

FINAL EXAMINATION

JULY 2022

MATRIC _____

SECTION _____

SEATING NO _____

COURSE TITLE ENGLISH 1

COURSE CODE FENG0114

DATE/DAY 19 OCTOBER 2022 / WEDNESDAY

TIME/DURATION 09:00 AM - 12:00 PM / 03 Hour(s) 00 Minute(s)

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(This Question Paper consists of 31 Printed Pages including front page)

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This paper has EIGHT (8) reading passages. Answer ALL questions in the question paper.

(100 MARKS)

Reading Passage 1

(10 marks)

- I Laura Young was browsing through a Goodwill store in Austin, Texas, in 2018 when she found a bust for sale. It was resting on the floor, under a table, and had a yellow price tag slapped on its cheek: \$34.99. She bought it. 1
- II As it turned out, it wasn't just another heavy stone ornament suitable for plunking in the garden. It was an actual Roman bust from the late 1st century B.C. or early 1st century A.D., which had been part of a Bavarian king's art collection from the 19th century until it was looted during World War II. 5
- III When Ms. Young, a dealer of antique and vintage goods, first spotted the bust, she knew it was probably valuable. 10
- IV "I got it outside in the light," she said. "He had chips to the base. He had clear repairs. He looks old. I've been to museums. I've seen Roman portrait heads before." 15
- V She did a Google image search for "Roman bust" and realized, "They look a lot like my guy." 15
- VI After taking the bust home, strapped in a seatbelt in the front seat of her car, she contacted two auction houses, Bonhams and Sotheby's, both of which confirmed that her hunch was right: The bust was from ancient Rome. It is believed to portray either a son of Pompey the Great, who was defeated in battle by Julius Caesar, or Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus, a Roman commander whose forces once occupied German territory. 20
- VII Ms. Young was on vacation, celebrating her 40th birthday, when she got the email from Bonhams. She wanted to return home immediately. 25
- VIII "He was at my house, alone," she said.
- IX But subsequent research, authenticated by the Bavarian government, soon confirmed that Ms. Young would not be able to sell the piece, and fulfil the fantasy of anyone who has ever haunted Goodwill stores and yard sales for priceless treasures. 30

- X** At some point before 1833, the bust had been acquired by Ludwig I, a Bavarian king, who displayed it in the courtyard of the Pompejanum, his replica of a Roman villa in Pompeii, in the Bavarian town of Aschaffenburg, according to Ms. Young's lawyer, Leila A. Amineddoleh.
- XI** The Pompejanum was heavily damaged by Allied bombing in 1944 and 1945, and although some of its objects survived, others disappeared, Ms. Amineddoleh said. 35
- XII** The looting of art by the Nazis has gained widespread attention. But because the bust ended up in Texas, it is likely that an American soldier had either stolen it or traded for it after the war, Ms. Amineddoleh said. 40
- XIII** That meant Ms. Young was not the rightful owner because Germany had never sold the piece or abandoned the title to it, Ms. Amineddoleh said. Ms. Young said Goodwill was also unable to provide answers about the bust's origins.
- XIV** "Immediately, I was like, 'OK, I cannot keep him and I also cannot sell him,'" Ms. Young said. "It was extremely bittersweet, to say the least. But I only have control over what I can control, and art theft, looting during a war, is a war crime. I can't be a party to it." 45
-
- XV** So Ms. Young struck an agreement to have the bust shipped back to Bavaria. In exchange, she will receive only a "small finder's fee," which Ms. Amineddoleh declined to disclose. 50
- XVI** It will be returned to the Bavarian government in 2023 under an agreement with Ms. Young. It marked the end of her own complex relationship with the ancient artifact, which she had kept on a cupboard in her living room for the last three and a half years. 55
- XVII** "We are very pleased that a piece of Bavarian history that we thought was lost has reappeared and will soon be able to return to its rightful location," Bernd Schreiber, president of the Bavarian Administration of State-Owned Palaces, Gardens and Lakes, said.
- XVIII** In the meantime, it is currently on display at the San Antonio Museum of Art, next to signage acknowledging Ms. Young's role in discovering it after the bust's improbable, 2,000-year journey from ancient Rome to the Goodwill Boutique on Far West Boulevard. The bust will be displayed until May 2023, which was important to Ms. Young. 60
- XIX** "He's been hidden for 70 to 80 years; I think he deserves some attention," she said. "And I think he deserves some attention in Texas." 65

XX In exchange for handing over the bust to the museum, she was given a 3D-printed model of the piece that she keeps in her living room.

XXI "It's hard a little bit because this is probably going to be the coolest thing I ever find, and it's over," Ms. Young said. "But there's always something else to find. If you're an antiques dealer, there's always something else." 70

(Adapted from 'Goodwill Sold a Bust for \$34.99. It's an Ancient Roman Relic', New York Times)

Questions 1 to 10 are based on Reading Passage 1.

(1 mark each)

Choose the **BEST** answer.

1. Where had the bust that Young found originated from?

- A. Bavaria
- B. World War II
- C. Texas
- D. Ancient Rome

2. What gave Young the idea that the bust might be valuable?

- I. There were obvious signs of repair.
- II. The bust looked old.
- III. It looked similar to Roman portraits she'd seen before.
- IV. She'd seen it in a museum before.

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

3. Which historical figure does the bust possibly portray?

- A. Julius Caesar
- B. Pompey the Great
- C. Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus
- D. Bonhams and Sothebys

4. Which word could replace 'subsequent' in para. IX?
- A. later
 - B. previous
 - C. extensive
 - D. successful
5. Where had the bust been displayed before 1833?
- A. a Goodwill store in Austin, Texas
 - B. King Ludwig I's palace
 - C. the town of Aschaffenburg
 - D. A villa in Pompeii
6. How could the bust have ended up in the United States?
- A. Bought by the Bavarian king after World War 2
 - B. Sold or traded by an American soldier after World War 2
 - C. Given away by the Bavarian government during World War 2
 - D. Stolen and hidden away by Nazis during World War 2
7. In the end, why could Young not sell the bust officially?
- A. The bust had committed a war crime so she did not feel like being associated with it.
 - B. It had not been legally sold in the first place so she did not have the rights to sell it.
 - C. It had been stolen by Germany so she did not feel it was ethical to sell it.
 - D. Goodwill had taken it from Germany so she was not the legal owner of the bust after all.
8. What was the agreement Young struck with the Bavarian government?
- A. She would return it after being displayed in the San Antonio Gallery of Art.
 - B. She would return it after three and a half years of being shown in the San Antonio Hall of Art.
 - C. She would return it after students observe it in the San Antonio School of Art.
 - D. She would return it after it is exhibited in the San Antonio Museum of Art.

9. Where has the bust been for the past few years?

- A. In Far West Boulevard
- B. In Young's living room
- C. In Young's cupboard
- D. In an art collection

10. Based on the text, what can describe Young's attitude towards the end of this incident?

- A. annoyed
- B. relieved
- C. disappointed
- D. optimistic


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Reading Passage 2

(20 marks)

- I The thing about buy now, pay later is that the later part always comes. Sometimes, the pay ends up being more than you think you're signing up for, and often for stuff you shouldn't have bought in the first place. 1
- II The buy now, pay later — or BNPL — trend has been on the rise for years, driven by companies such as Afterpay, Klarna, and Affirm. Practically every time you go to buy something online lately, there's an offer to pay in instalments. 5
- III It seems simple enough on its face: You make a purchase, and instead of paying for the whole thing upfront, it's split up into four interest-free payments, usually every two weeks. TikTokers pitch it as a savvy way to buy on a budget, an option for getting the things you want and need even if you don't quite have enough to foot the entire bill right now. Plus, hey, you're not dealing with the evil credit card companies. 10
- IV If this all sounds a little bit too good to be true, it's because it is. That overpriced dress you just bought is still overpriced, but the smaller payments make you feel more compelled to splurge on it. You are still walking around in pants that aren't technically paid off. 15
- V "It is marketed as interest-free, but consumers can find that they end up being charged more than they think they will," said Nadine Chabrier, senior policy and litigation counsel at the Center for Responsible Lending. "Should they lose track of their payments or have multiple buy now, pay later purchases, they can get return payment fees, missed payment fees, account reactivation, rescheduling, all kinds of hidden fees that they weren't aware of at the outset." 20
- VI BNPL companies often don't do in-depth checks of consumers' credit, meaning people wind up getting into debt they can't pay. If someone messes up, they can be hit with late fees and see their credit scores damaged. And messing up is easy to do if people are taking out multiple loans or just aren't accustomed to paying on a bimonthly basis, unlike other bills. If a consumer buys something on BNPL and the product isn't what it's cracked up to be, there's a mistake, or they need to return it, getting their money back can be more complicated than with other forms of payment. 30
- VII Buy now, pay later companies make much of their money through merchant fees, meaning they take certain cuts of purchases — say, 2 to 8 percent. That's more than credit cards take, but as Chabrier explained, merchants are willing to pay up because the ability to pay in instalments increases cart sizes. "They do, in fact, induce people to buy more than they normally would because they're splitting it up," she said. You might pause 35

- more at spending \$100 on the spot than you would at spending \$200 split up into four \$50 payments. 40
- VIII** These companies can also wind up making money when consumers who use them make mistakes, Chabrier noted. “If you have, as many people do, five ‘buy now pay later’ purchases and you make one false move, then you’re going to get hit with these unexpected fees,” she said, such as late fees if you miss a payment, “and maybe an overdraft fee from your bank.” 45
- IX** Those false moves are common. One recent survey from LendingTree found that 42 percent of Americans who have taken out a BNPL loan have made at least one late payment on it. According to the Wall Street Journal, BNPL companies are seeing an increase in bad debt and late payments.
- X** Consumers who use BNPL services tend to be younger, and many are people of colour. Some also have subprime credit, meaning they might struggle with accessing traditional forms of credit. BNPL businesses say they’re offering financial inclusion, that they’re extending credit to people who can’t get it elsewhere. That may be true in many cases, but the line between predatory and progressive is blurry. One study from TransUnion found that BNPL customers have more credit products, such as credit cards, retail cards, and instalment loans, than the general “credit active” population. Lenders in the space often have no idea whether the consumers they’re working with actually have the ability to pay. 50
55
- XI** “With buy now, pay later, you’re not taking into account the other financial obligations consumers may have,” said Elyse Hicks, consumer policy counsel at Americans for Financial Reform. You don’t have to look far to find stories of millennials and Gen Z over their heads in debt because of BNPL, and with inflation and the current precarious state of the economy, the situation could become worse. 60
65
- XII** Much of the time regulators catch up and these issues do get taken care of — but it takes time. In the meantime, on offers such as buy now, pay later, many consumers wind up losing their (only partially paid-off) shirts. It’s worth noting Apple is about to start offering a BNPL product, too.
- XIII** “What happens when you convince a generation to spend more than it can afford?” Scott Galloway, an NYU marketing professor and co-host of the podcast Pivot, recently asked in New York magazine. We may be about to find out. 70

(Adapted from ‘Buy now, pay later sounds too good to be true because it is’, Vox.com)

Questions **11** to **20** are based on Reading Passage 2.

(2 marks each)

Answer the questions in **NO MORE THAN FIVE (5) WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER**

11. With a BNPL system, when does a user usually pay?

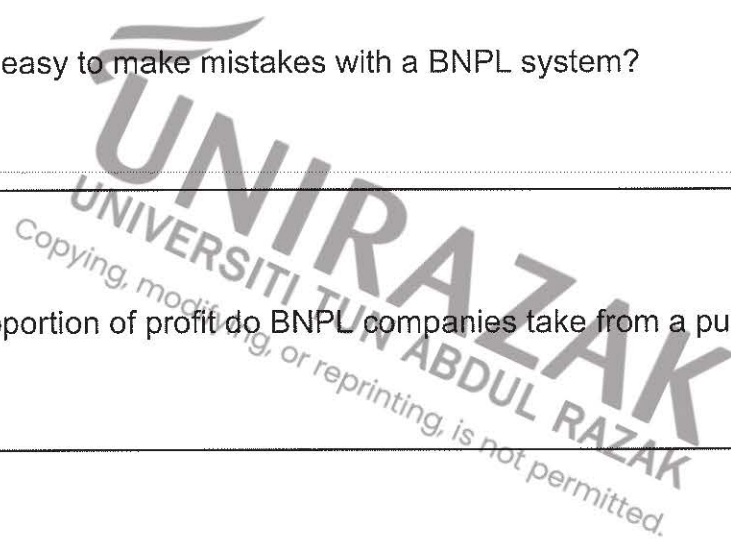
12. What is a risk consumers face with BNPL according to Nadine Chabrier?

13. Why is it easy to make mistakes with a BNPL system?

14. What proportion of profit do BNPL companies take from a purchase?

15. Why are merchants willing to pay the fees?

16. How does BNPL encourage people to overspend?



17. What are some trends BNPL companies are seeing, according to the Wall Street Journal?

18. Who would be a typical user of BNPL services?

19. What is the difference between a BNPL customer and the average population?

20. What could make the debt situation of consumers worse?

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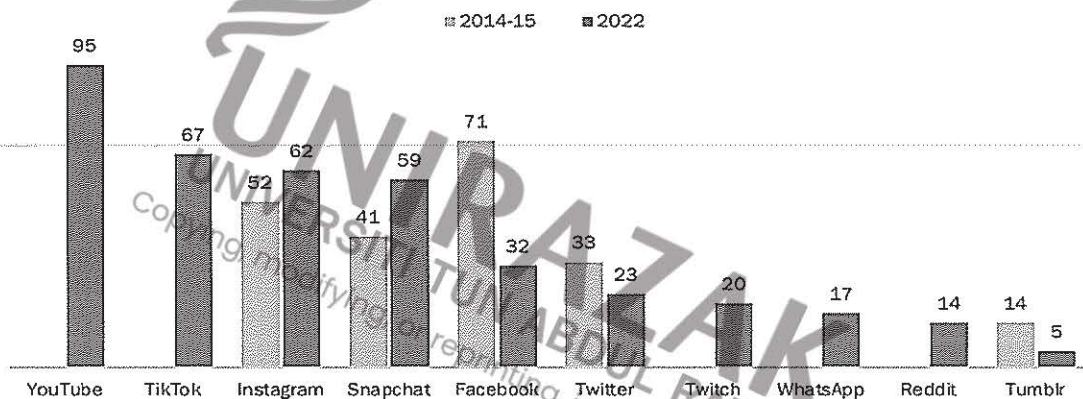
Reading Passage 3

(10 marks)

- I The landscape of social media is ever-changing, especially among teens who often are on the leading edge of this space. A new Pew Research Center survey of American teenagers ages 13 to 17 asked whether U.S. teens use 10 specific online platforms: YouTube, TikTok, Instagram, Snapchat, Facebook, Twitter, Twitch, WhatsApp, Reddit and Tumblr. 5
- II YouTube stands out as the most common online platform teens use out of the platforms measured, with 95% saying they ever use this site or app. Majorities also say they use TikTok, Instagram, and Snapchat. Instagram and Snapchat use has grown since asked about in 2014-15, when roughly half of teens said they used Instagram and about four-in-ten said they used Snapchat. 10

Majority of teens use YouTube, TikTok, Instagram, Snapchat; share of teens who use Facebook dropped sharply from 2014-15 to now

% of U.S. teens who say they ever use each of the following apps or sites



Note: Teens refer to those ages 13 to 17. Those who did not give an answer or gave other responses are not shown. The 2014-15 survey did not ask about YouTube, WhatsApp, Twitch and Reddit. TikTok debuted globally in 2018.
Source: Survey conducted April 14-May 4, 2022.
"Teens, Social Media and Technology 2022"

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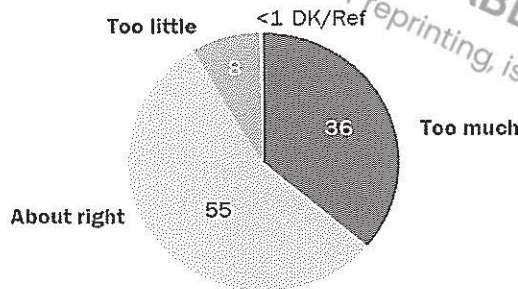
- III The share of teens using Facebook has declined sharply in the past decade. Today, 32% of teens report ever using Facebook, down 39 points since 2014-15, when 71% said they ever used the platform. Although today's teens do not use Facebook as extensively as teens in previous years, the platform still enjoys widespread usage among adults, as seen in other recent Center studies. 15
- IV Other social media platforms have also seen decreases in usage among teens since 2014-15. Some 23% of teens now say they ever use Twitter, compared with 33% in 2014-15. Tumblr has seen a similar decline. While 14% of teens in 2014-15 reported using Tumblr, just 5% of teens today say they use this platform. 20
- V The online platforms teens flock to differ slightly based on gender. Teen girls are more likely than teen boys to say they ever use TikTok, Instagram and

Snapchat, while boys are more likely to use Twitch and Reddit. Boys also report using YouTube at higher rates than girls, although the vast majority of teens use this platform regardless of gender. 25

VI Older teens are more likely than younger teens to say they use each of the online platforms asked about except for YouTube and WhatsApp. Instagram is an especially notable example, with a majority of teens ages 15 to 17 (73%) saying they ever use Instagram, compared with 45% of teens ages 13 to 14 who say the same. 30

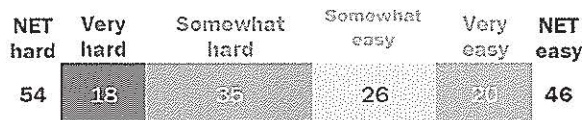
VII Despite Facebook losing its dominance in the social media world with this new cohort of teens, higher shares of those living in lower- and middle-income households gravitate toward Facebook than their peers who live in more affluent households: 44% of teens living in households earning less than \$30,000 a year and 39% of teens from households earning \$30,000 to less than \$75,000 a year say they ever use Facebook, while 27% of those from households earning \$75,000 or more a year say the same. Differences in Facebook use by household income were found in previous Center surveys as well (however the differences by household income were more pronounced in the past). 35 40

VIII **54% of teens say it would be hard to give up social media**
% of U.S. teens who say that overall, the amount of time they spend on social media is ...



Changes in the social media landscape since 2014-15 extend beyond TikTok's rise and Facebook's fall. Growing shares of teens say they are using Instagram and Snapchat since then. Conversely, Twitter and Tumblr saw declining shares of teens who report using their platforms. And two of the platforms the Center tracked in the earlier survey – Vine and Google+ – no longer exist. 45 50 55

IX % of U.S. teens who say it would be ___ for them to give up social media



Note: Teens refer to those ages 13 to 17. Figures may not add up to the NET values due to rounding. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted April 14-May 4, 2022.
"Teens, Social Media and Technology 2022"

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When reflecting on the amount of time they spend on social media generally, a majority of U.S. teens say they spend about the right amount of time on these apps and sites, while about a third of teens say they spend too much time on social media. Just 8% of teens think they spend too little time on these platforms. 60 65

- X When asked about the idea of giving up social media, 54% of teens say it would be at least somewhat hard to give it up, while 46% say it would be at least somewhat easy.
- XI These findings were from an online survey of 1,316 teens conducted by the Pew Research Center from April 14 to May 4, 2022. 70

(Adapted from *Teens, Social Media and Technology 2022*, Pew Research Center)

Questions 21 to 30 are based on Reading Passage 3. (1 mark each)

For each of the statements, write

TRUE	If the statement agrees with the information
FALSE	If the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN	If there is no information on this

21. Nearly all U.S. teens who responded to the survey use YouTube. _____
22. TikTok rapidly grew in popularity among U.S. teens after the disappearance of Vine. _____
23. There is no data about YouTube use in 2014-2015 because it had not existed yet. _____
24. You would be more likely to find an American adult using Facebook than an American teenager in 2022. _____
25. The amount of older teens who use Instagram is double that of their younger counterparts. _____
26. Teens who live in wealthier households use more social media because they have access to better technology and gadgets. _____
27. Vine and Google+ no longer exist as they were absorbed by Facebook. _____

28. More than half of U.S. teens responded that they are using an appropriate amount of time on social media. _____
29. One fifth of the survey respondents said it was easy to give up social media. _____
30. The Pew Research Center conducts these surveys on teens, social media and technology every five years. _____


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Reading Passage 4

(10 marks)

- I** It started by accident. At the suggestion of a friend, I sent my 15-year-old the Belle and Sebastian song “If You’re Feeling Sinister.” 1
- II** “Cool song,” she texted back. “I like it.” It was only five words, but it was the most she’d intentionally communicated to me in months.
- III** Over the previous few years, my once vivacious daughter had turned sullen, anger and resentment coiled around her. Several factors seemed to contribute to this. Covid-19 certainly played a big part, depriving her of her middle school graduation, her prom, and the busy social life that had fed her extroverted personality. But her friends had also suffered losses, and I didn’t know any who had holed up in their rooms and stopped speaking to their parents. Somehow, I had become the enemy, and nothing seemed to bridge the growing chasm between us. 5 10
- IV** For years, we had been a team. A single mom, I had leaned on her, and she on me, more than was usual in a mother-daughter relationship. But all that had changed. 15
- V** It had become clear to me that our unusual closeness was actually part of the problem. She needed to break away from me, but how could she do that while I was trying to prop her up? We needed a new way of connecting.
- VI** A few hours after her text, during which I could hear the Belle and Sebastian song playing on a loop, she emerged from her room and sat down to lunch with her sister and me for the first time in weeks. I tried to engage her, asking a few tentative questions: How was her science project going, where was her best friend going to camp this summer? It was soon clear that I’d flubbed it. She stormed back to her room and slammed the door behind her. 20 25
- VII** As a psychologist, I traffic in words—I felt out of my depth communicating through music. So, I called my friend Shannon Lorraine, a former musician in the Seattle band Witholders.
- VIII** “Try this,” she said, “‘In the Aeroplane Over the Sea,’ by Neutral Milk Hotel. But don’t get too excited when she expresses interest. Play it cool.” 30
- IX** I sent my daughter the song and repressed my urge to follow up with a text. This time, she came out of her room for a couple of hours. I called Shannon and told her, “I feel like you’re a snake charmer. Tell me what to do next.” 35

- X** She continued recommending songs, and gradually the cloud around us dissipated a little. But words were still hard to come by.
- XI** Eventually, Shannon ran out of recommendations. For a time, I let Spotify take over and it offered up songs from bands I'd never heard of: The Postal Service, Françoise Hardy, Beirut. But if I wanted a relationship with my daughter, I realized I couldn't rely on an algorithm, so I began making my own suggestions: Stevie Wonder, The Beatles, Joni Mitchell, The Cure, and a favourite from my childhood—Malvina Reynolds. These were little snippets of my past, of me, that I hoped might connect us in ways words seemingly couldn't. 40 45
- XII** "Music," says Claudia Diez, a psychologist in Manhattan, "has the power to create diverse primal physiological responses in us. It can be an expression of who we are and even be an effective means of communicating our wants, desires, and emotional needs."
- XIII** Brian Harris, a music psychotherapist and faculty member at New York University, agrees. "Songs carry these multidimensional layers of our stories. A piece of music we are connected to will always tell a story about where we are in that particular moment," he says. 50
- XIV** Harris describes music as a way to unlock the mysteries of adolescence. "Music is wrapped up in our identity—choosing to listen to and honour their music is also choosing to listen to and honour their identities. Teenage years are about the push and pull of identity development, and music is the literal soundtrack to that development." 55
- XV** The other day, my daughter approvingly asked me, "are you singing a Harry Styles song?" I was, and I noticed, with much satisfaction, that she was humming the tune to "Heartbreaker," by Dionne Warwick, while we made pancakes. We might not like all the songs we share, but we have learned so much about each other through sharing them. 60
- XVI** I don't know if music has made my daughter stop seeing me as her nemesis, but I have a strong feeling that as we cross into the next phase of our relationship, "The Long and Winding Road" might be playing in the background. 65

(Adapted from 'Sharing Music Rescued My Relationship With My Teenager', Wired)

Questions 31 to 40 are based on Reading Passage 4.

(1 mark each)

For each of the statements, write:

YES	If the statement agrees with the views in the passage
NO	If the statement disagrees with the views in the passage
NOT GIVEN	If there is no information on the writer's views

31. The writer's daughter was an outgoing person. _____
32. The writer and her husband had divorced. _____
33. The writer's friend, Shannon Lorraine, is still part of the Witholders. _____
34. The writer's daughter liked Neutral Milk Hotel better than Belle and Sebastian. _____
35. The writer did not like Spotify's recommendations so she came up with her own suggestions. _____
-
36. The writer suggested songs to her daughter as a way of sharing her history and stories with her. _____
37. Music allows people to express wishes and emotions that they cannot put into words. _____
38. Choosing to listen to a teenager's favourite music implies you are trying to understand their identity. _____
39. During adolescence, not many teenagers discover who they are as a person. _____
40. The writer believes she has learned a lot about her daughter's preferred songs. _____

Reading Passage 5

(20 marks)

- I** If you've heard that candy rots your teeth, you might be wondering what other treats, drinks, meals and snacks might be harming those pearly whites. While it's technically true that all foods and drinks can cause tooth decay — or damage to the surface, or enamel, of your teeth — not every food or drink causes equal harm, and some people are more susceptible to dental decay than others. 1
5
- II** When assessing how bad a meal, snack, dessert or drink is for your dental health, there are two main things to consider, said Dr. Apoena de Aguiar Ribeiro, a paediatric dentist and microbiologist at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill who studies the oral microbiome and how it affects dental decay: its composition and its quality. 10
- III** Inside our mouths live more than 700 species of bacteria — some that are helpful, some that are harmful. The harmful bacteria break down sugars from foods and drinks and turn them into acids, which over time can pull essential minerals from your teeth and lead to cavities. 15
- IV** If you're not vigilant about cleaning, bacteria can also form a soft film, or plaque, on the surface of your teeth, which can exacerbate that acidity and create an ideal environment for even more bacteria to proliferate. If your dental plaque grows and hardens enough, it can turn into tartar, which can also irritate your gums and cause gingivitis. 20
- V** Sugary foods — and in particular, those composed of sucrose, or table sugar — are especially bad for your teeth because harmful bacteria thrive on them, Dr. de Aguiar Ribeiro said. You can often find sucrose in many processed foods and sugary drinks like candy, pastries, fruit juice concentrates and sodas. 25
- VI** In addition, any foods that are sticky, gooey or chewy — like gummies, dried fruits, syrups and candies — get stuck in the nooks and crannies of your teeth and the spaces between them. When excess sugar lingers on your teeth, harmful bacteria can store it in their cells, "like a pantry inside of them," Dr. de Aguiar Ribeiro said, and continue producing acid for hours after you've eaten. 30
- VII** Certain drinks — like sugary sodas, juices, energy drinks and milkshakes — are also heavy offenders. They wash your teeth in sticky and sugary solutions, and they're acidic to boot. "Our teeth begin to break down when the acid level in the mouth dips below a pH of 5.5," said Dr. Rocio Quinonez, a professor of pediatric dentistry at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and "sodas tend to have a pH around 3 to 4." 35

- VIII** Other carbonated beverages like seltzers are also acidic. So are coffees and alcoholic drinks which are often consumed with sugary syrups and mixers as well. 40
- IX** Some fresh fruits, vegetables or starchy foods — like citrus, potatoes, rice or even bananas — are often maligned as bad for your teeth because they may contain sugars or acids that can wear away at your teeth. But they also contain nutrients that will boost your overall health, which in turn can benefit your teeth, said Dr. Dorota Kopycka-Kedzierawski, a dentist at the University of Rochester Medical Center and a researcher in cariology, or the study of cavities and dental decay. Even if they are foods that are sugary or tend to get stuck in your teeth — that trade-off may be worth it, she said. 45
- X** If you have particularly deep grooves in your teeth, or teeth that are tightly in contact with each other, chewy and sticky foods may be more of a concern for you than others, Dr. Quinonez added. In which case, you should be more mindful not only of your diet but also of your cleaning habits. 50
- XI** So long as you are brushing your teeth twice a day — once in the morning and once before bedtime — and flossing every day, the nutritional boons of those foods will outweigh the risks of dental damage. Though when it comes to fruit, Dr. Kopycka-Kedzierawski said, “it’s better to eat the fruit than to drink it,” since many store-bought or even homemade fruit smoothies have added sucrose sugars. 55
60
- XII** Tooth decay is the most common noncommunicable disease worldwide. For most people, Dr. Kopycka-Kedzierawski said, having regular dental checkups every six months is enough to catch any decay before it gets too serious. Seeing a professional is important, because once a cavity has formed enough for you to notice it, you are well into dental decay. 65
- XIII** The habits that are good for dental health are generally practices that are good for your health overall, Dr. Quinonez said. Eating fewer processed and sugary foods, having regular checkups every six months, and avoiding snacks between meals — especially if that snack is a sugary or sticky food or drink — can pay dividends. You don’t have to overthink it, she added. 70

(Adapted from 'The Worst Foods and Drinks for Your Teeth', New York Times)

Questions **41** to **50** are based on Reading Passage 5. (2 marks each)

Answer the questions in **NO MORE THAN FOUR (4) WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER.**

41. What are the two things to consider while deciding how bad something is for your teeth?

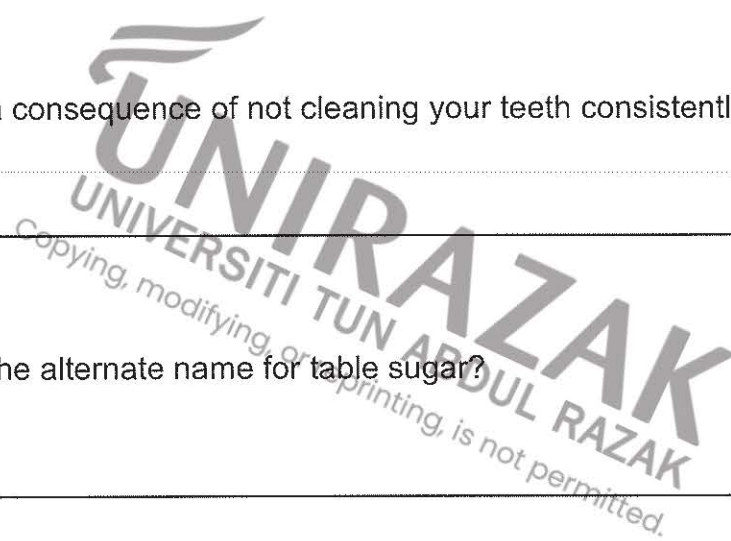
42. What do the harmful bacteria do to your teeth?

43. What is a consequence of not cleaning your teeth consistently?

44. What is the alternate name for table sugar?

45. What often happens to the sugar in the sticky or goeey food you eat?

46. What is the ideal pH level of acid in our mouths?



47. What starchy foods are said to be bad for your teeth?

48. For people with deep grooves in their teeth, what should they keep in mind?

49. According to Dr. Kopycka-Kedzierawski, how should you consume fruit for better dental health?

50. How is tooth decay described as a disease?

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Reading Passage 6

(10 marks)

- I** I've been working from home for close to 15 years. I also have ADHD. And a lot of streaming subscriptions. And a PlayStation. And hundreds of books. And a partner who also sometimes works from home and is equally aware of the presence of said streaming subscriptions, PlayStation, and books. 1
- II** The point is that my home is full of distractions. Yours probably is, too. Maybe different distractions from mine, but distractions nonetheless. And, like many workers, it may have taken you a pandemic to discover that it can be hard to avoid these distractions when working from home. 5
- III** Sure, there are productivity and project management apps. But at a certain point, you can only manage your distractions by managing yourself. 10
- IV** While recovering from a car accident years ago, my occupational therapist told me not only to take frequent breaks as I worked from home but also to schedule those breaks on my calendar — and to stick to them as religiously as if they were a work call or a deadline. The same went for household chores, walks outside, and just about anything else that wasn't "work." Even eating had to go in the calendar. I smiled and nodded and ignored this advice. I continued to struggle. 15
- V** Finally, I gave in — scheduling things like laundry, snacks, and exercise such that I was never working for more than 55 uninterrupted minutes (and usually less). A typical day in my calendar would have 30- to 55-minute work blocks punctuated by chore breaks, food breaks, exercise breaks, rest breaks, and errands. Every minute during my scheduled workday was accounted for. 20
- VI** Sure enough, my physical condition gradually improved. (I'm better now, by the way.) But there was a curious side effect: I was way more productive. Scheduling my distractions and my other non-work into my day, compelling myself to engage in them as forcefully as I would any "work" task, made me more efficient at and more focused on my work. And sticking to a strict schedule for mundanities like "watch TV" and "do laundry" helped me manage my ADHD symptoms — without it ever feeling gruelling. (I also got more laundry done.) 25 30
- VII** It turns out this resembles the Pomodoro Technique — a time-management method developed in the 1980s, whereby you work in 25-minute intervals punctuated by short breaks. And my routine even more closely resembles the 52/17 rule — a Pomodoro variation proposed by the Draugiem Group, makers of the productivity app DeskTime. In 2014, the company reported finding that DeskTime's most productive users would work for 52 minutes at a time, then break for 17 minutes, and so on. Their breaks became more "effective" because they would be 100 percent dedicated to taking a break 35

during those 17-minute allotments — and, by extension, more dedicated 40
during their 52 minutes of work.

VIII The takeaway here is that breaks need to happen, so put them on your calendar. To the extent practicable, schedule everything during your work-from-home workday. Everything. From that phone call you need to make to your doctor's office to the time you'd like to spend playing Fortnite. (And, of course, your actual work.) 45

IX Do the same for meeting the needs of your cohabitants. Roommates, partners, family, pets — anyone you live with is going to want something from you from time to time. You'll need to get really good at saying no if you want to minimize distractions, but there are things you're going to have to say yes to. At some point, the kids will need to be picked up, the trash will need to go out, dinner will have to be made / ordered, and so on. Schedule as much as you can in advance. 50

(Adapted from 'How to minimize distractions when you work from home', The Verge)

Questions 51 to 60 are based on Reading Passage 6.

(1 mark each)

YES	If the statement agrees with the views in the passage
NO	If the statement disagrees with the views in the passage
NOT GIVEN	If there is no information on the writer's views

51. The writer and their partner enjoy working from home. _____
52. One of the writer's hobbies is playing video games. _____
53. The writer thinks productivity and project management apps are not helpful at all. _____
54. Scheduling everything, including household chores, rest breaks and mealtimes, did not work for the writer. _____
55. Each session of work in the writer's calendar lasted for an hour. _____

56. Putting every single activity on a schedule enabled the writer to be less distracted.

57. The Pomodoro technique was created by the Draugiem Group.

58. The rationale behind the 52/17 rule is that since its users would fully work for 52 minutes, they could also fully rest in the 17 minutes break.

59. The writer recommends scheduling every single activity in your life, even emergencies.

60. The writer thinks they are not very good at saying no to people.


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Reading Passage 7

(8 marks)

- I With the advent of GPS technology, navigating by compass is a skill that seems to be rapidly falling by the wayside. As a GPS unit is only as good as the battery or satellite signal that guides it, your ability to determine location and direction by compass is as important as it ever was. Even if you never need to use classic orienteering techniques, becoming proficient with a compass is a process that puts you into even closer contact with the outdoors. The basics can be broken down into three categories. 1
5

Setting the Declination

- II For the purpose of using a compass, there are two types of north: true north and magnetic north. True north is defined by the point at which the earth's axis exits its surface, around which our globe rotates once each day. The north star, or Polaris, sits in the sky generally over this "north pole," which is why you can always at least determine a northly direction if you can find Polaris in the night sky. 10
- III Magnetic north, by contrast, is defined by the earth's magnetic field. The needle of a compass always points in this direction, and the angle of difference between true north and magnetic north is called the declination. That angle changes depending upon where on earth you are standing. 15
- IV Suffice it to say that declination for any given location is printed on its corresponding topographic map, and you must set that angle on the compass before obtaining accurate bearings. Refer to your compass's instruction manual on how to change the declination, as each compass is different. 20

From Map to Field

- V Let's say you know where you are on a map (a trail intersection, for instance) and you want to find a specific destination in the field, such as a water source. Identify that feature on the map, then set your compass on the map with its edge forming a line between your known location (trail intersection) and your target destination (water source). 25
- VI Rotate the dial, or bezel, until the parallel orienting lines on the compass's base plate are lined up with the north-south lines on your map. Disregard the needle at this point; all you are doing is setting the bearing. 30
- VII Next, stand up and hold the compass away from your body to eliminate interference from belt buckles, knives, or other metallic objects. Rotate your entire body until the magnetic needle lines up with the red orienting arrow underneath.

- VIII** The direction of travel arrow at the head of the compass now points directly at your target destination. Follow that arrow, take repeated bearings, and you are home free! 35

From Field to Map

- IX** If you need to find your current location on a map, the first criterion is to visually identify a landmark in the field that you can also locate on the map, such as a mountain peak, river bend, or radio tower. 40
- X** First, hold your compass in a level position with the direction of the travel arrow pointing precisely at your landmark. Then rotate the bezel so the magnetic needle and the red orienting arrow underneath are lined up. A compass with a sighting mirror is designed specifically for this task.
- XI** Next, set your compass on the map with the edge of the baseplate intersecting the distant landmark and the direction-of-travel arrow pointing in that same direction. Keeping the edge on that point, pivot the entire compass on the map until the parallel orienting lines align with the north-south lines of the map. The north symbol on the compass bezel will also point due north on the map. 45
- XII** Finally, draw a line along the edge of your compass, beginning at the landmark. You are standing somewhere along that line. Take another bearing from a second visual landmark, scribe that line, and you will be at the intersection of those two lines. A third bearing will produce a triangle, hence the term "triangulation." The smaller the triangle, the more accurate your position. 50
- 55

(Adapted from '3 Basic Compass Skills Everyone Should Learn, Outdoor Life)

Questions 61 to 70 are based on Reading Passage 7.

(1 mark each)

Choose the **BEST** answer.

61. 'Proficient' (para. 1) is synonymous with _____.

- A. competent
- B. incapable
- C. familiar
- D. comfortable

62. The point which the earth rotates around once daily is called _____.

- A. north pole
- B. magnetic north
- C. true north
- D. Polaris

63. Is the declination constantly steady?

- A. Yes, as the needle of the compass always points north.
- B. Yes, as the declination is always in the northern part of the sky.
- C. No, as it depends on where you are located.
- D. No, as it depends on when you are travelling.

64. Why must you set the declination on a compass?

- A. To obtain more bearings
- B. To understand the topography further
- C. To see a more accurate angle
- D. To get more precise directions

65. If you already know where you are on a map, what is the first thing you need to do when looking for a destination in the field?

- A. Put your compass on the map.
- B. Rotate the dial to orient the lines on the compass with the map.
- C. Look for it on the map.
- D. Ignore the needle of the compass.

66. What word could replace 'level' in para X?

- A. equal
- B. even
- C. direct
- D. smooth

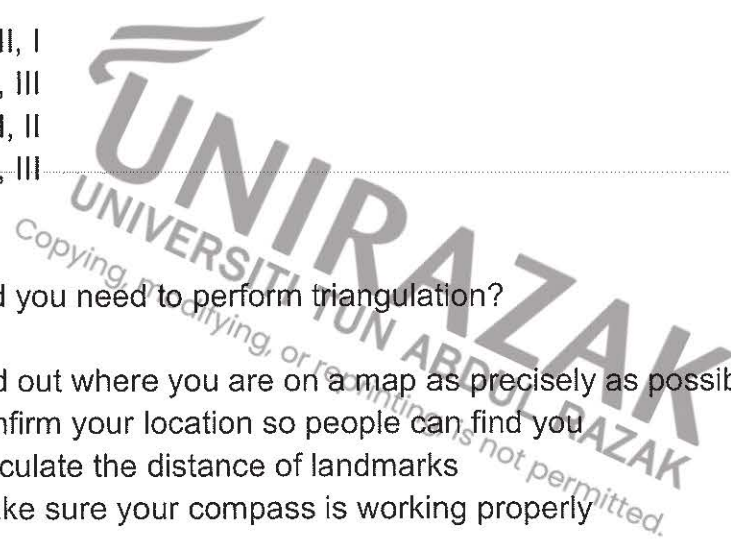
67. What is the correct order of these steps to find your current location on a map?

- I. Ensure that your compass' travel arrow is pointed exactly at the landmark.
- II. Look for that feature on the map.
- III. Place the compass on the map with the edge of the baseplate at the intersection of the landmark and the direction-of-travel arrow.
- IV. Find a landmark that you can also find on the map.

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

68. Why would you need to perform triangulation?

- A. To find out where you are on a map as precisely as possible
- B. To confirm your location so people can find you
- C. To calculate the distance of landmarks
- D. To make sure your compass is working properly



Reading Passage 8

(12 marks)

- I The most beautiful girl in the world was Aponibolinayen of Nalpangan. Many young men had come to her brother, Aponibalagen, to ask for her hand in marriage, but he had refused them all, for he awaited one who possessed great power. Then it happened that the fame of her beauty spread over all the world till it reached even to Adasen; and in that place there lived a man of great power named Gawigawen. 1 5
- II Now Gawigawen, who was a handsome man, had sought among all the pretty girls but never, until he heard of the great beauty of Aponibolinayen, had he found one whom he wished to wed. Then he determined that she should be his wife; and he begged his mother, Dinawagen, to help him win her. So the mother of Gawigawen set out at once for Nalpangan; and when she arrived there she was greeted by Ebang, the mother of the lovely maiden. 10
- III They ate and drank together, and after they had finished the meal, Dinawagen told Aponibalagen of her son's wishes, and asked if he would agree. Aponibalagen, who had heard of the power of the suitor, at once gave his consent. Thus did Dinawagen depart for home, leaving a gold cup as an engagement present. 15
- IV Eventually, after much negotiation over the bride-price, and with much joy and celebration, Gawigawen and Aponibolinayen were wed. When the bride came down out of the house to dance, she was so beautiful that the sunshine vanished; and as she moved about, the river came up into the town, and striped fish bit at her heels. 20
- V For three months the people remained in Nalpangan feasting and dancing, and then early one morning they took Aponibolinayen to her new home in Adasen. 25
- VI Now during all this time Aponibolinayen had kept her face covered so that she had never seen her husband, for although he was a handsome man, one of the pretty girls who was jealous of the bride had told her that he had three noses, and she was afraid to look at him.
- VII After her people had all returned to their homes, she grew very unhappy, and when her mother-in-law commanded her to cook, she had to feel her way around, for she would not uncover her face. Finally, she became so sad that she was determined to run away. One night when all were asleep, she used magical power and changed herself into oil. Then she slid through the bamboo floor and made her escape without anyone seeing her. 30 35
- VIII Aponibolinayen went on until she came to the ocean, and then, as she could go no farther, she sat down to rest. As she sat there pondering what she should do, a water buffalo came along, and thinking that she would ride a

- while she climbed up on its back. No sooner had she done so than the animal plunged into the water and swam with her until they reached the other side of the great ocean. 40
- IX There they came to a large orange tree, and the water buffalo told her to eat some of the luscious fruit while he fed on the grass nearby. As soon as he had left her, however, he ran straight to his master, Kadayadawan, and told him of the beautiful girl. 45
- X Kadayadawan was very much interested and quickly combed his hair and oiled it, put on his striped coat and belt, and went with the water buffalo to the orange tree. Aponibolinayen, looking down from her place in the tree, was surprised to see a man coming with her friend but as they drew near, she began talking with him, and soon they became acquainted. 50
- XI Before long, Kadayadawan had persuaded the girl to become his wife, and he took her to his home. From that time every night his house looked as if it was on fire, because of the beauty of his bride.

(Adapted from 'Aponibolinayen', a Filipino folktale, as told by the Itneg (Tinguian) people)

Questions 69 to 74 are based on Reading Passage 8. (2 marks each)

Identify the subject/object that these pronouns refer to in the context of the passage.

69. she (para II) : _____
70. her son's wishes (para III) : _____
71. they (para V) : _____
72. all (para VII) : _____
73. her friend (para X) : _____
74. they (para X) : _____

*** END OF QUESTION PAPER ***