

Read the extracts below then answer the questions that follow.

Extract A: Three Little Pigs By James Orchard Halliwell-Phillipps

Once upon a time there were three little pigs walking through the forest. The first little pig met a man carrying some straw, and he asked him if he might have some to build himself a house. "Of course, little pig," said the man. He gave the little pig a big bundle of straw, and the little pig built himself a lovely house of golden straw.

A big bad wolf lived nearby. He came along and saw the new house and, feeling rather hungry and thinking he would like to eat a little pig for supper, he called out, "Little pig, little pig, let me come in." To which the little pig replied, "No, no, by the hair of my chinny chin chin!" So the wolf shouted very crossly, "Then I'll huff and I'll puff, till I blow your house in!" And he huffed and he puffed until the house of straw fell in.

The second little pig met a man with a load of wood. "Please Sir," he said, "can you let me have some of that wood so that I can build a house?" "Of course," said the man, and he gave him a big pile of wood. In no time at all, the little pig had built himself a lovely house. The next evening, along came the same wolf.

When he saw another little pig, this time in a wooden house, he called out, "Little pig, little pig, let me come in." To which the pig replied, "No, no, by the hair of my chinny chin chin!" So the wolf shouted, "Then I'll huff and I'll puff, Till I blow your house in!" And he huffed and he puffed until the house fell in.

The third little pig met a man with a lot of bricks. "Please Sir, can I have some bricks to build myself a house?" he asked, and when the man had given him some, he built himself a lovely house with the bricks.

The big bad wolf came along, and licked his lips. He called out, "Little pig, little pig, let me come in!" And the little pig called back, "No, no, by the hair of my chinny chin chin!" So the wolf shouted, "Then I'll huff and I'll puff, Till I blow your house in!"

And the wolf huffed and he puffed, but the house, which had been so well built with bricks didn't move. The wolf went away to think how he could trick the little pig, and he came back and called through the window of the brick house, "Little pig, there are some marvellous turnips in the farmer's field. Shall we go there tomorrow morning and get some?" The little pig thought this was a very good idea, as he was very fond of turnips, but he went early and collected all the turnips he needed before the wolf arrived.

The wolf was furious, but he thought he would try another trick. He told the little pig about the apples in the farmer's orchard, and suggested they both went to get some the next morning. The little pig agreed, and went as before, an hour earlier. But this time the wolf came early too, and arrived while the little pig was still in the apple tree. The little pig pretended to be pleased to see him and threw an apple down to the wolf. While the wolf was picking it up, the little pig jumped down the tree and ran to his house of bricks, rushed in and bolted the door.

The wolf chased him back to his house. When he got there he climbed on to the roof, and climbed down the chimney. The little pig was waiting for him, however, with a large pot of boiling water on the

fire. The wolf came down the chimney and fell into the pot with a big SPLASH. The wicked wolf was never seen again, and the three little pigs all lived happily in the brick house for many years.

Extract B: The Ant and the Grasshopper by Aesop

Once upon a time there lived an ant and a grasshopper in a grassy meadow by the river. It was during the hot summer season when the ant was toiling hard by collecting wheat grains from the farmer's eld.

The ant would work hard all day long from dawn to dusk collecting the heavy grain well balanced on her back. She would then put the wheat grain in her larder carefully and rush back to the eld to collect another grain. She would scurry back and forth between the eld and her larder, often doing this task the whole day.

On the other hand, there was a grasshopper in the grassy meadow who would spend all his time singing and dancing. He would often scorn at the ant for toiling so hard the entire day in collecting the grains. He would frequently call the ant to join him in singing, dancing and making merry of the present time.

However, the ant would ignore him and continue with her work. This would make the grasshopper laugh even louder and he would often ridicule the ant stating that they have enough food to sustain themselves in the summer season.

Hearing this, the ant said that she was saving some food for the cold season and recommended the grasshopper to follow the same. The grasshopper didn't pay heed to her words and continued singing and dancing merrily.

Soon summer faded to autumn and autumn to winter. It became freezing cold outside due to snowfall and the sun was barely visible and the nights were long and dark. Out of cold, the grasshopper lost his interest in singing and making merry. He was cold and hungry and had no place to take shelter from the snow outside. He wondered how to save himself from this tough situation.

Suddenly he remembered the ant and visited her for some food and shelter. So he went to her place and knocked at her door for help. When she opened the door, the grasshopper offered to sing for her in return for some food and shelter.

To this, the ant replied that she had toiled hard in summer to save enough food for winter and the grasshopper had mocked her then. She gently asked him to sing somewhere else and earn his food and shelter. It is then, the grasshopper realised that he should have saved up enough for the winter instead of wasting his time being lazy during summer in singing and dancing around.

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

1 What similarities do the two extract share?

- A. Both show us how important it is to have time to relax and rest, even when things are hard.
- B. Both stress how important it is to choose a strong home before the seasons change.
- C. Both remind us how important it is to always be kind and helpful to people who need it.
- D. Both stories show how important it is to plan ahead and get ready for the future.

2 How are the three little pigs different from the grasshopper?

- A. The grasshopper is trying to find himself, while the three little pigs are trying to get through the winter season.
- B. The three little pigs grew up in a wealthy family, while the grasshopper was raised in an average family.
- C. The grasshopper is lazy and doesn't do much work, while the three little pigs are hardworking and resourceful.
- D. The three little pigs are more organised and neat, while the grasshopper is disorganised and untidy.

3 What is the crisis in both extracts?

- A. Extract A, the wolf who keeps trying to get into their houses and destroying them; Extract B, the grasshopper facing hunger and cold in winter without enough food and shelter.
- B. Extract A, the pigs' encounter with the big bad wolf who is trying to destroy their shelters; Extract B, the grasshopper's struggle to prepare for the winter.
- C. Extract A, the three little pigs' desire to defeat the big bad wolf, the grasshopper's mission to help out the hardworking ant at all costs.
- D. Extract A, the three little pigs' house being not sturdy enough for the winter, the ant's food not being enough for when the big bad wolf came to attack him.

4 Which among the choices best portrays the grasshopper in extract B?

- I. A student who has an exam for the following week studies hard and looks for resources to help him be better prepared for the test.
 - II. A woman who is about to leave home for a long time does not check if her doors are locked or if her windows are closed.
 - III. A boy who has a championship game in the coming week, chooses to rest and go on a vacation trip with his closest friends.
 - IV. A girl who is going on a trip to a different country, packs her things days before the trip and does her research on the country she is about to visit.
- A. I and II
 - B. II and III
 - C. II and IV
 - D. III and IV

5 What kind of stories are the two extracts?

- A. Non-fiction

- B. Biographies
- C. Fables
- D. Myth

6 What trait is visible on both extracts?

- A. Love
- B. Hard work
- C. Reliability
- D. Trustworthiness

7 The third pig opted to use bricks for his house and the ant gathered supplies. What does this say about them?

- A. They anticipate the worst.
- B. They are perfectionists.
- C. They overdo everything.
- D. They indulge in doing everything with extra effort.

8 How are the endings of the stories different?

- A. Both extracts ended happily ever after for everyone.
- B. Both extracts ended tragically as the characters lost something.
- C. Extract A ended differently with Extract B when their antagonist was completely driven away rather than learning a lesson like Extract B.
- D. Extract A ended the same with Extract B when the antagonists were not able to succeed with their mischievous intentions.

Read the poem below then answer the questions that follow.

Being Honest by Catherine Pulsifer

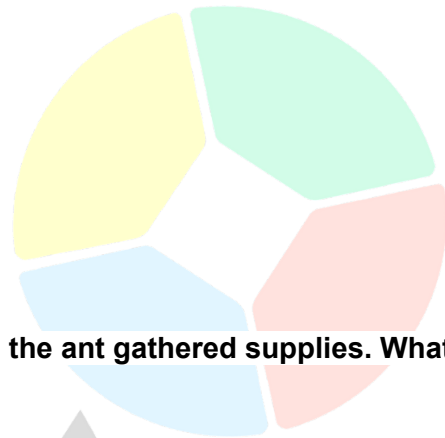
One character trait I admire
Is an honest man
You never have to wonder
Where they stand.

You may not agree with
All they have to say
But you never have to wonder
If they will change their way.

Being honest sometimes is
Not what people want to hear
But by being honest you never have to think
About what you said in fear.

5

10



Honesty is a good way
To live your life each day
Because you never have
To think what did I say!

15

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

9 What is the central idea of the poem?

- A. The power of friendship
- B. The benefits of living an honest life
- C. The struggles of being truthful
- D. The consequences of lying

10 What does the fourth stanza mean?

- A. Sometimes being honest is not what people want to hear, but by being truthful and honest, a person does not have to be afraid of what they say because they did not change the truth.
- B. It makes no difference how often you tell the truth as long as you are able to stay one step ahead of those who are trying to catch you in a lie.
- C. When one is open and truthful in their communication, there is no need to worry about being judged negatively because honesty is highly respected at all times.
- D. People tend to be more truthful when they have a healthy amount of fear that they will be discovered while they are lying.

11 Your best friend tells you a secret but asks you to keep it to yourself. Later, you discover that the secret is causing harm to someone. Based on the poem, what would be the right thing to do?

- A. Keep the secret and protect your friend
- B. Lie to protect both your friend and the person being hurt
- C. Never speak to your friend again but keep her secret
- D. Tell the truth and let the consequences follow

12 According to the poem, what is a potential downside of being honest?

- A. People may not believe you
- B. You may hurt other people's feelings
- C. You may be too straightforward
- D. People may think you are too serious

13 What is the main message of the poem "Being Honest"?

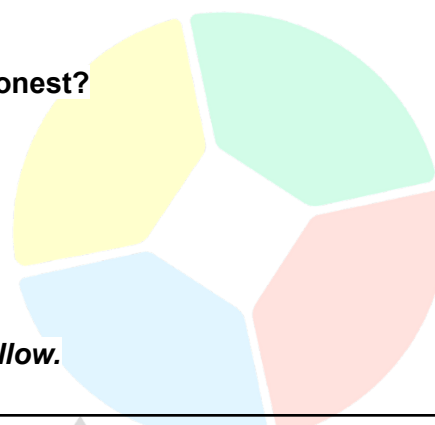
- A. Honesty is the best policy



- B. Honesty is not always easy, but it is important
- C. Dishonesty is always a bad thing
- D. Honesty is overrated

14 According to the poem, what is a benefit of being honest?

- A. People will always agree with you.
- B. You will never have to apologise.
- C. You will never have to fear what you said.
- D. People will always like you.



Read the extracts below then answer the questions that follow.

<p>A.</p>	<p>Mosses are small plants that don't have seeds and grow in damp, shady places.</p> <p>They grow in thick mats that are close to each other. On forest floors, many kinds of moss grow together to make soft green carpets. They can also be found on trees and rocks.</p> <p>Mosses don't make seeds like most other plants do. Instead, they make cells called spores. Spores are made and spread by a structure that looks like a stalk. When a spore lands on a surface that is damp, it grows into a low structure with branches. This structure goes all the way across the ground, wood, or rock. From this low part of the plant, shoots with leaves grow up.</p>	<p>C.</p> <p>A bush or shrub is a type of plant. The main part of a tree is the trunk, which has branches at certain heights. From the bottom up, a shrub can have more than one stem.</p> <p>There are many different shapes and sizes of shrubs. Some look like trees, some have lots of flowers, and some even look like grass! Unlike trees, which have a single trunk, shrubs have many smaller stems that carry water and nutrients from the roots to the rest of the plant.</p> <p>Gardeners grow thousands of different kinds of shrubs, either as decorations or, in some cases, for their fruits. Some flowering shrubs are so pretty that they are planted on their own or in small groups with other plants.</p>
<p>B.</p>	<p>Today, flowering plants make up most of the land plant family. Gymnosperms are thought to have given rise to flowering plants during the Triassic period, 140 million years ago. The first flowering plant is thought to have appeared at the same time.</p> <p>When we look at the shape of flowering plants, we see that they have two parts: the roots and the shoots. The part below</p>	<p>D.</p> <p>Plants that can grow in very dry places are called succulents. They have changed so that they can store water in their roots, stems, or leaves. Most of the time, they don't look like other plants. Their leaves might look fleshier. Cacti are a great example of a succulent. Almost all cacti are succulents. Though, not all succulents are cacti. The Aloe and the Bottle tree are two other well-known succulents.</p>

	<p>the ground is called the root, and the part above the ground is called the shoot.</p> <p>Pollination is the process by which flowering plants make new plants. In this process, the pollen grains move from the anthers of the male flowers to the stigmas of the female flowers, where fertilisation takes place and seeds are made.</p>	<p>Succulent plants often look more swollen or fleshy than other plants because they store water. This is called succulence. Aside from their ability to hold water, succulent plants have other ways to save water.</p> <p>People often think that most succulents come from dry places like steppes, semi-deserts, and deserts. However, the driest places on Earth are not good places for succulents to live.</p>
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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...

15	a type of plant that stores water and makes it look more puffy or plump than some other plants?
16	a type of process in plants wherein it tells us how plants who grow flowers make another plant?
17	a type of plant that does not make seeds like the majority of crops do?
18	a type of plant wherein it could have even one or more stems?
19	the misconception about this certain type of plant that people think it only grows on dry places?
20	two parts of a flowering plant?