

Read the poem below then answer the questions.

Mother Doesn't Want a Dog by Judith Viorst

Mother doesn't want a dog.

Mother says they smell,

And never sit when you say sit,

Or even when you yell.

And when you come home late at night 5

And there is ice and snow,

You have to go back out because

The dumb dog has to go.

Mother doesn't want a dog.

Mother says they shed, 10

And always let the strangers in

And bark at friends instead,

And do disgraceful things on rugs,

And track mud on the floor,

And flop upon your bed at night 15

And snore their doggy snore.

Mother doesn't want a dog.

She's making a mistake.

Because, more than a dog, I think

She will not want this snake. 20

For questions 1 – 10, choose the option (A, B, C or D) which you think best answers the question.

1 **All of these are reasons as to why “Mother” doesn’t want a dog, except:**

- A. Dogs are always shedding their fur everywhere.
- B. Mother is allergic to the dog.
- C. Dogs need to go out at night even when there is ice and snow.
- D. Mother says dogs are messy and stains the rugs on the floor.

2 **Which figure of speech is utilised in line 4?**

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Assonance
- D. Personification

3 **Who is most likely the speaker of the poem?**

- A. Dog
- B. Child
- C. Mother
- D. She

4 **What is the tone of the conclusion part poem?**

- A. Tense
- B. Anxious
- C. Humorous
- D. Hopeful

5 **In the 18th line, the poet thinks his/her mother is making a mistake because?**

- A. The poet is taking home another pet, which is not a dog.
- B. The poet is going to buy a cat.
- C. The mother wants a pet snake.
- D. The mother does not like cleaning up after the dog.

6 **What figure of speech is used in repeating the word “Mother” at the beginning of the lines?**

- A. Simile
- B. Repetition
- C. Metaphor
- D. Personification

7 **What does the 4th line mean?**

- A. Yelling at dogs makes them follow your commands.
- B. Yelling at dogs does not make them follow your commands.
- C. Yelling at dogs makes them scared.
- D. Yelling at dogs does not make them scared.

8 **What do lines 7-8 mean?**

- A. Dogs need to go out for potty breaks.
- B. Dogs need to go out to play.
- C. Dogs need to go out to drink.
- D. Dogs need to go out to walk.

9 **What does line 15 mean?**

- A. Dogs jump on your bed.
- B. Dogs play on your bed.
- C. Dogs roll on your bed.
- D. Dogs lie on your bed.

10 **What figure of speech is used in repeating the word “And” at the beginning of lines 11-16?**

- A. Simile
- B. Repetition
- C. Metaphor
- D. Personification

Read the extracts below then answer the questions.

EXTRACT A:

It was the last day of Old Mother Nature's school in the Green Forest, and when jolly, round, bright Mr. Sun climbed high enough in the blue, blue sky to peer down through the trees, he discovered that not a single one of the little people who had been learning so much about themselves, their relatives, neighbours, and all the other animals in every part of this great country had gone missing. You see, none of them would have deliberately missed that last lesson for anything in the world.

"I told you yesterday," Old Mother Nature continued, "that the land is surrounded by water, saltwater, which is sometimes referred to as the ocean and sometimes as the sea. This is home to the biggest animals in the entire Great World, as well as many more, some of which occasionally come on land and others that never do. One of those who arrive onshore is the Sea Otter, who is Little Jason Otter's first cousin.

He dwells in the icy seas of the Far North's western ocean. He looks a lot like Little Jason Otter, except he has finer, more attractive fur. In fact, his fur is so beautiful that he has been hunted for it up until now. He is one of the shyest and rarest of all animals, and he has turned to live almost entirely under the water, seldom venturing onto land. He lays on his back in the water and forages for food at the sea's bottom. It mostly consists of clams and other shellfish. He is perched atop a swath of floating sea plants. He is highly lively and enjoys tossing seaweed from paw to paw while he floats on his back. Of course, he's a fantastic swimmer and diver.

"Another who comes on land, but only for a very short distance from the water, is named the Walrus. He is a member of the Finnipedia order, which means "fin-footed." Instead of legs and feet for walking, members of this group have appendages intended for swimming; they are termed flippers and seem more like fins or paddles than anything else. The Walrus is so massive that I can't tell you how large he is other than to say he'll weigh two thousand pounds. He is nothing more than a massive mass of live flesh covered in a rough, very thick skin devoid of hair. Two enormous ivory tusks dangle straight down from his upper mouth, and he uses them to dig for shellfish at the sea's bottom. It takes a tremendous amount of work for him to move onshore, so he is satisfied to stay within a few feet of the sea. He likewise lives in the frigid seas of the Far North, surrounded by floating ice. On this, he frequently climbs out and lies for hours. His voice is a loud growl or a scream. The babies are born on land near the water."

EXTRACT B:

Once upon a time, O my Best Beloved, there was a Whale that ate fish in the water. He ate starfish and garfish, crab and dab, plaice and dace, skate and mate, mackerel and pickerel, and the genuinely twirly-whirly eel. He ate all the fish he could locate in the water with his mouth—so! Eventually, there was just one little fish left in the water, and he was a small 'Stute Fish, and he swam a bit behind the Whale's right ear, out of harm's way. The Whale then rose up on his tail and declared, "I'm hungry."

"Noble and generous Cetacean, have you ever eaten Man?" asked the little 'Stute Fish in a small 'Stute voice.

"No," the Whale said. "How does it feel?"

"Nice," the tiny 'Stute Fish remarked. 'Nice but nubbly,' he says.

"Then get me some," replied the Whale, causing the waves to foam with his tail.

"One at a time is plenty," the Stute Fish replied. "If you swim to latitude Fifty North, longitude Forty West, you will find one shipwrecked Mariner sitting on a raft in the middle of the sea, wearing nothing but a pair of blue canvas breeches, a pair of suspenders (you must not forget the suspenders, Best Beloved), and a jack-knife, who, it is only fair to tell you, is a man of infinite resource and sagacity."

So the Whale swam and swam as fast as he could to latitude Fifty North, longitude Forty West, and on a raft in the middle of the sea, with nothing to wear but a pair of blue canvas breeches, a pair of suspenders (you must remember the suspenders, Best Beloved), and a jack-knife, he found one single, solitary shipwrecked Mariner, trailing his toe (He got his mom's permission to paddle, or he would not have done it since he was a man of boundless resources and sagacity.)

The Whale then extended his jaws back and back and back again, almost touching his tail, and swallowed the stranded Mariner, the raft he was sitting on, his blue canvas trousers, the suspenders (which you must not forget), and the jack-knife—

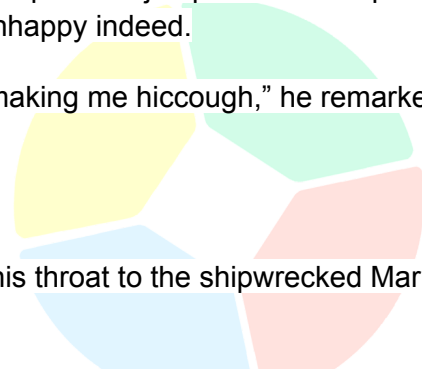
He ate them all down into his warm, dark interior cupboards, then smacked his lips—so, and spun around three times on his tail.

But as soon as the Mariner, a man of infinite resources and sagacity, found himself truly inside the Whale's warm, dark, inside cupboards, he stumped and jumped and thumped and bumped, where he shouldn't, and the Whale felt most unhappy indeed.

"This man is extremely nubbly, and furthermore, he is making me hiccough," he remarked to the 'Stute Fish. "What should I do?"

"Tell him to come out," the Stute Fish said.

"Come out and behave yourself!" the Whale said down his throat to the shipwrecked Mariner. "I'm suffering from hiccoughs."



For questions 11 – 15, choose the option (A, B, C or D) which you think best answers the question

11. Why was the man in Extract B referred to as “a man of infinite resources and sagacity”?

- A. He had a jack-knife and a pair of suspenders
- B. He was very smart and could make use of anything
- C. He could survive the shipwreck
- D. He caused the whale to suffer from hiccoughs

12. From the last paragraph of Extract A, we can conclude that

- A. Animals in Finnipedia order had developed legs
- B. Walrus usually laid on warmer lands
- C. Walrus dig for shellfish with the tusks on their lower mouth
- D. It was difficult for walrus to go to the shore

13. According to Extract B, why was the mariner described as nubbly?

- A. He built his raft back inside the whale
- B. The man was eaten along with his raft
- C. He hit the whale from the inside of its body
- D. The mariner could touch the whale's tail

14. How do we know that sea otters were excellent divers?

- A. They were Little Jason Otter's first cousins
- B. They looked for food at the bottom of the sea
- C. They lived entirely underwater
- D. They laid on their feet in the water

15. The Mariner wouldn't have been eaten by the whale if

- A. He was in latitude Fifty West, longitude Forty North
- B. His ship sailed smoothly
- C. The 'Stute Fish knew nothing about his position
- D. All of the above

You are going to read an article about Eating Sushi. Five sentences have been removed from the article.

Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (16-20).

Sushi, in principle, is a simple dish that may be eaten in nearly any way. Eat it standing or sitting, with your fingers or chopsticks, coated in soy sauce, combined with wasabi, then eaten in one or more mouthfuls. (16)_____ The following hints might help you tell the difference between a cheap chain restaurant (which is closer to the dish's street-food beginnings) and the rarefied businesses of Tokyo's premium Ginza region. Sushi dates back to the 10th century in Japan. The most rudimentary version of the legendary meal, narezushi, was cooked with fermented fish preserved with salt and raw rice. (17)_____ It is usually centred on nigiri (pressed rice with fish), which can be topped with a variety of seafood and other toppings, not simply fish. Sushi chef training is rigorous and time-consuming. Chefs sometimes work as apprentices for several years before being allowed to handle more expensive pieces of fish. (18)_____ Sushi Sawada is located behind Ginza 4-Chome, Tokyo's most upscale junction. Sawada, with two Michelin stars and only seven seats, is a monument to sushi – and to straight-talking maestro Koji Sawada's never-ending pursuit of excellence. Sawada seasons his components with his own soy sauce mix or a sprinkling of sea salt before putting them on the rice, so there's no need for extra soy sauce to dip. (19)_____ He recommends taking the sushi first, then turning it upside down and dipping the fish side. There's a practical purpose for flipping your sushi: dipping it straight will cause the rice to come apart. It will also absorb too much sauce, destroying the taste balance. (20)_____ Then take it and put it in your mouth. "The fish should first contact the tongue," Sawada advises.

Use the following options to fill the Gaps

- A. However, because the consumer is a king/queen, Sawada gives sauce upon request.
- B. Murasaki, which means "purple" in Japanese, is the name given to soy sauce.
- C. Furthermore, while wasabi and soy sauce can be used to dip sashimi (raw fish without sushi rice), this is not commonly done with sushi.
- D. As the sushi is being prepared, the chef will usually add grated wasabi, or fiery Japanese horseradish, to the block of rice.
- E. Edomae sushi (Tokyo style), as most people know it now, is considered to have originated in the 1800s.

F. With that in mind, let us begin at the beginning

G. The taste is finest when the fish is simply gently brushed with the sauce. H. However, if you want to eat it like a local in Tokyo, keep in mind that sushi etiquette varies depending on the venue.



Scholarly

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Answers:

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. A
9. D
10. B



Sea Mammals

11. B
12. D
13. C
14. B
15. D

Eating Sushi

16. H) However, if you want to eat it like a local in Tokyo, keep in mind that sushi etiquette varies depending on the venue.
17. (E) Edomae sushi (Tokyo style), as most people know it now, is considered to have originated in the 1800s
18. (F) With that in mind, let us begin at the beginning
19. (A) However, because the consumer is a king/queen, Sawada gives sauce upon request.
20. (G) The taste is finest when the fish is simply gently brushed with the sauce.