

**PMR**  
**ENGLISH MODULE**

**2010**



**JABATAN PELAJARAN NEGERI  
KEDAH DARUL AMAN**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**PMR**

**2010**

**PAPER 1**

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Suggestion : The contents of the module could be used for intensive revision this year (2010)

### Contents of Module prepared in 2010

NO.	CONTENTS	NO. of EXERCISES
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6.	Answer Keys for Paper 1	

## PMR ENGLISH LANGUAGE 2010 – PAPER1

### SECTION A (Questions 1 -10)

#### GRAPHICS AND SHORT TEXTS

##### **NOTES : P1- SECTION A : Introduction**

- Questions asked will be based on graphic materials and short texts.
- Each question will be followed by four options and you are required to choose the most suitable option.
- A variety of questions from different genres will be asked. You may be tested on:
  - a. short texts
  - b. tables
  - c. graphs
  - d. charts
  - e. manuals
  - f. rules/instructions
  - g. posters
  - h. common signs
  - i. notices
  - j. advertisement

##### **NOTES : P1-SECTION A : Guidelines**

- First, read the headline or title to get a general idea of what the stimulus is about.
- Then read the information carefully. Note important details like the date, time, place, etc.
- Then look at the questions and options provided. Check each option with the graphic stimulus to find out whether it is the most suitable answer.
- The following table is

##### **NOTES : P1-SECTION A : Terminology**

#### **KEY WORDS FOR GRAPHIC MATERIALS AND SHORT TEXTS**

ENGLISH	BAHASA MALAYSIA
1. Advertisement	Iklan
2. Rules	Peraturan
3. Stimulus	Rangsangan
4. Conversation	Perbualan
5. Increase	Meningkat
6. Decrease/decline	Menurun
7. Ascending	Menaik
8. Descending	Menurun
9. Most	Paling banyak
10. Least	Paling kurang
11. Maximum	Maksimum
12. Minimum	Minimum
13. Average	Purata

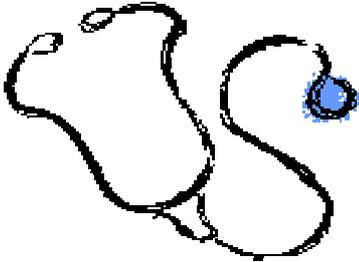
<b>ENGLISH</b>	<b>BAHASA MALAYSIA</b>
14. Purpose	Tujuan
15. Objective	Objektif
16. Aim	Matlamat
17. Because	Sebab
18. Tells/ explains	Nyatakan
19. Correct/ incorrect	Betul/salah
20. Best	Terbaik
21. True	Benar
22. False	Salah
23. Main	Utama
24. Decline sharply	Menurun dengan mendadak
25. Decline gradually	Menurun secara beransur-ansur
26. Held	Diadakan
27. Preferred	Yang lebih disukai
28. Choose	Pilih
29. Eligible	Layak
30. Promote	Menggalakkan
31. Duration	Tempoh masa
32. Fluctuating	Naik-turun
33. Reduce	Kurangkan
34. Unchanged	Tidak berubah
35. Popular	Yang paling terkenal
36. Farthest	Yang paling jauh
37. Most probably	Kemungkinan besar
38. Described	Gambarkan
39. Conclude	Rumuskan
40. Above	Di atas
41. Below	Di bawah
42. Mostly	Kebanyakan
43. Advantage	Kebaikan/Faedah
44. Disadvantage	Keburukan
45. Left	Kiri
46. Right	Kanan
47. Highest	Paling tinggi
48. Lowest	Paling rendah
49. Appeal	Merayu
50. Longest	Paling panjang
51. Means	Bermaksud
52. Indicate	Menunjukkan
53. Replaced	Digantikan
54. Displayed	Ditunjukkan/Ditayangkan
55. Suggest	Cadang
56. Imply/Implies	Bermaksud/Bemakna
57. Statements	Kenyataan
58. Should/Must/Can	Harus/mesti/boleh
59. Except	Kecuali
60. Same/Similar	Sama

**SECTION A**  
**(Graphic Materials and Short texts or Stimuli)**

In this module, there are 20 questions for the practice:

**Question 1**

Study the picture below and answer the question that follows.



This equipment is usually used by a

- A** doctor                      **C** lawyer  
**B** dentist                      **D** engineer

**Question 2**

Read the newspaper headline and answer the question that follows.

**Police catch thief  
red-handed in shop**

According to the headline, the police caught the thief

- A** as he left the shop  
**B** while he was at the shop  
**C** at the entrance of the shop  
**D** when he was going to the shop

**Question 3**

Read the notice below and answer the question that follows.

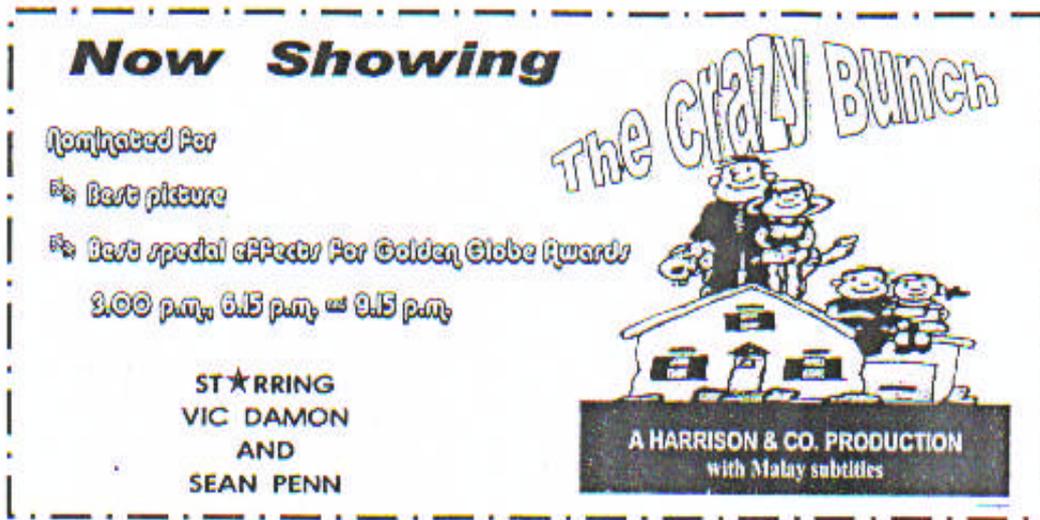


How long is the talk?

- A** one hour                      **C** three hours  
**B** two hours                      **D** four hours

**Question 4**

Study the advertisement below and answer the question below.



The film "The Crazy Bunch"

- A. is shown in the morning and afternoon.
- B. is produced by Harrison and Company.
- C. has Chinese and Malay subtitles.
- D. has won the best picture award.

**Question 5**

Read the banner below and answer the question that follows.

**COME VISIT HISTORICAL MALACCA**  
**You will be attracted by its beauty!**

The banner \_\_\_\_\_ people to visit Malacca.

- A. encourages
- B. requests
- C. reminds
- D. orders

**Question 6**

Read the advertisement below and answer the question that follows.

**ANNUAL MOVIE FESTIVAL 2006**  
**PUTRA WORLD TRADE CENTRE, KUALA LUMPUR**  
 Featuring some of the greatest movies from America, China and Australia, this Festival highlights box office movies that have captured audiences world-wide.  
 So, why wait? Visit the festival today!

Dates	Movies
Sept. 22	The Sound of Music (12pm, 3pm, shows)
Sept. 23	The Phantom of the Opera (2pm, 9pm shows)
Sept. 24	Peking Opera House (11am, 1pm, 4pm shows)
Sept. 25	Crocodile Dundee (1pm, 3pm, 6pm shows)
Sept. 26	Raise the Red Lantern (3pm, 7pm shows)
<b>ADMISSION</b>	<b>FREE</b>

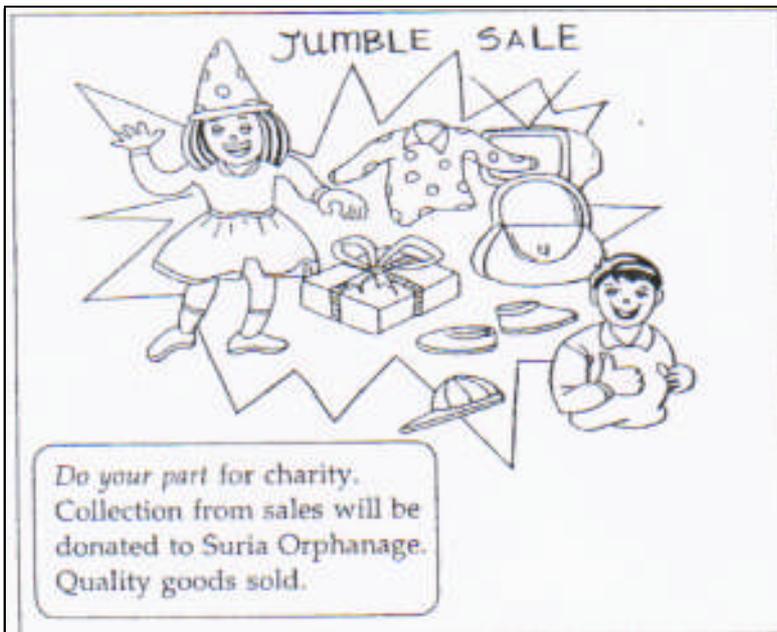
If Sam finishes work at 6.30 pm, which movies can he watch?

- A. Crocodile Dundee and The Sound of Music
- B. Raise the Red Lantern and Peking Opera House
- C. The Sound of Music and The Phantom of the Opera
- D. The Phantom of the Opera and Raise the Red Lantern

(PMR 2006)

**Question 7**

Read the notice below and answer the question that follows.



The phrase **Do your part** in the above notice means, we must be

- A. careful.
- B. helpful.
- C. grateful.
- D. hardworking

(PMR 2005)

**Question 8**

Look at the sign below and answer the question that follows.



From the sign in the picture, we know that

- A. the paint has not dried yet.
- B. the bench is damp with water
- C. the bench needs a coat of wet paint.
- D. we must be careful when we sit on that bench.

**Question 9**

Read the message below and answer the question that follows.

Dear Tasha,  
Siti and I are going to the library  
this weekend to do some research for our History  
project. Would you like to come along?  
  
Sophia.

The purpose of this message is to

- A. suggest                      C. inform  
B. invite                         D. request

**Question 10**

Read the message below and answer the question that follows.

Dear Sir,  
The shower in my bathroom does not function.  
The tap in my kitchen is leaking.  
  
Mawi

Who should Mawi telephone to repair the taps?

- A. A doctor                      C. A plumber  
B. A mechanic                 D. A carpenter

**Question 11**

Read the sign below and answer the question that follows.

**PAY WHEN SERVED**

When customers see the sign, they

- A. pay at the cashier.                      C. pay when food is served.  
B. eat first and pay later.                 D. pay when ordering the food.

**Question 12**

Read the newspaper headline below and answer the question that follows.

**LANDSLIDE CAUSES 3 MILLION LOSS**

The newspaper headline tells us about the

- A number of landslide victims.  
B location of the landslide.  
C cause of the landslide.  
D result of the landslide.

**Question 13**

Study the label below and answer the question that follows.



The label shows the

- A. price of the coffee.
- B. weight of the packet.
- C. expiry date of the coffee.
- D. production date of the coffee.

**Question 14**

Study the speech bubble below and answer the question that follows.

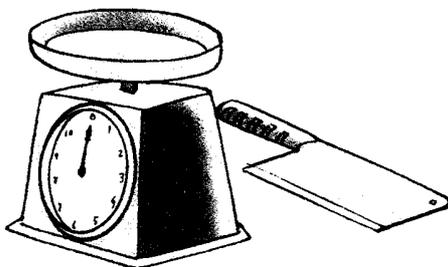


The above means that the staff will

- A go home after lunch.
- B finish work after lunch.
- C return after their lunch break.
- D. resume work at night

**Question 15**

Study the picture below and answer the question that follows.

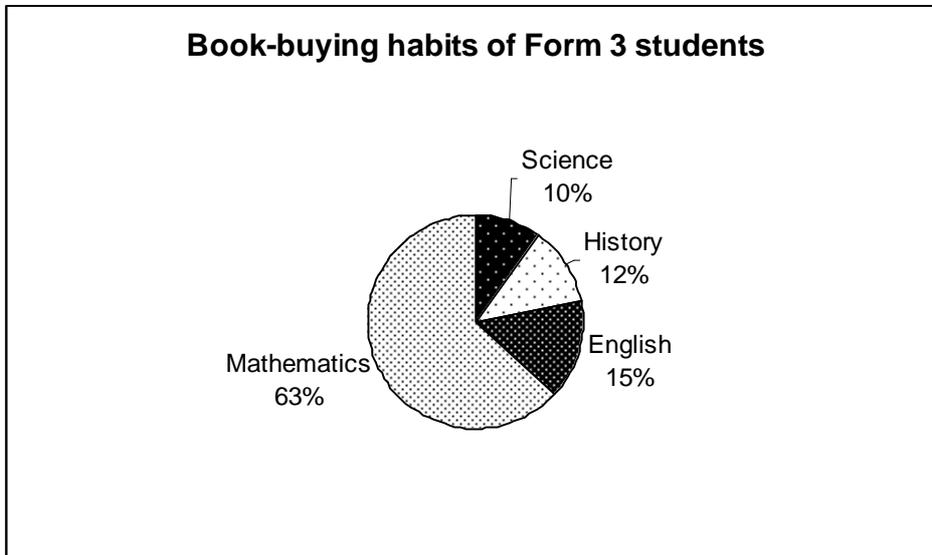


These tools are used by a

- A hairdresser
- B plumber
- C cobbler
- D butcher

**Question 16**

Study the chart below and answer the question that follows.



What book do Form 3 students spend the least on?

- A. Science.
- B. English.
- C. History.
- D. Mathematics.

**(PMR 2006)**

**Question 17**

Study the table below and answer the question that follows.

**TOP IMPORTS OF MALAYSIA**

PRODUCT	VALUE RM million
Chemicals	160
Furniture	115
Petroleum	170
Processed Foods	80

What is Malaysia's main import?

- A. Furniture
- B. Petroleum
- C. Chemicals
- D. Processed foods

**(PMR 2005)**

**Question 18**

Read the diary entries below and answer the question that follows

1 May 2007  
Went for a movie with friend. Bought a new pair of shoes.

8 May 2007  
Baked a cake. Went to the cinema.

15 May 2007  
Finish my homework. Watched an English movie.

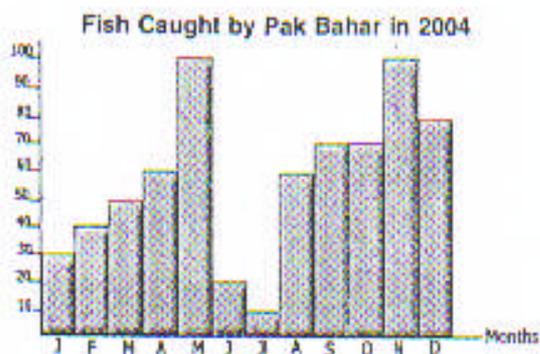
22 May 2007  
Did some gardening. Enjoyed some TV movies.

The diary entries shows that the writer's hobby is most probably

- A. baking
- B. shopping
- C. doing homework
- D. watching movies

**Question 19**

Study the bar graph below and answer the question that follows.

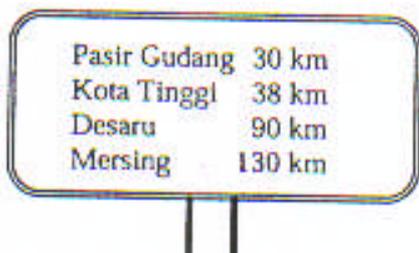


Which of the following statements is **true**?

- A. Pak Bahar caught the most number of fish in January.
- B. Pak Bahar's catch increased from January to April.
- C. Pak Bahar's worst catch was in May and October.
- D. Pak Bahar's best catch was in June and July.

**Question 20**

Study the road sign below and answer the question that follows.



From the road sign, drivers will know that

- A. Mersing is nearer than Kota Tinggi.                      C. Kota Tinggi is the furthest town.  
B. Pasir Gudang is the nearest town.                      D. Desaru is further than Mersing

**Question 21**

**HOUSE FOR SALE**

- Fully furnished
- One owner
- Near town centre

Price : RM 120,000.00

If interested, please contact the owner: Miss Sheema  
(03-40011644)

Choose the **incorrect** statement about the house above.

- A. The sale has been completed.  
B. The house belongs to Miss Sheema.  
C. The price of the house has been fixed.  
D. The location of the house is close to town.

**(PMR 2009)**

**Question 22**

**PEOPLE ARE OUR PRIORITY**

ABC BANK

The slogan above shows that the bank

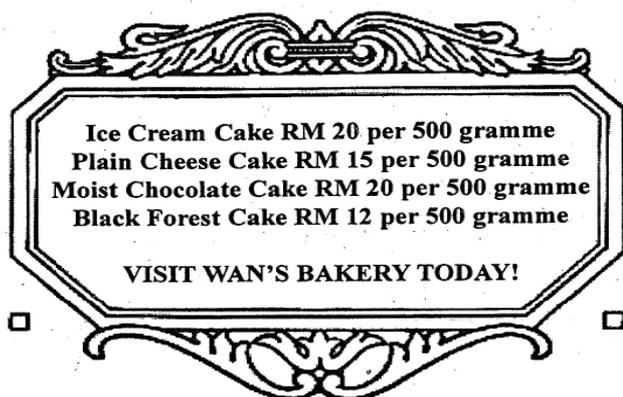
- A. helps customers get rich  
B. ensures customers' satisfaction  
C. gives preference to certain customers  
D. encourages customers to save their money.

Question 23



- 1 Based on the cartoon strip above, how did the father feel as soon as they reached school?
- A Excited.
  - B Annoyed.
  - C Delighted.
  - D Depressed.

Question 24



- 6 The cake that costs less than RM 30 per kilogramme is
- A Ice Cream Cake
  - B Black Forest Cake
  - C Plain Cheese Cake
  - D Moist Chocolate Cake

Question 25



**LOWEST FARE AT FIREHORSE.COM**

Fly to Labuan, Langkawi, Pangkor and Penang  
Only RM 19.90 one way

Booking period : 1 – 30 April 2010  
Travelling Period : 1 – 31 August 2010

**BOOK YOUR FLIGHTS NOW!**

- 2 Based on the advertisement above, which of the following statement is true?
- A FireHorse flies only to Labuan.
  - B You can call to make bookings.
  - C The travelling period lasts for a month.
  - D A flight to and from Pangkor costs RM 19.90.

Question 26

**NOTICE**

**Electricity Disruption**

The supply will be disrupted in several areas from 9 a.m to 9 p.m on  
Monday, 2 November 2009 due to routine maintenance.

National Electricity Department

Why will the electric supply be disrupted?

- A. There is a major breakdown.
- B. To conduct regular checks.
- C. There is a lack of supply.
- D. To save electricity.

(PMR 2009)

## SECTION B TEXT COMPLETION

### GRAMMAR GUIDE

**Parts of Speech :** [Fungsi perkataan dalam ayat]

1) <b>Nouns (nU, nC)</b> (katanama) nC – tables, chairs ... nU – advice, food, beauty	2) <b>Adjectives (adj.)</b> (sifatnama)- kind, good, delicious, noble, fantastic....	3) <b>Verbs (vi, vt)</b> (katakerja) run, jump, eat, say, jumps is, am, are, has, have, do, does	4) <b>Adverbs ; adv.</b> (sifatkata) well, loudly, fast, early, today, always, sometimes
5) <b>Pronouns;</b> <b>(pron.)</b> (Gantinama) I, you, we, they, he, she, it His, him, her, hers..	6) <b>Prepositions;</b> <b>(prep.)</b> in, on, at, without, before, after, when, for, since, upon,....	7) <b>Conjunctions (conj.)</b> and, or, but ..... 8) <b>Articles (art.)</b> a, an, the	9) <b>Interjections (!)</b> (Kata seruan) Oh!, Huh!, Ouch!, Wow!

To prepare students for this section, perhaps it is useful to revise with the students the various grammar sections based on the Parts of Speech

### Grammar Revision 1 : Verbs - tenses

#### Exercise 1- Simple Present Tense

#### *Underline the correct answers*

1. The hawker ( sells, sold ) fried noodles *every* Sunday.
2. The boy ( fell, falls ) from his bicycle and hurt himself.
3. Jeff ( meets, met ) an old classmate at the party.
4. The policeman ( stopped, stops ) the driver who knocks the lamp post.
5. Mrs Ooi ( buys, bought ) a lot of fruits *every week*
6. The show (starts, started ) early *today*.
7. The baby ( missed, misses ) his mother when she goes to work.
8. I *usually* ( see, saw ) Ali at the bookshop.
9. My friend ( comes, came ) to my house *everyday*.
10. Roslan *always* (lies, lied ) to his parents.

**Grammar Revision 1 : Verbs - tenses**

**Exercise 2- Simple Past Tense**

***Underline the correct answers***

1. The hawker ( sells, sold ) fried noodles *last night*.
2. The boy ( fell, falls ) from his bicycle and hurt himself two days *ago*.
3. Jeff ( meets, met ) an old classmate at the party *just now*.
4. The policeman ( stopped, stops ) the driver who *knocked* the lamp post.
5. Mrs Ooi ( buys, bought ) a lot of fruits *yesterday*.
6. The show ( starts, started ) an hour *ago*.
7. The baby ( missed, misses ) his mother when she *went* to work
8. I ( see, saw ) Ali at the bookshop *this morning*.
9. My friend ( comes, came ) to my house *last week*.
10. Roslan ( lies, lied ) to his parents *just now*.

**Grammar Revision 1 : Verbs**

**Exercise 3 - Subject-Verb Agreement**

***Underline the correct answers***

1. The birds ( fly, flies ) to their nest.
2. The children ( hope, hopes ) to receive some good news.
3. The boy ( walk, walks ) slowly towards the shop.
4. I ( take, takes ) a bus home.
5. The villagers ( shout, shouts ) for help.
6. The wind ( blow, blows ) strongly.
7. Pn. Ng and her daughters ( love, loves ) to go shopping.
8. My brother and I ( speak, speaks ) five languages fluently.
9. Aini always ( goes, go ) to the market with her mum.
10. Hardip ( call, calls ) her cousin every month.

**Grammar Revision 1 : Verbs**

**Exercise 4 - The infinitive**

***Underline the correct answers***

1. You have to ( finish, finished, finishes ) your homework now.
2. He has to ( writes, write, wrote ) a letter to his pen pal.
3. Don't forget to ( bring, brought, bringing) your umbrella along with you.
4. I tried to ( advises, advise, advised ) him but he did not listen to me.
5. The boys were warned to ( behaved, behave, behaves ) themselves.
6. She is afraid to ( talk, talks, talked ) to strangers.
7. My grandfather likes to ( plants, plant, planting ) orchids.
8. Johan prefers to ( stays, stayed, stay ) in the city.
9. My sister doesn't like to ( watched, watching, watch ) cartoons.
10. Our headmaster is going to ( retire, retiring, retires ) next month

**Exercise 5- Modals**

***Underline the correct answers***

1. I *could* have ( do, done ) it myself.
2. Will you ( dances, dance ) with me?
3. Paul could ( feed, fed ) himself when he was three years old.
4. We must ( attend, attends ) the meeting.
5. They should ( pay, pays ) attention in class.
6. You must not ( dirty, dirtied ) your clothes.
7. May I ( borrow, borrows ) your book?
8. They could have ( take, taken ) the money by mistake.
9. She will ( wait, waits ) for us at the bus stop.
10. I shall ( sleep, slept ) in my own room.

**Grammar Revision 1 : Gerunds – ing words used as a nouns**

**Exercise 6 - After & before**

***Underline the correct answers***

1. Wash your hands before ( eat, eating).
2. After ( completing, complete ) my homework, I went out to play football.
3. Before ( going, go ) to bed, we must brush our teeth.
4. He got married after ( graduated, graduating).
5. Before (cooked, cooking) the vegetables, we must wash them thoroughly.
6. The boys rushed in after ( opened, opening ) the door.
- 7 After (take, taking ) our lunch, we went home.
8. Before ( swim, swimming ), we must have a shower first.
9. After ( wash, washing ) my hair , I took my bath.
10. She practised hard before ( compete, competing ) in the tournament.

**Grammar Revision 2 -Text Completion –Paragraph level**

**EXERCISE 1**

Ahmad is going to school. He \_\_(1)\_\_ to school by bus. He \_\_(2)\_\_ to go to school. After  
\_\_(3)\_\_ school, he \_\_(4)\_\_ straight to class. His friends \_\_(5)\_\_ Ahmad very much.  
Ahmad always likes to \_\_(6)\_\_ his friends.

- |               |             |            |            |
|---------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1) A. went    | B. goes     | C. go      | D. going   |
| 2) A. likes   | B. liking   | C. liked   | D. like    |
| 3) A. reached | B. reaching | C. reaches | D. reached |
| 4) A. walked  | B. walking  | C. walks   | D. walk    |
| 5) A. likes   | B. like     | C. liking  | D. liked   |
| 6) A. helps   | B. helped   | C. helping | D. help    |

## EXERCISE 2

It is easy to \_\_\_(1)\_\_\_ a cake. All you need \_\_\_(2)\_\_\_ some flour, sugar and butter. You may \_\_\_(3)\_\_\_ some eggs too. First, you must \_\_\_(4)\_\_\_ the flour, sugar and butter well. Then, add the eggs. After \_\_\_(5)\_\_\_ the eggs, it is ready to be baked. Finally, the cake \_\_\_(6)\_\_\_ ready to be served.

- |              |          |           |           |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1) A. bake   | B. bakes | C. baking | D. baked  |
| 2) A. is     | B. are   | C. was    | D. were   |
| 3) A. added  | B. adds  | C. add    | D. adding |
| 4) A. mixing | B. mixes | C. mix    | D. mixed  |
| 5) A. add    | B. adds  | C. adding | D. added  |
| 6) A. is     | B. are   | C. was    | D. were   |

## EXERCISE 3

Ahmad was admitted to the hospital because he met with an accident two days ago. His friends heard about \_\_\_ (1)\_\_\_ accident. They \_\_\_(2)\_\_\_ him and brought \_\_\_ (3)\_\_\_ some fruits. He was happy to \_\_\_(4)\_\_\_ his friends. The doctor who treated Ahmad said that he could \_\_\_(5)\_\_\_ the hospital in three days time. After \_\_\_(6)\_\_\_ to Ahmad and his friends, he went to another patient.

- |               |            |           |             |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1) A. a       | B. an      | C. the    | D. -        |
| 2) A. visited | B. visit   | C. visits | D. visiting |
| 3) A. he      | B. she     | C. him    | D. her      |
| 4) A. saw     | B. sees    | C. seeing | D. see      |
| 5) A. leave   | B. left    | C. leaves | D. leaving  |
| 6) A. talked  | B. talking | C. talks  | D. talk     |

## EXERCISE 4

Three robbers in Kelantan used a coconut to \_\_\_\_\_ (1) a lorry attendant of his mobile phone. When the attendant \_\_\_\_\_(2) , one robber hit him with a coconut. As the victim \_\_\_\_\_(3), the robbers \_\_\_\_\_(4) the mobile phone and fled. Before \_\_\_\_\_(5), they warned him not to report to the police.

- |                 |             |             |             |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1) A. robbed    | B. robbing  | C. rob      | D. robs     |
| 2) A. refuse    | B. refused  | C. refuses  | D. refusing |
| 3) A. falls     | B. fell     | C. falling  | D. fallen   |
| 4) A. snatching | B. snatches | C. snatched | D. snatch   |
| 5) A. leaving   | B. leaves   | C. left     | D. leave    |

### EXERCISE 5

Cats are interesting and adorable creatures. At times, they may \_\_\_\_\_(1) distant and even unfriendly. Unlike dogs, which \_\_\_\_\_(2) often quite friendly, cats seem to \_\_\_\_\_(3) to themselves a lot. They \_\_\_\_\_(4) not normally demonstrative but there are many cat lovers who \_\_\_\_\_(5) them lovable and cuddly.

- |              |            |            |              |
|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1) A. seemed | B. seem    | C. seems   | D. seemingly |
| 2) A. is     | B. was     | C. are     | D. were      |
| 3) A. kept   | B. keeping | C. keep    | D. keeps     |
| 4) A. are    | B. were    | C. was     | D. is        |
| 5) A. found  | B. find    | C. finding | D. finds     |

### EXERCISE 6

Maniam was caught stealing money and jewellery from his parents. His parents \_\_\_\_\_(1) him for being a drug addict, so he \_\_\_\_\_(2) away from home. He disappeared for two years. Then, one day, he arrived at his parents' house and \_\_\_\_\_(3) for money. When they refused to \_\_\_\_\_(4) him any money, Maniam became very angry. His parents had to \_\_\_\_\_(5) the police to arrest him.

- |                |            |             |              |
|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1) A. scolds   | B. scolded | C. scolding | D. scold     |
| 2) A. run      | B. ran     | C. runs     | D. running   |
| 3) A. demanded | B. demands | C. demand   | D. demanding |
| 4) A. gave     | B. give    | C. gives    | D. giving    |
| 5) A. call     | B. called  | C. calls    | D. calling   |

### Grammar Revision 3

#### A. PRONOUNS

Pronouns are words that replace nouns and noun phrases.

Example :

1. I like tea and coffee.
2. He likes me.
3. This coat is mine.
4. Which is your favourite food?
5. Rosmah and I went to the market.

#### Exercise 1

Choose the correct words from the box to fill in the blanks.

us	his	Who	them	They	We	She	my	myself	yourself
----	-----	-----	------	------	----	-----	----	--------	----------

1. .... have rice and meat for dinner.
2. The men gave their food to .....
3. .... runs very fast.
4. The car in the porch is .....
5. These kittens belong to ..... sister and I.
6. .... is the best student in your class?
7. I cooked this meal.....
8. Once a week, she visits .....
9. You must do your homework .....
10. .... watch television every night.

#### B. Subject-verb-agreement

We use 'is' with a singular subject and 'are' with plural subject. Sentences with subjects like 'each', 'everyone', 'one', 'nobody', 'everything', 'neither of', etc, take a singular verb. Sentences with subjects like 'all', 'both', 'many', 'some', etc take a plural verb.

Example :

1. Nobody is allowed to enter the room.
2. Both of these tins are filled with petrol.
3. Neither of the pencils is mine.
4. Neela is tall but her brothers are taller.
5. That bunch of grapes is sour.

**Exercise 1:**

**Fill in the blanks with 'is' or 'are'.**

1. They ..... my classmates.
2. She ..... going to Ipoh with her sister.
3. It ..... a faithful dog.
4. Each of the girls ..... given a cake.
5. Everyone ..... present at the meeting.
6. All of the children ..... tired after the picnic.
7. Either Gopal or Kim Seng ..... wrong.
8. Mathematics ..... my favourite subject.
9. These books ..... to be kept in the cupboard.
10. This group of boys ..... noisy and mischievous.

**Exercise 2 :**

**Fill in the blanks with 'has', 'have', 'do' or 'does'.**

1. My mother ..... gone to the market.
2. All the pupils ..... completed their work.
3. He ..... not want to go home yet.
4. .... you know where he lives?
5. A lot of dust ..... collected on the shelf.
6. .... they like to play badminton?
7. The food she bought..... gone bad.
8. None of my friends ..... come here before.
9. Some of the trees ..... been cut down.
10. .... everyone got a drink.

**C. CONJUNCTIONS**

We use conjunctions to join words, phrases and sentences.

Commonly used conjunctions are 'and' 'but' 'or' 'because' 'so' 'although' 'unless' etc.

Example :

- i) There are papayas and bananas for sale.
- ii) He tried hard but could not succeed
- iii) He slept early because he was tired.
- iv) He was not at home so I left.
- v) Although he was very sick, he refused to see a doctor.

### Exercise 1

#### Underline the correct conjunction.

1. We were hot (but, and) tired.
2. Ah Leng was intelligent (but, and) lazy.
3. It was very expensive (so, if) I did not buy it.
4. We could not enter (so, because) the gates were locked.
5. You cannot go home (unless, if) you finish your work.
6. He went out (because, although) it was raining heavily.
7. He woke up late (because, if) it was a holiday.
8. You must behave yourself (so, or) he will punish you.
9. We sweated a lot (although, because) the day was hot.
10. He switched on the lights (so that, or) he could read the newspaper.

### Text Completion 1

#### Questions 1 – 8

Each question in the text below refers to a numbered blank. For each question, choose the **best answer** from the options **A, B, C** and **D** to fit the numbered blank.

There are many ways a teenager who has problems can \_\_\_\_\_(1) help. He or she can see the school counselor and \_\_\_\_\_(2) him or her the problems. They can also talk to their friends, who may not be able to give much \_\_\_\_\_(3) but will help \_\_\_\_\_(4) listening to the problems. This helps a lot especially if the emotions are kept for a long time. Another way is to talk to their family members. They can either talk to their parents, brothers, sisters or relatives. Teenagers usually do not like to talk to their family members because they are either \_\_\_\_\_(5) or afraid. They do not know that these are the \_\_\_\_\_(6) people who will be able to help them. Whatever the problem, teenagers should understand that there is always a \_\_\_\_\_(7) and a person willing \_\_\_\_\_(8) help.

- |                                      |                                       |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. <b>A</b> fine<br><b>B</b> find    | <b>C</b> found<br><b>D</b> finding    | 5. <b>A</b> shy<br><b>B</b> deaf         | <b>C</b> brave<br><b>D</b> humble      |
| 2. <b>A</b> tell<br><b>B</b> tells   | <b>C</b> told<br><b>D</b> telling     | 6. <b>A</b> best<br><b>B</b> worst       | <b>C</b> worse<br><b>D</b> better      |
| 3. <b>A</b> worry<br><b>B</b> advice | <b>C</b> advices<br><b>D</b> problems | 7. <b>A</b> problem<br><b>B</b> solution | <b>C</b> reason<br><b>D</b> confession |
| 4. <b>A</b> to<br><b>B</b> by        | <b>C</b> for<br><b>D</b> with         | 8. <b>A</b> to<br><b>B</b> by            | <b>C</b> for<br><b>D</b> with          |

## **Text Completion 2**

### **Questions 1-8**

Each question in the text below refers to a numbered blank. For each question, choose the **best answer** from the options **A, B, C,** and **D** to fit the numbered blanks.

My family and I went to Pulau Langkawi last week. We took a bus from Ipoh to the jetty at Kuala Perlis. When we reached Kuala Perlis, we boarded .....(1) ferry to Pulau Langkawi. When I spotted the large statue of an eagle, I .....(2) excited.

We stayed in a four-star hotel. It was .....(3) and the view was stunning. We could see the seaside .....(4) our hotel rooms. The water .....(5) crystal clear.

The next day, we .....(6) shopping. Pekan Kuah is a shopping heaven. We saw busloads of people going there to shop. You can find household items, crystal ware, handicrafts .....(7) even beautiful silk material in Pekan Kuah. My mother felt at home here, as shopping is .....(8) favourite pastime.

We left the island early the next morning. We will be going there again next year.

- |                     |                     |                      |                    |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <b>A</b> that    | <b>B</b> the        | <b>C</b> one         | <b>D</b> an        |
| 2. <b>A</b> is      | <b>B</b> are        | <b>C</b> was         | <b>D</b> were      |
| 3. <b>A</b> comfort | <b>B</b> comforting | <b>C</b> comfortable | <b>D</b> comforted |
| 4. <b>A</b> at      | <b>B</b> to         | <b>C</b> with        | <b>D</b> from      |
| 5. <b>A</b> look    | <b>B</b> looks      | <b>C</b> looked      | <b>D</b> looking   |
| 6. <b>A</b> go      | <b>B</b> goes       | <b>C</b> went        | <b>D</b> going     |
| 7. <b>A</b> or      | <b>B</b> so         | <b>C</b> but         | <b>D</b> and       |
| 8. <b>A</b> our     | <b>B</b> her        | <b>C</b> his         | <b>D</b> my        |

## **Text Completion 3**

### **Questions 1 – 8**

Each question in the text below refers to a numbered blank. For each question, choose the **best answer** from the options **A, B, C** and **D** to fit the numbered blanks.

Marisa's family was very poor. When her father died, the family became even \_\_\_\_\_ (1). Her mother went out to work. \_\_\_\_\_ (2) school, Marisa and her brother washed dishes in restaurants to earn extra money. \_\_\_\_\_ (3) worked hard. They studied hard. They refused to give up and to \_\_\_\_\_ (4) of school.

Marisa did very \_\_\_\_\_ (5) in her STPM and qualified to study medicine in the university. \_\_\_\_\_ (6), the family had no money to support her. So, after class, she worked in \_\_\_\_\_ (7) supermarket. She also taught tuition. Her mother and brother \_\_\_\_\_ (8) extra jobs to support her. When Marisa qualified as a doctor, her photograph appeared in the newspapers. She was a role model for all poor children.

- 1    **A** poor        **B** poorer        **C** poorly        **D** poorest
- 2    **A** Over        **B** Since        **C** After        **D** Among
- 3    **A** They        **B** Them        **C** Their        **D** Themselves
- 4    **A** drop in        **B** drop out        **C** drop off        **D** drop away
- 5    **A** well        **B** good        **C** best        **D** better
- 6    **A** In spite of        **B** Therefore        **C** Moreover        **D** Unfortunately
- 7    **A** a        **B** the        **C** an        **D** -
- 8    **A** take        **B** takes        **C** too        **D** taken

## SECTION C

## [Questions 19 – 24]

## SECTION C : CLOSEST IN MEANING :General Guidelines

1. For this section, you are tested on idiomatic expressions/phrasal verbs (peribahasa/ungkapan)
2. Try to read up and memorise the meanings of some expressions
3. If you do not know, **try to guess** the meaning in context of the dialogues or texts given.

Examples of language expressions asked in the PMR paper are as follows:

Year	Idiomatic Expressions/Phrasal Verbs/Interesting Expressions		
1998	on talking terms with me	I'm in no mood to talk to you	Do you have anything on tomorrow?
*	<i>I had to come on foot</i>	<i>That's the usual lame excuse</i>	<i>I'll let you off this time</i>
1999	we ran out of rice this morning	I have to work out	Just make sure you do the dish later
	turned in his own son	juvenile delinquent	the right step
2000	coming over	Keep an eye	<i>count on</i>
	we're in the same boat	It is his red letter day	I'll bear in mind
2001	unless something crops up	It's a stone's throw away	cut down
	I have all the facts at my finger tips	<i>You used to study at the eleventh hour [2006]</i>	<i>I promise her that I would turn over a new leaf</i>
2002	face the music	<i>turn over a new leaf</i>	<i>flying colours [2007]</i>
*	<i>I had do come on foot [1998]</i>	<i>That's the usual lame excuse</i>	<i>I'll let you off this time [1998]</i>
2003	passion for success	do my best	come rain or shine
	makes my hair stand on end	can't stand the sight of it	I can't help it
2004	done a great deal for us	running out of ideas ... (1999)	That'll make up for our mischief in class
	She has failed to turn up	the class commenced	out of order
2005	broke into	burst into tears	charge at him
	around the corner	not my cup of tea	eye catching
2006	run into	put off	call on
	crying over split milk	<i>at the eleventh hour</i>	where there's a will, there's a way
2007	decided on	put forward	look up
	searched high and low	<i>flying colours [2002]</i>	leaps and bounds
2008	share out	<i>count on [2000]</i>	hand out
	soft spot	heart and soul	hold his head up
2009	step up	go for	think about
	stand on their own feet	strike while the iron is hot	Rome was not built in a day

[It is advisable to try all the PYQs with your students and also to give them notes on some expressions]

**PMR Analysis on closest in meaning ( Section C ) Year 2000 to 2009 – with explanations**

Year	Expressions – meanings in Context
2000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coming over – visiting</li> <li>2. Keep an eye on – take care of</li> <li>3. <b>Count on</b> – trust</li> <li>4. We're in the same boat – in a similar situation</li> <li>5. It is his <u>red-letter</u> day – special day</li> <li>6. I'll bear that in mind – I have to remember it</li> </ol>
2001	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unless something crops up – if nothing unexpected happens</li> <li>2. It's a stone's throw away – not too far</li> <li>3. Cut down on – reduce</li> <li>4. I have all the facts at my fingertips – I am very well prepared</li> <li>5. You use to study <b>at the eleventh hour</b> – last minute</li> <li>6. <b>turn over a new leaf</b> – promised to better myself</li> </ol>
2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Face the music – be punished</li> <li>2. <b>Turn over a new leaf</b> – stop all bad habits and start anew</li> <li>3. <b>Flying colours</b> – excellent results</li> <li>4. Come on foot – had to walk</li> <li>5. That's the usual lame excuse – poor reason</li> <li>6. I'll let you off – I'll excuse you</li> </ol>
2003	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Passion for success – Strong desire to win</li> <li>2. Do my best – Try as hard as I can</li> <li>3. Come rain or shine – No matter what happens</li> <li>4. Makes my hair stand on end – frightens me</li> <li>5. Can't stand the sight of it – can't even look at it</li> <li>6. I can't help it – I can't explain it</li> </ol>
2004	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Done a great deal for us – helped us a lot</li> <li>2. Running out of ideas – cannot think of any more ideas</li> <li>3. That will make up for our mischief in class – that will be one way of saying sorry</li> <li>4. She has failed to turn up – she has not come</li> <li>5. The class commenced – started</li> <li>6. Out of order – not functioning</li> </ol>
2005	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Broke into – entered</li> <li>2. Burst into tears - cried</li> <li>3. Charge at him – attack him</li> <li>4. Around the corner – soon</li> <li>5. Not my cup of tea – not to my liking</li> <li>6. Eye catching – attractive</li> </ol>
2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Run into – meet</li> <li>2. put off – postponed</li> <li>3. call on – visit</li> <li>4. Crying over spilt milk – regretting</li> <li>5. <b>At the eleventh hour</b> – at the last minute</li> <li>6. Where there's a will,there's away – when you are determined, you will succeed</li> </ol>
2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. decided on – confirmed</li> <li>2. put forward – suggest</li> <li>3. look up – search</li> <li>4. searched high and low – looked every where</li> <li>5. <b>flying colours</b> – excellent results</li> <li>6. by leaps and bounds - greatly</li> </ol>
2008	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. share out – divide</li> <li>2. <b>count on</b> – trust</li> <li>3. hand out – distribute</li> </ol>

	4. soft spot – fondness 5. heart and soul – commitment 6. hold his head up – be proud
2009	1. step up – increase 2. go for – prefer 3. think about – consider 4. stand on their feet – be independent 5. strike while the iron is hot – grab opportunities 6. Rome was not built in a day – it takes time to succeed

### IDENTIFYING MEANINGS OF WORDS

#### IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS : Notes

NO.	IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS	MEANINGS
1.	To face the music	To take the punishment or scolding
2.	To live from hand to mouth	To live in hardship
3.	To sit on the fence	To take no sides in a debate/ a quarrel
4.	To be in the same boat	To be in the same circumstances
5.	In hot water	In trouble
6.	Have green fingers	Good at gardening
7.	Burn the midnight oil	Study until late at night
8.	Once in a blue moon	Seldom
9.	At the eleventh hour	At the last minute
10.	Bear in mind	Remember
11.	Turn over a new leaf	To change for the better
12.	To paint the town red	To enjoy oneself
13.	Raining cats and dogs	Raining heavily
14.	Keep an eye	Look after
15.	In high spirits	Happy
16.	Getting on my nerves	Making me annoyed/irritated
17.	Out of the blue	Unexpectedly
18.	Not my cup of tea	Not to my liking
19.	Eye catching	Attractive
20.	Around the corner	Coming soon
21.	By hook or by crook	By all means
22.	To keep one's fingers crossed	To hope for the best
23.	Keep your word	Keep your promise
24.	Where there's a will, there's a way	When you are determined, you will succeed
25.	Lend a hand	Help
26.	I am all ears	I am listening
27.	A close shave	A narrow escape
28.	Flying colours	Good grades
29.	To believe your ears	To believe what you hear
30.	Not kidding	Not joking
31.	Blow one's trumpet	To boast
32.	Down to earth	Humble/Honest
33.	Caught red handed	Caught in the act
34.	In a twinkling of an eye	Very quickly
35.	Under the weather	Slightly ill
36.	Took to heart	Be upset by
37.	Bad blood	Feeling of strong dislike
38.	Throw in the towel	Give up
39.	Easier said than done	Easier to talk about an idea than carry it out
40.	Count me in	Include me

41.	Don't lose heart	Don't be discouraged
42.	Practice makes perfect	You will be good if you do it often
43.	Drive me up the wall	Make me very angry
44.	The early bird catches the worm	Those who are early will benefit
45.	Let the cat out of the bag	Let a secret out
46.	Black sheep	Person who is an embarrassment
47.	A white elephant	Useless possession
48.	Drop a line	write
49.	Put your mind to it	Concentrate
50.	A bookworm	One who likes to read
<b>NO.</b>	<b>PHRASAL VERBS</b>	<b>MEANINGS</b>
1.	Run into	Meet
2.	Put off	Postponed
3.	Call on	Visit
4.	Watch out	Be careful
5.	Close shave	Narrow escape
6.	Turn up	Attend/Arrive
7.	Look out	Be careful
8.	Look into	Investigate
9.	Get through	Pass
10.	Cut down	Reduce
11.	Look forward	Expect with pleasure
12.	Look after	Take care of
13.	Break/Broke into	Enter/Entered by force
14.	Break/Broke down	Stop/Stopped because of a fault
15.	Hold/Held up	Delay/Delayed
16.	Give up	Stop trying
17.	Rely on	Depend on
18.	Set Off	Start the journey
19.	Takes after	Looks like/Behaves like
20.	Come across	Find by chance
21.	Throw up	Vomit
22.	On and off	Sometimes
23.	Drop in	Make a visit
24.	Come up	Happen
25.	Passed away	Died
26.	Deal with	Handle
27.	Get over	Recover
28.	Carry on	Continue
29.	Get along with	Be friendly with
30.	Running out	Lacking
31.	Put in	To spend time or energy/contribute
32.	Map out	Plan
33.	Get ready	Hurry
34.	Look out	Look for/ Search
35.	Crash into	Hit
36.	Look up to	Respect
37.	Make up	Compensate
38.	Tag along	Accompany
39.	Round up	Gather
40.	Ages ago	Long ago

**DISCUSSION 1 : PMR 1998 [in PMR 2002 : Ismail →Suzy, boy→girl, Form 3A1→Form 3C]**

From the options A, B, C and D, select the answer which is closest in meaning to the expression underlined in the conversation.

Situation C : A teacher questions a boy who has come late to school

Teacher : Why are you late ? Ismail right, Form 3A1?

Ismail : No, sir. I'm from 3A2. I'm sorry I'm late. I missed my bus so **(38)**

I had to come on foot.

Teacher : That's the usual lame excuse. **(39)**

But as this is your first offence, I'll let you off this time. **(40)**

Ismail : Thanks for giving me a chance, sir.

38 I had to come on foot

- A I had to walk.
- B I hurt my foot.
- C I was on my feet.
- D I forgot my footwear

39 That's the usual lame excuse

- A Is that all?
- B Give me the usual answer.
- C Try harder, next time.
- D Well, that's a poor reason.

40 I'll let you off

- A I'll agree with you
- B I'll support you
- C I'll go with you
- D I'll excuse you

**DISCUSSION 2 : PMR TRIAL EXAM 2010 {PERAK}**

Read the conversation in Situation A and choose the best meaning for the phrases underlined.

Ronny : I'm sorry, Jas. I accidentally burnt your photo album.

Jaswant : Oh God! What have you done?

Ronny : I could kick myself (19) when I realized that your photo album was in my garbage bag.

Jaswant : Why didn't you check before doing that?

Ronny : I really don't know what to do. I'm sorry for having reduced it to ashes (20)

Jaswant : The album means a lot to me.

Ronny : I guess it's just not your day (21). I hope you will find it in your heart to forgive me.

19 I could kick myself

- A I was furious with myself
- B I hurt my foot.
- C I was on my feet.
- D I forgot my footwear

21 it's just not your day

- A it's your unlucky day
- B you're moody today
- C you're unwell today
- D you'll forget today

20 having reduced it to ashes

- A losing it
- B misplacing it
- C making it so dirty
- D completely burning it

**PAPER 1 –SECTION C – EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE**

**Practice 1**

**Questions 1 - 3**

Read the conversation in *Situation A* and choose the **best** meaning for the phrases that are underlined.

**Situation A:** Anil and Dana are talking after the long school holidays.

Anil: Wow! Look at you, Dana!

Dana: Hey Anil, I took your advice and stayed away from (1) fast food and soft drinks.

Anil: Is that all? It's that easy to lose weight?

Dana: No, I also go to the gym to tone up (2) my body.

Anil: Hmm..you look so good, I think I should give it a go (3).

1. stayed away from

- A. avoided
- B. reduced
- C. did not cook
- D. refused

2. tone up

- A. firm up
- B. slim up
- C. thin out
- D. smoothen out

3. should give it a go

- A. try it
- B. believe it
- C. practise it
- D. think about it

**Questions 4 - 6**

Read the text below and choose the **best meaning** for the phrases that are underlined.

Razak is very excited about going to work today. He was up at the crack of dawn(4). He has been looking forward to this day when he can call it a day (5). Now he is free to do whatever he likes. He has left his house to go to his office day in and day out (6). Today is the day he would be retiring and he is looking forward to his retirement.

4. crack of dawn

- A. late in the afternoon
- B. early in the morning
- C. in the middle of the night
- D. in the evening

5. call it a day

- A. give a name to a day
- B. do something new
- C. end his career
- D. look for a promotion

6. day in and day out

- A. only on weekends
- B. only on weekdays
- C. during public holidays
- D. everyday without exception

## **Practice 2**

### **Questions 1 - 3**

Read the conversation below and choose the best meaning for the phrases that are underlined.

**Situation A** : Sara is helping her mother, Mrs. Goh in the kitchen.

Sara : Should I take the plates from the cabinet, mum?

Mrs. Goh : Yes. Take out a dozen but be careful with your butter fingers. (1)

Sara : Don't worry, mum. I've grown out of them. (2) Here are the plates.

Mrs. Goh : Thanks. Could you put them on the table?

Sara : Ok. What's next?

Mrs. Goh : That's all. Now, let's get the kitchen spick and span (3) before the guests arrive.

1. butter fingers

- A flexible fingers
- B slippery fingers

- C use butter on the fingers
- D spread butter using fingers

2. grown out of them

- A become older
- B have grown new ones

- C have gotten used to them
- D don't need them anymore

3. spick and span

- A clean and tidy
- B sticks and pans

- C sticks and stones
- D straight and narrow

### **Questions 4 – 6**

Read the conversation below and choose the best meaning for the phrases that are underlined.

**Situation B** : Janet and her sister, Gina are talking about Janet's exams.

Janet : I'm worried about my exams. I don't think I do well and Dad's going to get mad with me.

Gina : Don't worry, it'll be a piece of cake. (4) You're a smart girl.

Janet : It's easy for you to say that. You're the apple of his eye. (5) I'm just his youngest daughter.

Gina : Well, all you have to do is set your mind to it and try your best.

Janet : That's true. Where there's a will, there's away. (6) Right?

Gina : That's the spirit.

4. a piece of cake

- A delicious
- B an easy task
- C nice to eat cake
- D like a cake

5. the apple of his eye

- A his pain in the eye
- B his apple in the eye
- C his favourite person
- D his annoying daughter

6. Where there's a will, there's a way

- A You need a will before you can see the way.
- B You can find the path if you have lost your way.
- C You can achieve anything if you are determined.
- D You can put your mind to anything if there is a correct

### **Practice 3**

#### **Questions 1 – 3**

Read the text below and choose the best meaning for the phrases underlined.

**Situation : Amelia is telling her mother about her best friend, Aishah.**

Amelia: Mum, I have something to share with you about my best friend, Aishah.

She is very down to earth (1) and is very disciplined.

Mother: It sounds like she is the friend that you need.

Amelia: Yes, of course but sometimes her self-discipline really gets on my nerves (2) But, I like her anyway. She is nice and polite.

Mother: What do her parents do?

Amelia: Her father died a few years ago. Her mother works as a factory worker.

Even though they live from hand to mouth (3), they are happy.

1. down to earth

- A. honest
- B. practical
- C. ambitious
- D. discouraging

2. gets on my nerves

- A. hates
- B. loves
- C. irritates
- D. disgusts

3. from hand to mouth

- A. joyful
- B. in hardship
- C. with sickness
- D. with determination

#### **Questions 4 – 6**

**Situation: Aini and Salmiah are talking in the house.**

Aini: We can't go out now. It's raining cats and dogs (4).

Salmiah: Never mind, we can keep an eye (5) on our baby sister while mother is cooking.

Aini: Meanwhile, I will help mother wash the dishes or I'll be in hot water (6).

4. raining cats and dogs

- A. raining heavily
- B. raining on and off
- C. raining continuously
- D. drizzling

5. keep an eye on

- A. sit
- B. play
- C. trust
- D. look after

6. in hot water

- A. get rewarded
- B. upset
- C. have a narrow escape
- D. in trouble

**Practice 4**

**Questions 1 – 3**

Read the conversation below and choose the best meaning for the underlined phrases.

**Situation: Pn. Nani and Mrs. Tan are outside their houses.**

Pn. Nani: I am going to the supermarket, Lina. Can I get you anything?

Mrs. Tan: No, thanks. I thought you went grocery shopping just yesterday.

Pn. Nani: I did but my husband has invited his boss and his wife over for dinner tonight. He always makes plans at the eleventh hour (1).

Mrs. Tan: I see. Would you like me to lend you a hand (2) with the cooking ?

Pn. Nani: That's all right. I don't want to blow my own trumpet (3), but I am a better cook than you.

1. at the eleventh hour

- A. at the last moment
- B. without asking me
- C. when the time is right
- D. whenever he feels like it

2. lend you a hand

- A. finish up
- B. help you
- C. share tips
- D. advise

3. blow my own trumpet

- A. talk
- B. play
- C. shout
- D. boast

**Questions 4 - 6**

**Situation: Mr. Tan is leaving for Kuala Lumpur and he is telling his son, James, what to do during his absence.**

Father: James, please take care of your younger brother while I'm away on business in Kuala Lumpur. He has been under the weather (4) for two days.

James: What is wrong with him?

Father: He quarrelled with his good friend, Raymond, yesterday and took to heart (5) what Raymond said to him. I think he will need some words of consolation from you.

James: I hope there won't be any bad blood (6) between them. They have been friends for years.

4. under the weather

- A. terribly sad
- B. very angry
- C. slightly ill
- D. extremely excited

5. took to heart

- A. was delighted by
- B. was praised by
- C. was scolded by
- D. was upset by

6. bad blood

- A. feelings of strong dislike
- B. misunderstanding
- C. true friendship
- D. mutual respect

## SECTION D

### **GUIDELINES FOR READING COMPREHENSION**

1. Read the questions first then the passage.

Normally, some questions will be set to test at the “knowledge” level (not necessarily in the first paragraph). Students can get the answers directly from the passage.

The rest of the questions are asked in sequence.

2. Identify keywords from the questions:

why, what - reasons

where – place

who – people

3. Vocabulary – smart guess

### Tips and Techniques for Section D

#### ► Types of questions:

- ◆ Direct questions
  - ~ Locate specific information and supporting details
- ◆ Vocabulary questions
  - ~ Understanding words and phrases
  - ~ Contextual clues
- ◆ Inferential questions
  - ~ Contextual clues
- ◆ Analytical questions
  - ~ Theme
  - ~ Main idea

### **Comprehension 1 : Questions 1 – 4**

Read the notice below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

#### **PREVENTING ACCIDENTS**

##### **Facts:**

1. Around 10 children die as a result of falls each year – some from windows and balconies and the remainder mostly from stairs.
2. 39% of all children’s accidents involve falls.
3. Most falls involve tripping over on the same level. However, the most serious consequences result from falls between two levels, such as falling out of a pram or falling from a bed. The worst injuries are sustained when a child falls from a great height or lands on something hard, sharp or hot.

##### **Prevention:**

1. Fit a safety gate at the top and bottom of stairs. Never leave tripping **hazards** on the stairs and make sure that stairs are always well lit.
2. Do not put anything under the window that can be climbed on.
3. Keep floors free of objects that can be tripped over.
4. Never leave babies unattended.

1. Where is this poster **most** likely to be found?
  - A At a doctor's clinic
  - B In a grocery shop
  - C At a restaurant
  - D In a school
  
2. According to the poster
  - A falling from stairs can kill
  - B children like to play on stairs
  - C prams are not safe for children
  - D 39 children have accidents involving falls each year
  
3. The word **hazards** as used in the notice means
  - A dangers
  - B warnings
  - C signals
  - D. signs
  
4. The following statements are true **except**
  - A Do not carry babies on stairs.
  - B Do not put anything under the window.
  - C Do not put any objects that can be tripped over on the floor.
  - D Do not leave babies unattended

#### Questions 5 – 10

Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Mr Yeoh was deeply worried. He had little cash and the rent had to be paid by the next day. His wife said, "Perhaps you can ask our children for some..." Mr Yeoh merely looked at her. It was well known that their children would not **lift a finger**.

"Hello! Mr Yeoh!" There was a shout from the front door.

"Are you the landlord's son?" he asked quietly, and with dignity. "I don't have the rent yet but I will try to pay you somehow by tomorrow."

There was a strange expression of anguish on the young man's face. "No, sir. I am not the landlord's son. I am Navin Kumar, your former student." he replied gently.

They talked for hours. Navin was settled in England. He had been the son of labourers. Mr Yeoh had recognised his intelligence and coached him privately. **Passing with flying colours**, Navin had obtained a scholarship to study in England. Even then, it was Mr Yeoh who had paid for his new clothes and given him pocket money.

When Navin left Mr Yeoh's house, the old man found a letter on the sofa. It contained thousands of ringgit and a promise to send money every month. "It is the least I can do for a man who gave me a start in life," Navin wrote.

5. Mr Yeoh was worried because  
A he had no money for the rent  
B his children were very unkind  
C he could not collect any rent  
D there was no dignity in the house
6. The word **lift a finger** can best be replaced with  
A care  
B help  
C work  
D worry
7. What did Navin Kumar feel when his old teacher thought that he was the landlord's son?  
A hurt  
B anger  
C sorrow  
D embarrassment
8. Navin's performance in his exams had been  
A quite good  
B not too bad  
C average  
D excellent
9. Mr Yeoh's help towards Navin did not include  
A giving him tuition  
B buying clothes for him  
C educating him in England  
D providing some pocket money
10. All of the following are true of Navin except  
A he was now living in England  
B he had been a mediocre student  
C he planned to help out his teacher  
D he felt grateful towards his old teacher

## Comprehension 2

### Questions 1 – 4

Read the advertisement below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

*Family Escapade Value Package Deal*

Call Nirvana Holiday Travels today for an exciting deal!

Treat your family to a vacation of a lifetime with our

**Family Escapade Package Deal.**

Every destination is an adventure by itself. We have tours to renowned destinations in the country.

**Family Holiday Package (RM280)  
3 Days and 2 Nights**

Accommodation for 2 to 4 persons at our luxury suites at any one of these attractive destinations:

- Pulau Paya Marine Park Nirvana Resort
- Tioman Island Nirvana Resort
- Redang Beach Nirvana Resort

The Family Escapade Package Deal guarantees an exciting time for the whole family.

**For booking or enquiries, please call 603-56343333 or  
email us at [nirvana\\_holidays@nirnet.com](mailto:nirvana_holidays@nirnet.com)**

1. According to the advertisement,
  - A. the advertiser has tours to famous places in Malaysia.
  - B. Nirvana Holiday Travels has resorts all over the country.
  - C. the Family Escapade Package Deal is a once-in-a-lifetime deal
  - D. the Family Escapade Package Deal promises adventurous holidays
2. The family value package deal of RM280 is for a duration of
  - A. 3 days and 3 nights
  - B. 2 nights and 2 days
  - C. 2 days and 3 nights
  - D. 3 days and 2 nights
3. Accommodation for 2 to 4 people are provided
  - A. free of charge
  - B. at luxury suites
  - C. in luxury resorts
  - D. in resort around the country
4. The word **bookings** refers to
  - A. reading
  - B. payment
  - C. reservations
  - D. more information

**Questions 5 – 9**

Read the news report below carefully and answer the questions that follow

**Ipoh, Mon.:-** Dengue, caused by Aedes mosquito, is on the rise in Ipoh town. The worst hit areas are the commercial and industrial areas. 800 cases were reported last year

while 350 new cases were already reported in the first half of this year.

To stop this deadly sickness, the town council carried out an anti- dengue campaign with the cooperation of the residents. The steps included the fogging of houses. However, fogging alone could not get rid of the breeding of the culprit mosquitoes. Moreover, some residents were not cooperative when the officials came to do the fogging.

Elimination of dengue threat should start at its source. There should be no breeding grounds for the mosquitoes. This includes keeping containers covered or dry, ensuring that flower pots are not water logged and clearing up clogged drains. The public is advised to recognize dengue symptoms like fever, stomach ache, headache and bleeding of the nose and ear.

5. From the news report, we know that
  - A. dengue cases are dropping in number
  - B. the government is not getting rid of Aedes mosquitoes.
  - C. there are no symptoms for dengue
  - D. many people in the town areas suffer from dengue
  
- 6 . The anti-dengue campaign needs
  - A. the people to be fit and strong
  - B. the cooperation of the public
  - C. the closing down of restaurants
  - D. the closing of schools
  
7. Why was the fogging of the places not effective?
  - A. People did not cooperate.
  - B. The fogging could not be done in certain areas.
  - C. Fogging was bad for eyes
  - D. Fogging made people fall sick.
  
8. An effective measure is to
  - A. stay at home
  - B. keep windows shut all the times
  - C. prevent the breeding of mosquitoes
  - D. keep the home clean
  
9. The following ways can control dengue **except**
  - A. clearing drains
  - B. keeping containers covered
  - C. keeping containers dry
  - D. eating at home
  
10. The following are symptoms of dengue **except**
  - A. backache
  - B. bleeding of nose
  - C fever
  - D stomachache

### Comprehension 3

Study the bookmark below and choose the **best** answer for the questions that follow.

I  my Library

**Practise these 10 manners when at the library:**

1. Handle all library materials and facilities with respect.
2. Maintain a quiet environment at all times.
3. Show consideration to those who are waiting
4. Return browsed library materials to the book bins
5. Sleep at home, not at the library.
6. Supervise your children at all times.
7. Eat and drink at the café only.
8. Settle outstanding payments promptly.
9. Give priority for seats to those using library materials
10. Treat everyone with courtesy and respect.

1. The bookmark is for
  - A librarians
  - B users of the library
  - C parents with children
  - D toddlers
  
2. The library materials in the book bin will be
  - A thrown away
  - B returned to the users
  - C put back on the shelves
  - D recycle
  
3. The parents must supervise their children because the children may
  - A sleep in the library
  - B take up seats in the library
  - C disturb other users of the library
  - D arrange the books
  
4. The payments probably refer to
  - A cost of the books borrowed
  - B charges for using the library
  - C fines for returning books late
  - D fees for renting the library books

**Questions 5 – 10**

Read the passage and answer the questions.

When I sit back and recall my first-day experience in a secondary school, I often laugh at myself. I reached school early that day and was excited to see new faces and be in a totally different environment. Many parents accompanied their children who looked smart in their new uniforms.

I was *looking forward* to seeing my former classmates but I did not see any of them. We, the form one students were told to go to the school hall to listen to a speech by the principal.

Later, all the form teachers took their students to their respective classrooms. My teacher started to call out our names. When my name was not called, I quickly approached her. She went over the list again and informed me that my name was not on it. That puzzled me. I was then told to check with the office.

After much searching, I finally located the office and met the school clerk. I told her about my problem and she did some checking. Finally, she told me that I was not registered there. Then I realized that in my excitement, I had gone to the wrong school!

Upon reaching the other school, I spotted some of my former classmates. When I told them what had happened, we had a good laugh. Although it was hilarious, it taught me to be more careful in future.

5. On the first day of school, the students appeared
- A. neat and tidy
  - B. stylish and casual
  - C. brave and positive
  - D. calm and confident
6. The phrase *looking forward* shows that the writer was
- A. determined
  - B. prepared
  - C. eager
  - D. sure
7. Why was the writer surprised?
- A. His name was not mentioned.
  - B. He was told to go to the office.
  - C. He was not approached by the form teacher
8. The writer went to the office to
- A. help his friends locate the place
  - B. confirm if his name was on the list
  - C. discuss his problem with the principal
  - D. enquire if his name was with the teacher
9. The writer ended up in the wrong school because he was too
- A. relaxed
  - B. serious
  - C. pleased
  - D. anxious
10. From the incident, the writer learned to be
- A. grateful
  - B. cautious
  - C. reserved.

## PMR –PAPER I, ENGLISH – SECTION E

**LITERATURE COMPONENT : PAPER 1 :SECTION E: 3 +3 = 6 marks**

**1. POEMS : - Candidates will be given the poems and extracts from the short stories**

POEMS	Year	SHORTS STORIES	Year
The Dead Crow	'02 '05 '09	Of Bunga Telur and Bally Shoe	'02 '05 '07
The Lake Isle of Innisfree	'03 '06	How Dalat Got Its Name	'03 '06 '09
Life's Brief Candle	'04 '07, '08	The Pencil	'04 '08

Read and understand all the poems and short stories

Poems

- Look into the literary elements / devices
  - Themes
  - Tones
  - Mood
  - Persona
- Understanding the keywords and phrases

Short stories

- Areas to focus on:
  - ◆ Plot – the outline of the events in the story
  - ◆ Theme – idea around the story
  - ◆ Setting – the time/place and people/characters
  - ◆ Main characters – the person around whom the story revolves
  - ◆ Minor characters – other people in the story

Poems

Understand these words

- Persona
- Mood
- Poet
- Theme/ main idea
- Tone

Short Stories

- Usually 1st question is recalling from the text , *refer to the text for answer.*
- *Read and understand the question*
- Eliminate distracters

### The Lake Isle of Innisfree

#### Questions 1 – 10

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow:

#### The Lake Isle of Innisfree

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,  
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made  
Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honey bee  
And live alone in the bee glade.

And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow,  
Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;  
There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow  
And evening full of the linnet's wings

I will arise and go now, for always night and day  
I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore  
While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey  
I hear it in the deep heart's core.

William Butler Yeats

1. "I will arise and go now and go to Innisfree" means the poet
  - A wants to live there
  - B wants to see the lake
  - C is keen to start a farm there
  - D is anxious to leave immediately
2. The expression, 'the veils of the morning', refers to the morning
  - A. mist
  - B. rain
  - C. sun
  - D. rainbow
3. The creatures below are mentioned in the poem except
  - A grasshopper
  - B ant
  - C bird
  - D wattles
4. According to the poem, what will the persona have at the glade?
  - A Honeybees
  - B Crickets
  - C A lake
  - D A cabin
5. What will the persona hear day and night on Innisfree?
  - A. The buzzing of bees
  - B. The chirping of crickets
  - C. The sound of rain
  - D. The lapping of lake water





35. In **stanza 1**, where was the baby seen? **[PMR 2005]**
- A A drain                      B A clinic                      C A forest                      D A post office
36. The line *Why should we suffer like this?* shows
- A laziness                      B proudness                      C anger                      D boredom
37. 'I' in stanza 2 would like \_\_\_\_\_ for the second generation.
- A clean air                      B rich land                      C damned fools

**PAST YEARS' QUESTIONS : Life's Brief Candle [2004, 2007, 2008]**

**LIFE'S BRIEF CANDLE by William Shakespeare**

**LIFE'S BRIEF CANDLE**

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow  
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day  
To the last syllable of recorded time,  
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools  
The way to dusty death. Out, out brief candle!  
Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player,  
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,  
And then is heard no more; it is a tale  
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing.

*William Shakespeare*

**BACKGROUND/ LATARBELAKANG**

This poem is from the tragedy Macbeth. A tragedy is a story with an unhappy ending. These words are spoken by Macbeth, King of Scotland. He is feeling very sad because his wife has just died. She had inspired him and supported him in his quest to become King, but now that he has achieved his ambition, she is dead. He feels that it is not worth living anymore. There is no more joy and meaning in life for him. He wishes that he could die quickly.

*Puisi ini merupakan satu tragedi dari novel Macbeth. Sebuah cerita tragedy lazimnya berakhir dengan kesedihan. Kata-kata dalam puisi ini dilafazkan oleh Macbeth, Raja Scotland. Baginda berasa sedih kerana baru kematian isteri. Isteri baginda banyak memberi inspirasi dan sokongan dalam usaha beliau untuk menjadi raja. Tetapi setelah impian baginda tercapai, isteri baginda pula telah meninggal dunia. Beliau merasakan bahawa kehidupannya sudah tidak bermakna lagi. Tiada lagi keseorongan dan tiada lagi makna untuk terus hidup. Macbeth berharap beliau akan mati dengan secepat mungkin..*

### **THEMES/ TEMA**

- **Life is short and temporary**, like a candle that can be blown out at any time.  
*Kehidupan pendek dan sementara sahaja*, seperti lilin boleh padam bila-bila masa.
- **Death**: Death is certain for all of us. We will all surely die- one day.  
*Kematian*: Kematian ditentukan untuk setiap insan. Semua insan akan mati.
- **Disillusionment**: Despite all we achieve and become we are not in control of our lives, as death can snatch everything from us at any time.  
*Disilusi*: Walaupun kita mengecapi kejayaan dalam hidup tetapi kematian boleh merampas segala-galanya.

### **VALUES/ NILAI**

- **We must make the most of our time on earth because life is short.**  
*Kita perlu menggunakan masa di muka bumi ini dengan sebaik-baiknya kerana kehidupan di muka bumi ini sangat pendek sahaja.*
- **We must find meaning in our lives, and not let dissatisfaction cloud our judgement.**  
*Kita mesti mencari makna dalam kehidupan dan jangan membenarkan kekecewaan mengkaburi penilaian kita.*
- **We must build our lives on things of value, worth and significance**  
*Kita harus membina kehidupan kita berasaskan nilai yang berguna*

### **LITERAL MEANING/ MAKSUD LITERAL**

- **Time moves slowly from day to day in a dull routine until the end of time.**  
*Masa bergerak perlahan secara rutin yang menjemukan sehingga akhir hayat.*
- **Our lives like fools, pursuing our ambitions and delighting in our achievements, forgetting that death will put an end to them one day.**  
*Kehidupan kita seperti orang jahil, mengejar cita-cita dan bergembira dengan pencapaian, lupa bahawa kematian akan merampas kedua-duanya pada satu hari.*
- **Life is like a shadow which follows man to his death.**  
*Kehidupan seperti bayang yang sentiasa mengikut insan sehingga mati.*
- **Life is like an actor who performs badly when his turn is called, and then fades from people's mind.**  
*Kehidupan seperti seorang pelakon yang memberi persembahan yang lemah dan akan dilupai oleh orang lain.*
- Life is a story told by an idiot - it is full of passion and drama, but these count for nothing because in the end, we die.

*Kehidupan ialah sebuah kisah yang diceritakan oleh seorang jahil, penuh dengan emosi dan aksi tetapi semua ini berkesudahan tanpa sebarang hasil kerana dipenghujungnya kita akan mati.*

**PAST YEARS' QUESTIONS : Life's Brief Candle [2004, 2007, 2008]**

35. Which **word** in the poem shows time is moving slowly? **[PMR 2007]**
- A Hour                      B Pace                      C Creeps                      D Walking
36. The word *idiot* refers to someone who is ...2,
- A selfish                      B foolish                      C careless                      D heartless
37. In the poem, the poet feels that life is ....
- A meaningless              B doubtful                      C carefree                      D easy
- 
35. The *player* mentioned in the poem is the **[PMR 2004]**
- A tale                      B stage                      C actor                      D shadow
36. The phrase "*and then is heard no more*" means ...,
- A when we die, we are forgotten                      C the player is not heard anymore  
B the actor does not act anymore                      D when we leave the stage we die
37. In the poem, the poet feels ....
- A angry                      B awful                      C regretful                      D depressed
- 
35. The line "*To the last syllable of recorded time*" shows the **[PMR 2008]**
- A was people spend their time                      C precious time spent on the earth  
B past events in a person's                      D final moments before death
36. The phrase *Out, out, brief candle* implies that the persona
- A has given up hope on life                      C wants the candle to melt fast  
B expects the flame to go out                      D has very little time left to live
37. The persona in this poem is one who \_\_\_\_\_ about life.
- A speaks seriously              B advises sincerely  
C thinks negatively              D discusses patiently
-

LITERATURE :SHORT STORIES

PMR SHORTS STORIES	Year	Message/Theme
Of Bunga Telur and Bally Shoes	2002 2005 2007	One must save for future. Main character needs money for his wedding
How Dalat Got Its Name	2003 2006 2009	Peace through unity
The Pencil	2004 2008	Violence begets violence

Of Bunga Telur and Bally Shoes	2002 2005 2007
--------------------------------	----------------

Well, that leaves just RM430.00 to be raised. What a minute, what if he could save on the bunga telur. After all, they were just hard-boiled eggs. They could boil a lot of eggs which were dirt cheap if bought from the Department of Agriculture and then they could be handed around on trays. He tried to sell his ideas on the bunga telur to the womenfolk. His sister glared at him.

“And how would people know it’s the bunga telur for your wedding?”

“Well,” countered Jamal, “that’s no problem. We’ll stick sticky labels on them.” His sister rolled her eyes in disbelief and smacked her hand on her forehead. Jamal thought that meant dismissal. Those bunga telur could be quite expensive. He had **another brilliant idea** which he recounted to his sister.

“How about if you distribute Hacks sweets instead of hard-boiled eggs?” His last idea was really the last straw for this his sister.

[2002]

28. Why did Jamal suggest that the hard-boiled eggs be handed around on trays?
- A It was a cultural practice.                      C It was a good way to please his sister.  
B it would help him to cut costs.
- 29 How did Jamal’s sister react to his suggestion to distribute Hacks sweets instead of hard-boiled egg?
- A She smiled at Jamal.                                      C She smacked her forehead.  
B She nodded in agreement.                              D She dismissed the suggestion.
30. ‘..... **another brilliant idea**’ in the passage refers to
- A the distribution of sweets instead of eggs      C handling out the eggs on trays  
B the act of sticking labels on eggs                      D boiling a lot of eggs

-----  
38. Jamal did not borrow money from the bank because [2005]

- A his mother did not encourage him      C he could not afford the monthly payment  
B he did not want his sister to suffer      D the loan officer did not approve his personal loan

- 39 How much money did Jamal withdraw from the bank?
- A RM 70                      B RM 400                      C RM 500                      D RM 5000
40. What was Jamal's main problem? **He did not....**
- A want to marry                      B have enough money  
C listen to his mother                      D get the personal loan

-----  
**[PMR 2007]**

38. Jamal considered borrowing money from his mother because he was

- A greedy                      B desperate  
C irresponsible                      D inconsiderate

39 When Jamal approached his mother for a loan, she advised him to be

- A responsible for his fiancée                      C careful with his money  
B generous to his relative                      D polite to his in-laws

40. Jamal put up with his mother's lecture because he

- A wanted to be a responsible son                      C changed for the better  
B needed money urgently                      D knew she was right

<b>How Dalat Got Its Name</b>
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<b>2003 2006</b>
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**[PMR 2003]**

2003 How Dalat Got Its Name

The next morning, Galau called a meeting of the village men. He noticed that some of them were missing.

Their houses were empty. They had left the village, taking families with them. Umat's wife and children were also gone.

Nobody said much. They agreed to build a strong, new house for everybody. The men went to the jungle and started to cut tall trees. They made a longhouse that was far off the ground. The walls were very strong. The ladders could be pulled up. There were holes near the hardwood pillar, covered with trap-doors. All the windows had thick shutters.

Every family got one room in the new house. The children played in the long verandah. At night, when the ladders were pulled up and the shutters, closed, the house was as safe as a big ship.

Every evening after the farm was done, Galau ordered the men to practice fighting.

"We didn't think he was a war leader," they whispered to each other. But they obey him. They practiced fighting with their hands and feet. They used wooden sticks instead of swords. They used long poles instead of spears.

*How Dalat Got Its Name by*

Heidi Munan



**Practice 1**

**How Dalat Got Its Name**

**Question 1 - 3**

In the evening, all the village men met on the verandah of their old chief's house. The oldest man, tall and thin and white-haired, spoke first.

"Our late chief has gone back to our ancestors," he said, "leaving behind him three sons. We have mourned for him for one hundred days. Now is the time to appoint a new chief. The eldest son, Galau, shall be chief over us. I pray that he will rule us wisely."

"Galau is a good fellow," Umat called out. "But he's a bit soft-boned. What use would he be as a chief?"

"A chief doesn't have to be a strong man!" one of the elders answered. "Your late father was very old, but he was the best chief we have ever had."

"Ah, we were just lucky that there was no war! I respect my late father very much, but he would have been useless in a fight."

Everybody stared at the young man. How could he say such a thing about his own father?

1 But some of the other men agreed. "Yes, what use is a weak, soft-boned chief if there is a war?" they shouted. "Galau knows the laws and the customs, but does he know how to fight? We want Umat for our chief!"

Soon everybody was talking at once. Some were shouting this, some were shouting that. There had been a war once, long ago. The older men could remember it.

1. Why did Umat want to sit at the highest place during the meeting?

- A. Umat has been chosen as the new chief by the villagers
- B. Galau wanted Umat to replace him as the new chief
- C. Umat wanted to be the new chief
- D. The villagers were afraid of him

2. The people were worried about Umat becoming the new chief because he was

- A. a kind man
- B. a very hot-tempered man
- C. a respected man
- D. a friendly person

3. According to the custom,.....should be the new chief.

- A. Galau
- B. Umat
- C. Lutong

## THE PENCIL by Ali Majod

### **SYPNOSIS/ SIPNOSIS**

*Zahid membawa sebatang pensel merah baru ke sekolah. Dia bergaduh dengan Dolah kerana mengesyakinya mencuri pensel tersebut. Mr. Jamal, guru mereka, menyiasat dan mempercayai Dolah dan mendenda Zahid.*

*Zahid memukul Dolah selepas tamat persekolahan. Dia mengambil pencil daripada Dolah lalu mematahkannya dan campak ke dalam sungai. Selepas itu, Zahid demam untuk tiga hari. Apabila Zahid pergi ke sekolah semula, dia bertukar menjadi murid yang lebih berani dan agresif. Dia mengganggu murid lain dan merosakkan harta benda sekolah.*

*Dia membeli sebilah pisau lipat untuk melindungi diri daripada Dolah. Pada satu hari dia mencederakan Dolah dengan pisau itu. Zahid diarahkan menghadap Mr. Berahim, pengetuanya. Mr. Berahim menyoal siasat secara lembut. Zahid menceritakan hal sebenar dan Dollah mengaku kesalahannya mencuri pensel Zahid. Mr. Jamal sedar bahawa dia telah tersalah sangka terhadap Zahid. Dia mula melayan Zahid dengan lebih baik. Zahid berubah menjadi lebih baik. Mr. Berahim menghadiahkan Zahid dua batang pensel dan Zahid memberi satu daripadanya kepada Dolah.*

### **THEMES/ TEMA**

- **JUSTICE:** When justice is not served, there is much unhappiness as when Zahid is wrongly punished for a crime he did not commit. Only at the end of the story is the truth revealed and Dolah confesses to the crime.  
**KEADILAN:** *Zahid didenda atas kesalahan yang dia tidak lakukan. Oleh itu sekiranya kalau ada ketidakadilan, ketidakpuasanhati akan timbul. Kebenaran cerita hanya diketahui di penghujung cerita.*
- **UNDERSTANDING:** We need to be understanding, especially towards children. We should listen to their stories and investigate first before jumping to conclusions. If Mr. Jamal had been kind to Zahid, Zahid might not have changed for the worse. A good example of an understanding person is Mr. Berahim.  
**PEMAHAMAN:** *Kita perlu faham-memahami antara satu sama lain terutama terhadap kanak-kanak. Kita perlu mendengar cerita mereka dan siasat sebelum bertindak. Sekiranya, Jamal baik hati dengan Zahid, Zahid tidak akan menjadi jahat.*

### **CHARACTERS/ WATAK**

#### **ZAHID**

- A pupil ( seorang murid)
- Short and small in size (*berbadan kecil dan rendah*)
- Shy and quiet (*pemalu and pendiam*)
- Lacks self-confidence (*kurang berkeyakinan*)

#### **MR. JAMAL**

- A teacher (*seorang guru*)
- Strict (*tegas*)
- Impatient (*tidak bersabar*)
- Hot-tempered (*panas baran*)

**DOLAH**

- Zahid's classmate (*teman kelas Zahid*)
- Dishonest (*tidak jujur*)
- Sly (*licik*)
- A good actor (*pelakon yang baik*)

**MR. BERAHIM**

- Good principal (*pengetua yang baik*)
- Kind (*baik hati*)
- Wise (*bijak*)
- Tactful (*diplomatik*)

**ZAHID'S GRANDMOTHER**

- Kind (*baik hati*)
- Loving (*penyayang*)

<b>The Pencil</b>	<b>2004 2008</b>
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38 Zahid was absent from school because he was ..... [2008]

- A uninterested in his studies.      B a different person.  
C naughty.      D taken ill

39. The phrase "pounded by dozens of complaints" may show that the other pupils

- A were dissatisfied      B were disorganised  
C hit their desks hard      D ignored the warning

40 Why was Zahid called a little monster?

- A He turned ugly      B He behaved badly.  
C He lost his temper.      D He showed his anger.

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88 Who has a sad childhood? [PMR 2004]

- A Zahid      B Dolah      C Mr. Jamal      D Mr. Berahim

39. Mr, Jamal did not punish Dolah before because

- A he was a good boy.      C he did not lie about his parents  
B he did not steal Zahid's pencil      D he insisted that the pencil was his

40 Who tried to convince Mr Jamal?

- A Zahid      B Dolah      C Mr. Berahim      D Zahid's father

## **PMR MODULE 2010**

### **ANSWER KEYS- PAPER 1**

#### **SECTION A (pp 3 -12)**

##### **GRAPHIC MATERIALS AND SHORT TEXTS OR STIMULI**

1.	A	14.	C
2.	B	15.	D
3.	D	16.	A
4.	B	17.	B
5.	A	18.	D
6.	D	19.	B
7.	B	20.	B
8.	A	21.	A
9.	B	22.	B
10.	C	23.	B
11.	C	24.	B
12.	D	25.	C
13.	C	26.	B

#### **SECTION B – TEXT COMPLETION (pp 13 -16)**

##### **GRAMMAR REVISION 1**

###### **Exercise 1**

- |           |           |          |          |          |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. sells  | 2. falls  | 3. meets | 4. stops | 5. buys  |
| 6. starts | 7. misses | 8. see   | 9. comes | 10. lies |

###### **Exercise 2**

- |            |           |        |            |           |
|------------|-----------|--------|------------|-----------|
| 1. sold    | 2. fell   | 3. met | 4. stopped | 5. bought |
| 6. started | 7. missed | 8. saw | 9. came    | 10. lied  |

###### **Exercise 3**

- |          |         |          |         |           |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 1. fly   | 2. hope | 3. walks | 4. take | 5. shout  |
| 6. blows | 7. love | 8. speak | 9. goes | 10. calls |

###### **Exercise 4**

- |           |          |          |           |            |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. finish | 2. write | 3. bring | 4. advise | 5. behave  |
| 6. talk   | 7. plant | 8. stay  | 9. watch  | 10. retire |

###### **Exercise 5**

- |          |           |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. done  | 2. dance  | 3. feed  | 4. attend | 5. pay    |
| 6. dirty | 7. borrow | 8. taken | 9. wait   | 10. sleep |

###### **Exercise 6**

- |            |               |             |               |               |
|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. eating  | 2. completing | 3. going    | 4. graduating | 5. cooking    |
| 6. opening | 7. taking     | 8. swimming | 9. washing    | 10. competing |

**PMR MODULE 2010**

**ANSWER KEYS- PAPER 1 (Cond.)**

**GRAMMAR REVISION 2 (pp 16 – 18)**

**Exercise 1**

1. B            2. A            3. B            4. C            5. B            6. D

**Exercise 2**

1. A            2.A            3. C            4. C            5. C            6. A

**Exercise 3**

1. C            2. A            3. C            4. D            5. A            6. B

**Exercise 4**

1.C            2. B            3. B            4. C            5. A

**Exercise 5**

1. B            2. C            3. C            4. A            5. B

**Exercise 6**

1. B            2. B            3. A            4. B            5. A

**GRAMMAR REVISION 3 (pp 19 -21)**

<b>Pronouns – Exercise 1</b>	<b>Subject-verb-agreement - Exercise 2</b>
1. We/They	1. has
2. us/them	2. have
3. She	3. does
4. his	4. Do
5. my	5. has
6. Who	6. Do
7. myself	7. has
8. them/us	8. has
9. yourself	9. have
10. They/We	10. Has
<b>Subject-verb-agreement - Exercise 1</b>	<b>Conjunctions (answer key)</b>
1. are	1. and
2. is	2. but
3. is	3. so
4. is	4. because
5. is	5. unless
6. are	6. although
7. is	7. because
8. is	8. or
9. are	9. because
10.is	10.so that

**TEXT COMPLETION (pp 21 -33)**

	<b>Text Completion 1</b>		<b>Text Completion 2</b>		<b>Text Completion 3</b>		<b>Text Completion 4</b>
1.	B	1	B	1	B	1	B
2.	A	2	C	2	D	2	C
3.	B	3	C	3	C	3	A
4.	B	4	D	4	C	4	B
5.	A	5	C	5	B	5	A
6.	A	6	C	6	C	6	D
7.	B	7	D	7	C	7	A
8.	A	8	B	8	D	8	C
		.					

**SECTION C - SOCIAL EXPRESSIONS (pp 28 – 34)**

**Discussion 1 – 38. A 39. D 40. D**

**Discussion 2 – 19. A 20. D 21. A**

	<b>Practice 1</b>		<b>Practice 2</b>		<b>Practice 3</b>		<b>Practice 4</b>
1.	A	1	B	1	B	1	A
2.	A	2	C	2	C	2	B
3.	A	3	A	3	B	3	D
4.	B	4	B	4	A	4	A
5.	C	5	C	5	D	5	D
6.	D	6	C	6	D	6	B
		.					

**SECTION D – COMPREHENSION (pp 35 – 41)**

	<b>Comprehension 1</b>		<b>Comprehension 2</b>		<b>Comprehension 3</b>
1.	A	1	D	1	B
2.	A	2	D	2	C
3.	A	3	B	3	C
4.	A	4	C	4	C
5.	A	5	D	5	A
6.	B	6	B	6	C
7.	C	7	A	7	A
8.	D	8	C	8	B
9	C	9	D	9	D
10	B	10	A	10	B

**SECTION E – LITERATURE**

**POEMS (pp 43 – 48)**

The Lake Isle of Innisfree		The Dead Crow		Life's Brief Candle	
1	D	Past Year		Past Year	
2	A	2002		2007	
3	A	35	D	35	C
4	D	36	C	36	B
5	D	37	B	37	A
6	D	Past Year		Past Year	
7	C	2005		2004	
8	C	35	B	35	C
9	A	36	C	36	A
Past Year		37	A	37	D
2003				Past Year	
35	A			2008	
36	C			35	D
37	B			36	A
Past Year				37	C
2006					
35	D				
36	D				
37	A				

**SHORT STORY (pp 49 – 54)**

OF BUNGA TELUR AND BALLY SHOES		HOW DALAT GOT ITS NAME		THE PENCIL	
Past Year		Past Year		Past Year	
2002		2003		2008	
38	B	38	B	38	D
39	C	39	D	39	A
40	A	40	D	40	B
Past Year		Past Year		Past Year	
2005		2006		2004	
38	C	38	C	38	A
39	A	39	A	39	D
40	B	40	C	40	A
Past Year		Practice 1			
2007		1	C		
38	B	2	B		
39	C	3	A		
40	B				

