tenant men fought for their rights and started a fight which led to them being immediately thrown out of the land.

5

### Read the poem below then answer the questions that follow.

### The Lonely Fight by Edgar A. Guest

It's easy to be right when the multitude is cheering,
It is easy to have courage when you're fighting with the throng;
But it's altogether different when the multitude is sneering
To fight for what you know is right with no one else along.

It's easy to be honest when the multitude is gazing.
It is easy to be truthful when the crowds are standing by;
But it's altogether different when there is no spotlight blazing
To stand alone for what is right and never cheat or lie.

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

### 7 What is the main theme of the poem?

- **A.** The ease of standing for what you think is right.
- **B.** The difficulty of standing up for what is right.
- **C.** The power of a crowd to influence a person.
- **D.** The importance of standing alone in life.

### 8 Why is the poem titled "the lonely fight"?

- **A.** because it focuses on a character who is emotionally isolated while simultaneously battling for himself and the people he cares about.
- **B.** because it emphasises the struggles and difficulties of living alone and having to fight in the journey of life without anyone.
- **C.** because it focuses on the difficulties that come with standing alone for what is right, and not having the support of others.
- **D.** because it describes the feeling of isolation and abandonment in a time of struggle where no one is willing to help

### 9 How does the speaker imply that the attitude of the crowd affects the individuals in it?

- A. It makes them more honest because a big crowd can make you feel guilty.
- B. It makes them more understanding and open to other perspectives.
- **C.** It makes them more courageous because they know they have backup.
- **D.** It makes them more susceptible to conform to the crowd's attitude.

## According to the poem, what does the speaker view as the main challenge of standing alone for what is right?

- A. lack of assistance
- **B.** lack of an audience
- C. lack of courage
- **D.** lack of spotlight

# How can an individual maintain honesty and truthfulness when there is no spotlight present?

- A. by asking people around you if what you are doing is good or not
- B. by always following with what the media teaches them is right or wrong
- **C.** by constantly reminding themselves of their values and principles
- **D.** by conforming to the moral standards of those around them

#### 12 What does lines 2 and 3 mean?

- **A.** It is easier to have courage when you're fighting alone, as you don't have to worry about the opinions of others.
- **B.** It is easier to have courage when you're fighting with a group, as the support and camaraderie of others can boost one's confidence.
- **C.** It is harder to have courage when you're fighting with a group, as the pressure to conform can make it difficult to maintain one's own beliefs.
- **D.** It is harder to have courage when you're fighting alone, as there is no fun in fighting alone and this can be demotivating.

Read the article below then answer the questions.

There are sentences that have been removed from the article. Choose the correct letter below that contains the sentence that best fits in the paragraph. Take note that there is an extra sentence which you do not need to use.

### Respect

Everyone must have respect for other people. This is an important part of living in a community. We owe everyone at least a basic level of respect. Also, people who have an effect on our lives deserve the respect they deserve. **17**.....

### Choose the letter of the correct sentence that best fits the missing lines in each paragraph.

- A. If a person doesn't respect himself, they shouldn't expect others to respect them.
- B. Most importantly, we must let people say what they think even if we don't agree.
- **C.** Some people do compare themselves to other people in different ways.
- **D.** In general, it's a good feeling or action that's shown toward something.
- **E.** This includes our parents, siblings, teachers, friends, coworkers, people in positions of power, and so on.
- **F.** This person is likely to get hurt by words or thoughts.
- G. Respect is something you must give or show only to those who deserve it.

### Read the extracts below then answer the questions that follow.

A. The old economic system is based on goods, services, and labour, all of which adhere to predetermined patterns. There is little division of work or specialisation, and there is a reliance on people. The traditional economy is the most fundamental and the oldest of the four types.

Some regions of the world still employ a conventional economic structure. It is prevalent in rural areas of second and third-world countries where agriculture and other traditional sources of income dominate the economic landscape.

In communities with conventional economic systems, there are frequently very few resources to share. Either few natural resources exist in the region, or access to them is restricted. Thus, unlike the other three systems, the traditional system lacks the capacity to generate a surplus. However, due to its

C. Mixed economic systems combine aspects of market and command economies. Due to this, mixed systems are also referred to as dual systems. Occasionally, the phrase is used to denote a market system that is subject to stringent regulatory oversight.

Numerous developed nations in the western hemisphere employ a mixed system. The majority of industries are private, while the government controls the remainder, which consists mostly of public services.

Globally, mixed systems are the norm. Theoretically, a hybrid system combines the most advantageous aspects of market and command systems. In practice, however, mixed economies face the difficulty of achieving a balance between free markets and government regulation. Governments have a tendency to exert excessive control.

rudimentary origin, the traditional economic system is extremely sustainable. In addition, as a result of its limited output, there is significantly less waste than with the other three technologies.

B. In a command system, a dominating central authority – typically the government – controls a substantial percentage of the economic structure. The command economic system, also known as a planned economy, is prevalent in communist regimes where production decisions are made by the government.

If an economy has access to a wealth of resources, it may tend toward a command economic system. In such circumstances, the government seizes control of the resources. Ideal control encompasses important resources such as gold and oil. The people regulate less significant economic areas, such as agriculture.

In theory, the command system is highly effective so long as the central authority exerts power with the best interests of the populace in mind. However, this to be uncommon. comparison to other systems, command economies are strict. They respond slowly to change due to centralization of authority. As a result, they are susceptible to economic crises and catastrophes, as they cannot adapt fast to changing conditions.

D. Free markets are the foundation of market-based economic systems. In other words, minimal government involvement exists. The government exerts little control over economic resources and does not interfere with significant economic sectors. Instead, regulation stems from the people and the supply-and-demand dynamic.

The market economic system is predominantly conceptual. In other words, a pure market system does not exist. Why? All economic systems are prone to some form of central authority meddling. For example, the majority of governments enact laws regulating fair trade and monopolies.

Theoretically, a market economy permits substantial economic growth. Growth is arguably greatest under a market economy.

The greatest disadvantage of a market economy is that it permits individual entities to gain a tremendous deal of economic power, particularly those who hold valuable resources. The distribution of resources is unequal because people with economic success control the majority of them.

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...

19	an economic system in which a centralised authority exerts substantial influence over the economy?
20	an economic system centred on conventional production methods, such as agriculture, and prevalent in rural parts of undeveloped nations?
21	an economic system founded on market regulations but frequently impacted by state rules, making it hard to locate a pure form of this system?
22	an economic system that is a combination of two certain economies, but confronts difficulties balancing the two and frequently ends in extreme state control?
23	a highly sustainable economic system characterised by a lack of surplus production?
24	an economic system that allows particular entities, especially those with substantial resources, to acquire a great lot of economic power?

### Read the article below then answer the questions that follow.

### **Understanding Dyslexia**

Each child learns and grows at his or her own pace, and reading is no different from learning other skills. At some point or another, most kids will find reading hard. But if a child has trouble learning to read over and over again and falls behind their peers, it's possible that they have dyslexia, a learning disorder.

Most of the time, people with dyslexia have trouble learning to read. It makes it harder for a child to recognise and use the sounds that make up language. Kids with dyslexia have trouble decoding new words or breaking them up into pieces they can then sound out. This makes it hard for people to read, write, and spell. They may try to make up for it by memorising words, but they won't be able to recognise new words and may take a long time to find even words they know.

Dyslexia is not a sign of how smart a child is. Instead, it is the difference between what a student is capable of and what they actually do. Some kids with dyslexia can keep up with their peers, at least for the first few grades, if they work harder. But around the third grade, when they need to read quickly and easily to keep up with their work, they have trouble. Students with dyslexia can learn to read and do well in school if they get help and learn ways to make up for how bad they are at decoding. But dyslexia isn't something that goes away when you get older.

It is thought that up to one in five children have dyslexia, and that 80–90% of children with learning disorders also have it. Sally Shaywitz, MD, co-director of the Yale Center for Dyslexia and Creativity, says that many kids don't get diagnosed because their problems in school are wrongly put down to their intelligence, level of effort, or the environment. Experts used to say that dyslexia was more common in boys than in girls, but new research shows that boys and girls are both affected by it.

Dyslexia makes it hard to read, but it can also make it hard for a child to make friends. Scott Bezsylko, the executive director of Winston Preparatory School, which teaches kids with learning disorders, says, "A dyslexic person who has trouble finding words can have trouble expressing themselves in language." "That affects your social life, and it makes you feel bad about yourself. You also have trouble reading and writing."

Kids with dyslexia, especially those who haven't been diagnosed yet, often have low self-esteem because they think something is wrong with them. They are also often told they aren't trying hard enough to learn to read. Beszylko says, "A lot of what we do with dyslexic kids is help them remember that they are smart and capable, because they've stopped believing in themselves."

If a child has dyslexia, that doesn't mean he or she will never learn to read. Dr. Cruger says there are a number of helpful programmes. Dr. Cruger says that traditional tutoring might not be helpful for a child with dyslexia, especially if it is not a good experience. "If the child doesn't like getting help with reading, it's not helpful," says Dr. Cruger. "And it doesn't fix the cause of the problem, which is a weakness in decoding."

Instead, Dr. Cruger says that making kids with dyslexia more comfortable reading is one of the best ways to help them. This can be done in part by making a big deal out of even small wins and successes and putting less emphasis on fixing their mistakes.

One of the best ways to help a child with dyslexia or any child who is having trouble is to encourage her to do things she likes and is good at, like music, sports, or anything else that helps her feel good about herself. Talking about successful people with dyslexia, like Whoopi Goldberg and Steven Spielberg, can also help. Audio books and text-to-speech innovation can also aid dyslexic pupils in learning since these technologies do not require the student to read words.

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

### 25 How does dyslexia affect a child's ability to sound out words?

- **A.** It improves their ability to sound out words.
- **B.** It has no effect on their ability to sound out words.
- **C.** It makes it harder for them to sound out new words.
- **D.** It makes it harder for them to break words into pieces.

### 26 How does traditional tutoring impact a child with dyslexia?

- A. It is highly effective and improves reading and comprehension skills
- **B.** If the child doesn't like getting help with reading, it will not help.
- **C.** It is the most effective way to fix the cause of dyslexia.
- **D.** It makes dyslexia become worse because it is not a proper treatment.

## 27 What is the best way to show a child with dyslexia that having it is not a sign of intelligence?

- A. Allow them to just not do anything at all and be mediocre in everything they do.
- B. Force them to join activities that you would like them to participate in .
- **C.** Reassure them that they are more intelligent than those with no dyslexia.
- **D.** Motivate them to do the things which they love doing and are excellent at.

# Dyslexia is a learning disorder that makes it hard to read due to problems in telling the difference between speech sounds, letters, and words. Which of the following can be a way to help dyslexic students?

- **A.** by providing extra time for reading and writing assignment
- **B.** by using audio books and text-to-speech technology
- **C.** by allowing the child to use a calculator for maths assignments
- **D.** by using wordy textbooks to train dyslexic students

### 29 Which of the following is NOT true about dyslexia?

- I. Often, kids with dyslexia, especially those who haven't been diagnosed yet, have low self-esteem.
- **II.** People with dyslexia may try to remember words to make up for the fact that they have trouble reading.
- **III.** Even if a child has dyslexia, it does not necessarily indicate that they will not be able to learn how to read.
- **IV.** Only young males can have dyslexia, this is due to a unique hormone that can not be found on boys.
  - A. I and III
  - B. II and IV
  - **C.** Il only
  - **D**. IV only

## Which do you think is NOT a reason why the article suggests that talking about successful people with dyslexia can also help those who have dyslexia?

- **A.** because these successful people are proof that even with dyslexia you can still succeed in life and that it does not determine how capable and incapable you are
- **B.** because it provides inspiration and motivation for children with dyslexia to see that others have overcome similar challenges and achieved success
- **C.** because it gives children a sense of superiority that people who have dyslexia are far more special than those without it
- **D.** because it helps to change the perception that dyslexia is a sign of low intelligence and that it is a hindrance to achieving one's goals and aspirations