



**GRADE 12 A & F 2018**

**Let's read!**

**Reading Practice 1<sup>st</sup> Semester**

Student's name: -

Class: ( 12 / )

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### *The Death Car*

It was a cold night in September. The rain was drumming on the car roof as George and Marie Winston drove through the empty country roads towards the house of their friends, the Harrisons, where they were going to attend a party to celebrate the engagement of the Harrisons' daughter, Lisa. As they drove, they listened to the local radio station, which was playing classical music.

They were about five miles from their destination when the music on the radio was interrupted by a news announcement:

"The Cheshire police have issued a serious warning after a man escaped from Colford Mental Hospital earlier this evening. The man, John Downey, is a murderer who killed six people before he was captured two years ago. He is described as large, very strong and extremely dangerous. People in the Cheshire area are warned to keep their doors and windows locked, and to call the police immediately if they see anyone acting strangely."

Marie shivered. "A crazy killer. And he's out there somewhere. That's scary." "Don't worry about it," said her husband. "We're nearly there now. Anyway, we have more important things to worry about. This car is losing power for some reason -- it must be that old problem with the carburetor. If it gets any worse, we'll have to stay at the Harrisons' tonight and get it fixed before we travel back tomorrow." As he spoke, the car began to slow down. George pressed the accelerator, but the engine only coughed. Finally they rolled to a halt, as the engine died completely. Just as they stopped, George pulled the car off the road, and it came to rest under a large tree.

"Blast!" said George angrily. "Now we'll have to walk in the rain."

"But that'll take us an hour at least," said Marie. "And I have my high-heeled shoes and my nice clothes on. They'll be ruined!" "Well, you'll have to wait while I run to the nearest house and call the Harrisons.

Someone can come out and pick us up," said George.

"But George! Have you forgotten what the radio said? There's a homicidal maniac out there! You can't leave me alone here!"

"You'll have to hide in the back of the car. Lock all the doors and lie on the floor in the back, under this blanket. No-one will see you.

When I come back, I'll knock three times on the door. Then you can get up and open it.

Don't open it unless you hear three knocks." George opened the door and slipped out into the rain. He quickly disappeared into the blackness. Marie quickly locked the doors and settled down under the blanket in the back for a long wait. She was frightened and worried, but she was a strong-minded woman.

She had not been waiting long, however, when she heard a strange scratching noise. It seemed to be coming from the roof of the car.

Marie was terrified. She listened, holding her breath. Then she heard three slow knocks, one after the other, also on the roof of the car. Was it her husband? Should she open the door? Then she heard another knock, and another. This was not her husband. It was somebody -- or something -- else. She was shaking with fear, but she forced herself to lie still. The knocking continued-- bump, bump, bump, bump.

Many hours later, as the sun rose, she was still lying there. She had not slept for a moment. The knocking had never stopped, all night long. She did not know what to do. Where was George? Why had he not come for her? Suddenly, she heard the sound of three or four vehicles, racing quickly down the road. All of them pulled up around her, their tires screeching on the road.

At last! Someone had come! Marie sat up quickly and looked out of the window. The three vehicles were all police cars, and two still had their lights flashing. Several policemen leapt out. One of them rushed towards the car as Marie opened the door. He took her by the hand.

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"Get out of the car and walk with me to the police vehicle. miss. You're safe now. Look straight ahead. Keep looking at the police car. Don't look back. Just don't look back." Something in the way he spoke filled Marie with cold horror. She could not help herself. About ten yards from the police car, she stopped, turned and looked back at the empty vehicle. George was hanging from the tree above the car, a rope tied around his neck. As the wind blew his body back and forth, his feet were bumping gently on the roof of the car -- bump, bump, bump, bump.

**1- What is the main purpose of the text?**

- a. To persuade the reader
- b. To entertain the reader
- c. To inform the reader
- d. To inspire the reader

**2- How did the writer create the atmosphere in the first paragraph ?**

- a. Through the use of direct speech
- b. Through asking a rhetorical question
- c. Through addressing the reader directly
- d. Through the use of description of the weather

**3- Read the following:**

"But George! Have you forgotten what the radio said? There's a homicidal maniac out there! You can't leave me alone here!"

**What can be inferred about Marie's character in the above situation?**

- a. She is terrified
- b. She is pleased
- c. She is relieved
- d. She is encouraged

**4- Read the following:**

Suddenly, she heard the sound of three or four vehicles, racing quickly down the road. All of them pulled up around her, their tires screeching on the road. At last! Someone had come! Marie sat up quickly and looked out of the window.

**What does the underlined word Mostly mean?**

- a. Screaming
- b. Shrieking
- c. Shouting
- d. Yelling

**5- Read the following:**

The rain was drumming on the car roof as George and Marie Winston drove through the empty country roads.

**What feature of figurative language is used in the above sentence?**

- a. Idiom
- b. Simile
- c. Onomatopoeia
- d. Personification

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**6- Read the following:**

George was hanging from the tree above the car, a rope tied around his neck. As the wind blew his body back and forth, his feet were bumping gently on the roof of the car -- bump, bump, bump, bump.

**What feature of lexical cohesion is represented by the above underlined words?**

- a. Antonym
- b. Synonym
- c. Repetition
- d. Collocation

**7- The writer was successful in applying the direct speech technique, what is the effect of using the direct speech on the reader? Give an example of the direct speech from the story.**


**8- What is the learnt lesson from the story ?Give a piece of evidence from the story.**


### *Why is the sky far away?*

Ramon looked at the food on his tray and made a face. "Macaroni and cheese again," he said to his friend Brian. "They never serve anything good for lunch." Brian gave his own lunch a critical look and frowned. "You think that's bad," he said, "I've got peanut butter and jelly again. It's the third time this week!" They pushed the food aside. "We can get something at the burger place after school," Ramon said. They concentrated on studying for their English test instead of eating. English was next period, and Mr. Friedman had a reputation for giving difficult tests. When the bell rang, they dropped their uneaten lunches into the garbage. Mr. Friedman was standing nearby. "Not hungry, guys?" he asked. They shook their heads and hurried off to class.

When the test was over, there were still ten minutes left in the period. Mr. Friedman stood at the front of the class. "Before you leave today," he said, leaning against the desk, "I'd like to share an old African folktale with you. I think you'll find this one interesting. It's called 'Why the Sky Is Far Away':"

Long ago the sky was close to the Earth. Men and women did not have to plant their own food. Instead, when they were hungry, they just reached up and broke off a piece of the sky to eat. Sometimes the sky tasted like ripe bananas. Other times it tasted like roasted potatoes. The sky was always delicious.

People spent their time making beautiful cloth. They painted beautiful pictures and sang songs at night. The grand king, Oba, had a wonderful palace. His servants made beautiful shapes out of pieces of sky.

Many people in the kingdom did not use the gift of the sky wisely. When they took more than they could eat, the sky became angry. Some people threw the extra pieces into the garbage.

Early one morning the angry sky turned dark. Black clouds hung over the land, and a great sky voice said to all the people, "You are wasting my gift of food. Do not take more than you can eat. I don't want to see pieces of me in the garbage anymore or I will take my gift away."

The king and the people trembled with fear. King Oba said, "Let's be careful about how much food we take." For a long time, all the people were careful. But one man named Adami wasn't careful. At festival time, he took so many delicious pieces of sky that he couldn't eat them all. He knew he must not throw them away. He tried to give the pieces to his wife. "Here, wife," Adami said. "You eat the rest." "I can't," Adami's wife said. "I'm too full." Adami asked all his children to help him eat the delicious pieces of sky, but the children couldn't eat one more bite. So Adami decided to try to hide the pieces at the bottom of the garbage pile.

Suddenly, the sky became angry and the clouds turned black. "You have wasted my gift of food again," yelled the sky. "This time I will go away so you cannot waste me anymore." All of the people cried, "What will we eat? We might starve!" The sky said, "You will have to learn how to plant crops in the ground and hunt in the forests. If you work hard, you may learn not to waste the gifts of nature."

Everyone watched as the sky sailed away. From that time on, they worked hard to grow their food and cook their meals. They always tried to remember not to waste the gifts of nature. The bell rang for the next period. "That's the end," Mr. Friedman said, smiling. He looked at Ramon and Brian. "What did you think of the story?" he asked. They slouched in their chairs and looked apologetic.

"We get the message," they said, smiling. "No more lunches in the garbage!"

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**1- What is the purpose of the text?**

- a. To persuade the reader to value the sky
- b. To show the reader how to make tasty food
- c. To entertain the reader about the food value
- d. To inspire the reader with the meaning of saving food

**2- Who is the narrator of the story?**

- a. Brian
- b. Ramon
- c. Mr. Friedman
- d. Unknown narrator

**3- From which point of view is the story narrated?**

- a. second person point of view
- b. first person point of view
- c. third person omniscient
- d. third person limited

**4- Read the following:**

Brian gave his own lunch a critical look and frowned.

**Which word is closest in meaning to the underlined word above?**

- a. judgmental
- b. hungry
- c. funny
- d. quick

**5- Read the following:**

Suddenly, the sky became angry and the clouds turned black. "You have wasted my gift of food again," yelled the sky. "This time I will go away so you cannot waste me anymore."

**What is the purpose of using the underlined word in the above statement?**

- a. To draw a conclusion about what stated at first
- b. To continue a logical sequence of events
- c. To express a rapid change in the story
- d. To recall a past event

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**6- Why do you think Mr. Friedman tells the class the African folktale? Use details from the story to support your answer.**


**7- What is the learnt lesson from the story? Give an evidence.**


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### **The Best Thing In The World**

Once upon a time, there were four brothers who lived in a faraway land. Their father was an old king. One day he said, "I will not live long now. Today you must start out into the world. In a year, bring back the best thing you have found. The one who can pick the best thing shall be the new king."

The first brother said, "I will look in every city or town. I will buy the best thing I can for my father." The next two brothers said, "We will both go on fast ships over the sea. We will find something better." The last brother said, "I am going to ask the people here in our own land to tell me the best thing." The other three brothers began to laugh. "Then you will never be king!" They said.

The last brother started off. When he had gone about six miles, he met a man. "What do you carry in those big bags?" he asked. "The best thing in the world," said the man. "These are full of the good nuts which fall from my five nut trees." "I don't think that would work," said the brother to himself, "I must try again."

The brother went on another seven miles. He found a small brown bird. It had been hurt, so he put it in his coat where it could keep warm. As he went on, he saw a little girl crying. He ran to meet her. "Why are you crying?" he asked. "I want to get some water from the well," she said. "We use so much. We drink cold water. We wash the clothes clean with hot water. But I do not know how to pull it up. Please

show me." The brother said, "Hold this bird and I will help you. It does not fly around anymore because it got its wing hurt!" "Thank you. What a pretty bird!" she said. "I wish you would give it to me. If you will let me keep it, I will always be very kind to it. I will take care of it myself. I will make it grow well again." "Yes, you may have it," said the brother. So he gave her the bird and went on.

At night, he went to sleep under a round yellow haystack. When it was light again he walked on. Every day he would walk eight or ten miles. He asked the people about the best thing in the world. Some said it was best to sing. Some said it was best to run and jump and play. Some said the green grass was best. Some liked the red and blue and white flowers best. One man said the best thing was to ride a black horse.

He always stopped to help people who needed it. Soon he made many friends. All the people began to like him. They would say, "See there goes the king's son. He would be just the right kind of king for us." Every door was open to him. The people would call to him to stop. They would ask him to come and eat with them. After he ate, he would sit down and read to the children. After he read, he showed them how to draw and write. Months went by. He still had no beautiful thing to take to his father. Just before the year was done, he went home again. The time came when the king called his sons together. "What did you bring?" He asked them all. The other brothers had many beautiful things. "And what did you bring?" said the king to the last brother. "This is too funny!" said the other brothers. "He has nothing!"

But the king was kind to the last brother. "What did you bring me?" the king asked again. "I bring only the friendship of your people," said the last brother. "That is the best thing!" cried his father. "You shall be the new king."



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**1- What is the main purpose of the text above?**

- a. To inspire the reader with the true meaning of ambition
- b. To persuade the reader to become a king at a young age
- c. To show the reader how to find the best thing
- d. To show the reader how to become a king

**2- How does the third person perspective help the story?**

- a. It reveals more about the characters' feelings, attitudes and actions.
- b. It adds the king a noble appearance.
- c. It makes the story less fictional.
- d. It creates sense of humour.

**3- Why did the three brothers say to their fourth brother, "Then you will never be a king"?**

- a. Because they knew what their father wanted.
- b. Because they wanted to ridicule the youngest brother.
- c. Because they had to end the youngest brother's ambition.
- d. Because they knew that the best thing was away from their kingdom.

**4- What could the writer have done to create more suspense?**

- a. Include more incidents that happened to the other three brothers.
- b. Include more characters to the story.
- c. Use the first-person point of view.
- d. Change the setting of the story.

**5- What was the king's motive for asking his sons to bring the best thing in the world?**

- a. He wanted to quit his throne.
- b. He wanted to choose the best king.
- c. He wanted his sons to exert more efforts.
- d. He wanted his sons to explore new lands.

**6- Which of the following best describes the king's attitude towards the last brother's idea of the best thing in the world?**

- a. surprised
- b. anxious
- c. sympathetic
- d. worried

**7- Why did the people think that the last brother would make the best king?**

- a. Because he used to ask people about the best thing.
- b. Because he helped people who needed him.
- c. Because he was the son of the king.
- d. Because he found a bird.

**8- What is the theme of the story?**

- a. kings should be young and strong.
- b. kings should have expensive things.
- c. brothers should fight over the kingdom.
- d. a good king should be close and helpful to his people.

**9- Read the sentence:**

You are the apple of my eyes.

**What does this sentence imply?**

- a. He likes apples.
- b. They always cause him troubles.
- c. They are beautiful and handsome.
- d. Children are so dear to their parents.

**10- According to the story, what is the best thing in the world?**

- a. To be a famous king
- b. To have much money
- c. To be smart and handsome
- d. To love people and have many friends

**11- “The last brother is going to be a good king “. Do you agree or disagree? Support your opinion with an evidence from the story.**


**12- Which advice would you give the three brothers? Provide with details from the story?**


- 1** The Duffys had been flying their two-seater plane happily over the Amazon when they started having engine troubles. They soon realised the plane was going to crash and had no choice but to try to parachute to safety. They were terrified. They prepared themselves and jumped. The wind was gusting and Fay Duffy's parachute quickly drifted away from her husband's. Clive hoped they would both land safely and find each other on the ground, but even that was uncertain as they were heading for the thick trees of the Jungle.
- 2** Clive's parachute got caught in a tree. He managed to free himself and jump to the ground, but he could not see where Fay had landed. He, nervously, began calling her name as he walked towards where he thought she might be, but the jungle became so thick that he could not go on.
- 3** He heard tree branches snapping close by and he realised someone was walking towards him. He called Fay's name again, but there was no answer. He stood perfectly still, aware that someone was watching him, but he could not see who it was. Then he saw them coming out from behind the trees. A group of tribesmen wearing hardly any clothes and carrying long wooden spears came towards him. They spoke in a language Clive could not understand, but he assumed they were talking about him.
- 4** The tribesmen surrounded Clive and pushed him forward. He started to run. As they were obviously used to moving through the jungle, they quickly caught up with him and steered him towards an area where it was easier to walk.
- 5** Clive could not understand where they were leading him. He was not frightened, but he did feel lost, hot and tired. Just when he thought there was no way out, he saw Fay's parachute hanging from some nearby trees.
- 6** "Fay!" he shouted, and he ran towards the parachute.
- 7** Fay was sitting on a fallen tree with a tribesman standing next to her. When she stood up to run, the tribesman tried to stop her. She broke free and ran to Clive, but just as they got close to each other, they felt the ground below them give way. They had fallen into quicksand, and they were both sinking.
- 8** The tribesmen held out their spears to them and pulled them out. They led the Duffys through the jungle until they were close to a clearing where they could signal for help. The Duffys realised that from the beginning, the natives had only been trying to help them, but when they turned around to thank them, they were gone. The tribesmen were angels.

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**1. From which point of view was the story told?**

- A. first person
- B. limited third person
- C. objective third person
- D. omniscient third person

**2. Why was the Duffys' safety uncertain?**

- A. They weren't sure they could land the plane.
- B. They were flying over the Amazon river.
- C. Their parachutes had blown away.
- D. They were flying over the jungle.

**3. Why did Clive stand still?**

- A. He knew someone was near him.
- B. He thought Fay was coming.
- C. He saw something strange.
- D. He heard people talking.

**4. Read the following extract from paragraph 4.**

...they quickly caught up with him and steered him towards an area where it was easier to walk.

**Which phrase is *closest* in meaning to the underlined word steered?**

- A. talked to him
- B. guided him
- C. fooled him
- D. left him

**5. In the end, how did the Duffys feel?**

- A. frightened
- B. helpless
- C. grateful
- D. angry

**6. Read the following from paragraph 8.**

The Duffys realised that from the beginning, the natives had only been trying to help them, but when they turned around to thank them, they were gone. The tribesmen were angels.

**What figure of speech was used in the underlined sentence?**

- A. simile
- B. metaphor
- C. onomatopoeia
- D. personification

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7. There was misunderstanding between the Duffys and the tribesmen. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this convention. Use *at least* one detail or piece of information from the text to support your answer.


8. Rewrite paragraph number 7 from FIRST point of view. Make changes accordingly.


9. What language features did the writer use to support and strengthen this piece of writing? Give at least two different examples from the text to support your answer.


10. What techniques of cohesion did the writer use to support and strengthen this piece of writing? Give at least two different examples from the text to support your answer.


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### **The Dream (Arabian folktale)**

- 1) There lived once in Baghdad a very wealthy man, who lost all his substance and became so poor, that he could only earn his living by excessive labour. One night, he lay down to sleep, dejected and sick at heart, and saw in a dream one who said to him, “Your fortune is at Cairo; go there and seek it.” So he set out for Cairo; but, when he arrived there, night overtook him, and he lay down to sleep in a mosque.
- 2) Presently, as fate would have it, a company of thieves entered the mosque and made their way from there into an adjoining house; but the people of the house, being awakened by the noise, awoke and cried out; whereupon the chief of the police came to their aid with his officers. The robbers made off; but the police entered the mosque and finding the man from Baghdad asleep there, laid hold of him and beat him with palm rods, till he was almost dead. Then they cast him into prison, where he stayed three days, after which the chief of the police sent for him and said to him, “Where are you from?”
- 4) “From Baghdad,” he answered.
- 5) “And what brought you to Cairo?” asked the magistrate.
- 6) Replied the Baghdadi, “I saw in a dream one who said to me, ‘Your fortune is at Cairo; go there to it.’ But when I came here, the fortune that he promised me proved to be the beating I had of you.”
- 7) The chief of the police laughed, till he showed his jaw-teeth, and said, “O man of little intelligence, I have seen in a dream three times a man who said to me, ‘There is in Baghdad a house which is situated so-and-so, in the garden where there is a fountain and there under a great sum of money buried. Go there and take it.’ Yet I did not go; but you, with your little intelligence, had travelled from place to place, on the faith of a dream, which was but an illusion of sleep.” Then he gave him money, saying, “This is to help you back to your native land.”
- 8) Now the house he had described was the man’s own house in Baghdad; the latter returned there, and digging underneath the fountain in his garden, discovered a great treasure; and thus God gave him abundant fortune.

#### **1. Which element of the story contributes the *most* to the plot?**

- A. the man’s passion for travel
- B. the man’s background
- C. the man’s dream
- D. the man’s fate

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**2. What was the man's motive for leaving Baghdad?**

- A. to look for a house
- B. to find a job in Cairo
- C. to seek his fortune
- D. to commit to his religion

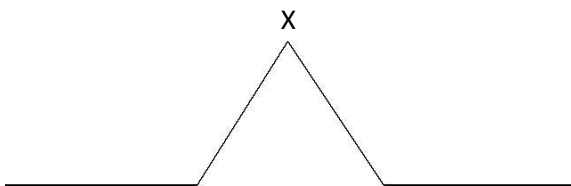
**3. What was the most likely reason the chief of police helped the man?**

- a. He wanted to get rid of the man.
- b. He believed in his innocence.
- c. He believed in his dream.
- d. He pitied the man.

**4. Which idea is the most important to the theme of the story?**

- a. being ambitious
- b. making an effort
- c. rewarding innocence
- d. believing in a dream

**5. A plot arc is shown below.**



**Which event belongs at point (X)?**

- A. becoming poor
- B. traveling to Cairo
- C. being released by the police
- D. finding the treasure

**6. Read the sentence from "The Dream."**

The latter returned there, and digging underneath the fountain in his garden, discovered a great treasure; and thus God gave him abundant fortune.

**Which word from the sentence provides the best clue to the meaning of the word fortune?**

- A. latter
- B. fountain
- C. garden
- D. treasure

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7. What evidence did the chief of police use to determine that the man was not intelligent? Use details and information from the story to support your answer?


8. What was *most likely* the author's purpose in having the man travel to and from Cairo? Provide details from the story to support your answer.




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1 Once upon a time there was an ant lived on a farm. (Let's call him Tim the Ant!) This ant had a problem. He did not feel like an important ant. Tim felt like just one of a big crowd and not a particularly important one. He felt so tiny and unimportant. They would yell at him, but that really wasn't the way he wanted others to notice him. He wanted to do something special, but how could he do this? He wondered what he could do. One day Tim the Ant was going about his business, when he heard some loud noises coming from the vegetable garden. The man and woman who lived on the farm liked to eat nice fresh vegetables, so they grew their own. Their garden was their pride. They had fenced it off to keep the farm animals out. However, on this particular day a big billy goat (Shall we give him a name, too? What about Billy?) had broken through the fence and started to gobble up their prized vegetables.

2 The farmers did everything that they could to chase the goat out. They pushed, pulled, shouted and coaxed. They tried to dangle a carrot in front of Billy, but he remained as stubborn as an old mule and refused to leave. The man and the woman asked the speckled, red-combed rooster if he would help. The rooster was big and proud, but when he screeched at the goat, "Get out of the vegetable patch!" Billy refused to go. The rooster flew at him, pecking and flapping his wings in his most terrifying way, but Billy just butted the rooster over the fence and went on eating.

3 The man and woman turned to their faithful sheepdog. "Can you help?" they asked. Surely, he would have no trouble with just one naughty goat. The dog barked and growled in his ferocious voice. He bared his long white teeth and snapped at Billy's heels. "Get out of the vegetable patch!" woofed the dog. However, the goat butted it over the fence, and went on eating.

4 The man was getting so distressed to see the vegetables disappearing into the goat's mouth that he thought he needed the biggest and strongest help he could get. He brought back his biggest, most powerful bull. The bull was huge. Surely, he would strike terror into the heart of the goat. The bull snorted and pawed at the ground, bellowing to Billy, "Get out of the vegetable patch!" However, when the goat started to butt at the bull with its sharp horns, the bull turned around and ran away like a coward.

5 As the man and woman stood there wondering what else they could do, Tim, the Ant, marched up to their feet and asked, "Can I help?" At first, they didn't even notice where the tiny voice came from. When they looked down and saw the little ant, they burst out laughing. "What can you do that the fearsome rooster, wise sheepdog, or powerful bull could not do?" they asked. "Maybe there are things I can do that they can't, just as I can't do some of the things they can do. Maybe you don't have to be big and strong, but just be able to do what you do well," replied Ali the Ant. Well, the farmers didn't know what else they could do. "We have tried everything and that hasn't worked." They said. Have a go if you want. "Sometimes, when you have done everything you can, you need to try something new."

6 Tim the Ant walked toward the goat. Because Tim was so tiny, Billy didn't even see him. He climbed up the goat's hairy back leg so carefully that the goat didn't even feel him. Tim gently and gingerly marched along the goat's backbone, right up to its head, he crawled across to Billy's right ear, found a piece of soft flesh and bit hard. The goat leapt in pain and fright, and fled from the vegetable garden, never, ever returning to eat the man and woman vegetables again.

7 Tim felt very important when the farmers thanked him for using his abilities helpfully and for doing what no other animal had done. All the other ants thanked Tim too because the man and woman let them wander through the vegetable patch to eat whenever they wanted. And after that the farmers were very careful never to tread on an ant when they were walking around the farm.

**1- What is the main idea of the story?**

- A. recognition of abilities is not important
- B. small creatures can't make difference
- C. learning to use your abilities well
- D. feeling helpless can't be changed

**2- Read the following and answer the question.**

Ali gently and gingerly marched along the goat's backbone.

**Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word?**

- A. courageously
- B. carelessly
- C. carefully
- D. noisily

**3- Which of the following best describes the man's attitude towards the goat's behavior?**

- A. sympathetic
- B. frustrated
- C. delighted
- D. satisfied

**4- Read the following and answer the question:**

They tried to dangle a carrot in front of Billy, but he remained as stubborn as an old mule and refused to leave

**What literary device did the writer use in the underlined phrase?**

- A. personification
- B. hyperbole
- C. metaphor
- D. simile

**5- What is the conflict of the story? Use details and evidence from the passage to show how it is solved?**


**6- Retell paragraph 7 from the ant's point of view and make any necessary changes.**


**7- What is the moral of the story? Use details and evidence from the text to support your answer.**


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**Robert Matthews, a leading UK researcher**

It is one of the most powerful phrases in a scientist's vocabulary: artificial intelligence, 'AI', the creation of machines that can think. Just mentioning it brings to mind images of HAL, the intelligent computer in 2001: A Space Odyssey, and C3PO, the talkative robot from Star Wars. For over half a century, computer scientists have been working towards creating these types of machines, spending billions of pounds in the process. Many have been responding to a challenge set by a British mathematician widely regarded as the father of AI research: Alan Turing.

During the 1930s, Turing showed, in theory, that a 'universal machine' could be built which would be capable of performing all the tasks of any special-purpose computing machine. After war-time work on code-breaking, Turing helped to turn his discovery into the reality of an electronic computer, but he also believed that computers could eventually copy the action of the human mind. In 1951, Turing predicted that by the end of century computers would be able to hold a five-minute conversation with humans and fool 30% of them into believing they were dealing with another human being.

The deadline has come and gone, along with huge amounts of money yet no computer is even close to passing the 'Turing test'. What went wrong? Why has no one succeeded in creating AI? In fact, AI is already here in banks, airports, hospitals, factories – even our own homes and cars. It may not be quite what we were expecting, but then the story of real-life AI is one of unrealistic dreams and bitter disagreements.

Today's computer scientists disagree on the issue of AI. Some see AI as a means of creating machines to take on tasks we humans would prefer not to do like spending hours searching lists of data for trends or looking for signs of disease in medical images. Then there are others who are still devoted to Turing's challenge and are trying to bring the science-fiction ideal to life. For them, AI is all about computer 'assistants' that solve your printer problems and robots that talk to strangers.

Meanwhile, AI researchers working away from the mainstream have achieved some more exciting successes. Herbert Simon's 1957 prediction that a computer would make a mathematical discovery happened 20 years later, when a program named AM rediscovered a rule first suggested in the 18th century. Simon's prediction that a computer would become world chess champion also happened – in a manner of speaking – when IBM's Deep Blue computer beat world chess champion Garry Kasparov in 1997.

Scientists are still working to create a computer that beats Turing's test. However, for many in the AI community, this is viewed as a party trick. They prefer to deal with far more basic issues like improving automatic ticketing systems. Whatever the disagreements and problems, it may not be too long before we're communicating with some form of artificial intelligence – a machine that truly has a mind of its own. .

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**1. According to the text, the phrase ‘artificial intelligence’ ....**

- A. makes computers sound cleverer than they are.
- B. makes us think of machines from sci-fi films.
- C. is missing from some scientific dictionaries.
- D. is used too much by computer scientists.

**2. Why is Alan Turing famous?**

- A. built a ‘universal machine’ in the 1930s.
- B. developed an electronic computer.
- C. created the first AI computer.
- D. used AI for code-breaking.

**3. According to the text, Turing believed that...**

- A. computers would talk with humans in a realistic way.
- B. computers would be used instead of human beings.
- C. computers might be used for bad purposes.
- D. computer research needed more money.

**4. Computer scientists today...**

- A. cannot separate fact from fiction.
- B. are making our dreams come true.
- C. do not agree about the aims of AI.
- D. are spending too much on AI research.

**5. One computer program...**

- A. correctly predicted the future.
- B. proved a mathematical theory.
- C. was designed by a world chess champion.
- D. took twenty years to solve a math’s problem.

**6. Read the following.**

Turing helped to turn his discovery into the reality of an electronic computer, **but** he also believed that computers could eventually copy the action of the human mind

**Which of the following conjunctions replaces the word, “but”?**

- A. because
- B. all in all
- C. however
- D. add to this

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**7. Read the following.**

The **deadline** has come and gone, along with huge amounts of money yet no computer is even close to passing the ‘Turing test’.

**Which of the following is the synonym of the word, "deadline"?**

- A. disputes
- B. a way of
- C. time limit
- D. artificial

**8. What tasks can robots do? Find two tasks from the text.**


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### *The Three Trees Wishes*

**1** Once there were three trees on a hill in the woods. They were discussing their hopes and dreams when the first tree said, "Someday I hope to be a lovely treasure chest. I could be filled with gold, silver and precious gems. I could be decorated with intricate carving and everyone would see the beauty." Then the second tree said, "Someday I will be a great ship. I will take kings and queens across the waters and sail to the corners of the world. Everyone will feel safe in me because of the strength of my body." Finally, the third tree said, "I want to grow to be the tallest and straightest tree in the forest. People will see me on top of the hill and look up to my branches, and think of the heavens and God and how close to them I am reaching. I will be the greatest tree of all time and people will always remember me."

**2** After a few years of praying that their dreams would come true, a group of woodsmen came upon the trees. When one came to the first tree he said, "This looks like a nice tree, I think I should be able to sell the wood to a carpenter" He began cutting it down. The tree was happy, because it thought that the carpenter would make it into a treasure chest.

**3** At the second tree a woodsman said, "This looks like a strong tree, I should be able to sell it to the shipyard." The second tree was happy because it thought it was on its way to becoming a great ship.

**4** When the woodsmen came upon the third tree, the tree was frightened because it knew that if they cut it down, its dreams would not come true. One of the woodsmen said, "I don't need anything special from my tree so I'll take this one", and he cut it down.

**5** When the first tree arrived at the carpenters, it was made into a feed box for animals. It was then placed in a barn and filled with hay. This was not at all what it had prayed for. The second tree was cut and made into a small fishing boat. Its dreams of being a mighty ship and carrying kings had come to an end. The third tree was cut into large pieces and left alone in the dark. The years went by, and the trees forgot about their dreams.

**6** Then one day, a man and woman came to the barn. The woman gave birth and placed the baby in the hay in the feed box that was made from the first tree. The tree could feel the importance of this event and knew that it had held the greatest treasure; to host a human being.

**7** Years later, a group of men got in the fishing boat made from the second tree. While they were out on the water, a great storm arose and the tree was as strong as a big ship to keep the men safe. At this time, the tree knew that it had been very useful.

**8** Meanwhile, someone came and got the third tree. It was carried through the streets to a place where a mosque was being built. It said, "I am good enough to form a place where people would worship God."

#### **1. From what point of view was the story told?**

- A. First person point of view
- B. Second person point of view
- C. third person point of view
- D. neutral point of view

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2. Which phrase best expresses the theme of this story?

- A. being afraid
- B. being active
- C. believing in fate
- D. being adventurous

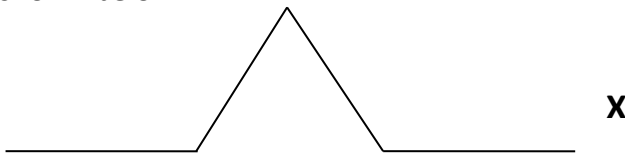
3. What was the first tree's motive for praying?

- A. to be useful
- B. to be beautiful
- C. to get a fortune
- D. to commit to religion

4. Look at paragraph 4 what was the most likely reason for the third woodsman to cut the third tree?

- A. He wasn't looking for a specific tree.
- B. He wanted a beautiful tree.
- C. He wanted a strong tree.
- D. He wanted a tall tree.

5. A plot arc is shown below.



Which event belongs at point (X)?

- A. The three trees became useful and felt happy.
- B. The woodsmen came to the woods.
- C. The three trees prayed for years.
- D. The three trees had wishes.

6. Read the sentence from paragraph 7

While they were out on the water, a great storm arose and the tree was as strong as a big ship to keep the men safe.

Which type of figurative language did the author use in the above quote?

- A. simile
- B. metaphor
- C. alliteration
- D. personification



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**7. After reading this story, some people think that the three trees’ wishes have been achieved. What do you think of that? Use details and information from the story to support your answer.**


**8. Imagine that you are the author of the story. Write a suitable paragraph to end the story stating how the three trees felt at the end of the story. Use information and details from the story to support your answer.**


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### ***A poor fisherman***

The old man began to row out of the harbor in the dark. There were other boats from other beaches going out to sea and the old man heard the push of their oars even though he could not see them now the moon was below the hills.

Sometimes someone would speak in a boat. But most of the boats were silent. They spread apart after they were out of the harbor and each one headed for the part of the ocean where he hoped to find fish. The old man knew he was going far out and he left the smell of the land behind. He rowed out into the clean early morning smell of the ocean.

In the dark the old man could feel the morning coming. As he rowed he heard the sound of flying fish leaving the water and the hissing that their wings made as they flew away in the darkness. He was very fond of flying fish as they were his main friend on the ocean. He was sorry for the birds, especially the small delicate dark terns that were always flying and looking but almost never finding anything. He thought, “The birds have a harder life than we do, except for the heavy strong ones. Why are the birds so delicate and fine when the ocean can be cruel? She is kind and very beautiful. But she can be so cruel and she changes so suddenly. Such birds are too delicate for the great ocean.”

He was rowing steadily and it was no effort for him since the surface of the ocean was flat. As it started to get lighter, he saw he already further out than he had hoped to be at this hour.

The sun rose slowly from the sea and the old man could see the other boats in the distance closer to the shore. Then the sun was brighter and the glare came on the water. As the sun rose, the flat sea sent the light back at his eyes so that it hurt him. He rowed without looking into the glare of the sun. He looked down into the water and watched the fishing lines that went straight down into the dark blue sea. He kept them straighter than anyone did, so that at each level in the darkness of the sea there would be bait waiting exactly where he wished it to be for any fish that swam there. Other fishermen let their lines be carried along the water, so they didn’t know how far down they were. “But,” he thought, “I keep them precisely at the depth I want. But I have no luck any more. But who knows? Maybe today. Every day is a new day. It would rather be exact. Then when luck comes, you are ready.”

#### **1- Which of the following narrative techniques is used in the above paragraph?**

- A. spatial order
- B. cause and effect
- C. chronological order
- D. comparison and contrast

**2- Read the following.**

Why are the birds so delicate and fine when the ocean can be cruel? She is kind and very beautiful

**What can be inferred about the old man's attitude towards the small birds?**

- A. He was uncaring because the sea was huge.
- B. He was very pleased because they too small to fly.
- C. He felt sorry for them because they had to fly all the time.
- D. He was stubborn as he wanted the birds to train in finding food.

**3- Read the following.**

As the sun rose, the flat sea sent the light back at his eyes so that it hurt him.

**Which element of story does the above sentence present?**

- A. the plot
- B. the setting
- C. the characters
- D. the resolution

**4- How was the old man compared to the other fishermen?**

- A. luckier
- B. stronger
- C. more careful
- D. better equipped

**5- In the final paragraph, how does the old man feel about his bad luck?**

- A. sad
- B. positive
- C. cheerful
- D. worried

**6- "It is believed that the old man was kind and optimistic" Use two details from the story to support your answer.**


**7- What forms of figurative language did the writer use in the story? Use two facts and details from the story.**


In the dark the old man could feel the morning coming. As he rowed he heard the sound of flying fish leaving the water and the hissing that their wings made as they flew away in the darkness. He was very fond of flying fish as they were his main friend on the ocean. He was sorry for the birds, especially the small delicate dark terns that were always flying and looking but almost never finding anything.

**8- Suppose that you are the old man. Rewrite the third paragraph using the first person perspective. The first sentence has been done for you as an example.**


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I took a sip of cappuccino and relaxed in the first-class seat of the Eurostar train as it sped towards Paris. I wasn't really sure why I was on the train in the first place. It certainly wasn't typical of me to drop everything and run off to somewhere like Paris. Actually, my wife Sandra keeps telling me I've become boring in my old age. In fact, Sandra was the reason why I was heading for the French capital.

When I had got home from work the night before I'd found a note from Sandra on the kitchen table. It said that she needed to get away for a few days and would come back later in the week. She had done the same thing several times during our twenty-two years of marriage. When she got fed up with things at home she would pack a bag and go, but she always came back when she was ready.

We had been having a few problems recently, and I had to admit that our relationship had got a bit boring since our youngest daughter had left for university.

After re-reading Sandra's note, it suddenly occurred to me that the following day would be exactly 25 years since Sandra and I first met in Paris. We had always celebrated this date together, but this time she had obviously decided to spend it away from me. I couldn't really blame her. I'd been working such long hours that we barely saw each other. When we did have some time together, I was usually so exhausted that I simply fell asleep in front of the TV. I suddenly felt I had to go to Paris on the anniversary of our first meeting. On my own, perhaps, I would be able to see things more clearly.

I decided to catch the first Eurostar train the next morning. Soon after the train arrived at the Gare du Nord in Paris, unsure of where I was going, I bought a ticket and went straight down to the Metro. As the train rushed through the black tunnel, I found my mind going back to that day, 25 years before. I'd been working in the Paris branch of a London based merchant bank. I remember it was a beautiful spring day and I'd decided to spend my lunch break in the Tuileries gardens. I had bought a baguette and some cold meat and found myself a bench next to a pool.

I'd only been there a few minutes when a gorgeous young lady came up and asked if she could join me. She had a thermos flask of coffee and a bag of fresh fruit. We sat on the bench, shared our lunch and chatted for ages. Her name was Sandra and she was working in Paris as a nanny. We fell in love, and eventually married three years later in London.

I paused at the gates of the gardens, wishing that Sandra was with me. I eventually went through the gates and walked along the path past the same green trees, statues and flowerbeds.

When I arrived at the pool I saw that the bench was still there. It was empty, so I went over and sat down. I took the food out of the bag, tore off a piece of the baguette and began to eat. Suddenly I heard a woman's voice behind me.

"May I join you?" it said. Startled, I turned around. In disbelief, I watched as my wife, holding a thermos flask of coffee and a large bag of fruit, came round and sat next to me.

She looked wonderful. She'd had her hair done and was wearing a floral print dress.

"Sandra!" I exclaimed.

"I was hoping you'd come, Bill," she smiled.

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**1. What is the main theme of the story?**

- A. The pretty problems of partners
- B. The end of a long lasting marriage
- C. Sincere emotions overcome all problems
- D. The end of a long journey by train

**2. What is the most likely reason the author chose first person narration?**

- A. It allows the reader to read the story easier
- B. It adds sadness to the mood of the story
- C. It keeps the reader close to all character's thoughts and feelings
- D. It keeps the reader very close to the main character and his actions

**3. Which describes the narrator during the action of the story?**

- A. A divorced middle-aged father working in a bank
- B. A young man getting to know a beautiful lady
- C. An old man having problem with his marriage
- D. A single man in search for the goal of his life

**4. Read the following sentence from paragraph 1:**

I took a <b>sip</b> of cappuccino and relaxed in the first-class seat of the Eurostar train as it sped towards Paris.
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**Which word closest in meaning to the word *sip*?**

- A. drink sadly
- B. drink happily
- C. drink in a rush
- D. drink in a small mouthful

**5. How is the time in the story structured?**

- A. Through the use of flashback
- B. Through chronological order
- C. By putting events in a random order
- D. Through frequent use of parallel actions

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**6. Read the following part of the story, and then rewrite it from Sandra's point of view?**

When I had got home from work the night before I'd found a note from Sandra on the kitchen table. It said that she needed to get away for a few days and would come back later in the week.


**7. How did Bill's character develop throughout the story? Give evidence from the text.**


My husband and I are Danish. As a matter of fact, many of my ancestors were English: I was born in England and was originally of British nationality. My parents were killed in a car crash when I was a baby, so I was brought up in Denmark by my grandmother and educated in Danish schools so that Danish is really my native language.

We arrived in England last February at five o'clock on a Wednesday morning after an appallingly rough crossing. Waves which seemed as high as mountains rocked the boat from side to side. We were both sick on the journey and a fine drizzle met us as we disembarked. To make matters worse, Klaus, my husband, left his camera on the ship; I lost a gold bracelet (which has never been found to this day) and we nearly forgot to tip the taxi-driver, a surly individual, who grumbled about our luggage and seemed to be in a thoroughly bad temper. Few visitors can have experienced such an unfortunate beginning to their stay, and we certainly felt like going straight home again.

We stayed for a week in a hotel, and were then lucky enough to find a furnished bungalow in the suburbs of London. It is not so convenient as our flat in Copenhagen, but it is less expensive than some we saw advertised. Klaus is studying at the local Technical College and, in addition, he often attends public lectures at the University of London on as many subjects as possible, chiefly to improve his English. He is a qualified engineer who has been employed for several years in a factory. Our two children have joined us, and they are being educated in an English private school. I am working as a part-time nurse in a hospital, and I have so much to do that I have almost no leisure time.

**1- Why does the writer speak Danish as her native language?**

- A) Because she is Danish by birth.
- B) Because her grandmother was originally Danish.
- C) Because she was brought up in Denmark and educated there.
- D) Because she went to school in Denmark at an early age "7 years".

**2- Look at paragraph 2. What are the two underline words called?**

- A) Antonyms.
- B) Synonyms.
- C) Idioms.
- D) Collection.

**3- When did they arrive in England?**

- A) Friday morning
- B) Wednesday evening
- C) Wednesday morning
- D) Tuesday early morning



**4- What is the main idea of paragraph two?**

- A) Waves were as calm as stones
- B) Waves were high as mountains
- C) Waves were white as ice and snow
- D) Waves were not described in the passage.

**5- Which from the following statement is not true for being lucky in finding a flat?**

- A) It was quite suitable.
- B) They found it fairly quickly.
- C) It was reasonable inexpensive
- D) It was not too far from the centre.

**6- Which from the following is closest in meaning to the word convenient?**

- A) suitable
- B) attractive
- C) unbearable
- D) complicated

**7- why did Klaus attend the technical college?**

- A) To learn more English
- B) To give specialist advice
- C) To study to become an engineer
- D) To gain additional knowledge of his subject

**8- Which of these ideas is not suggested about their arrival in England?**

- A) It was cold.
- B) It was still dark.
- C) The weather was unpleasant.
- D) Neither of them was really well.

**9- Why are the neighbors' questions described as "dull"?**

- A) Because they are the only two questions they ask.
- B) Because sport and weather are very dull subjects.
- C) Because the Danish couple have no interest in sport or the weather.
- D) Because these are very obvious questions, showing little real interest.

**10- Read the following extract from paragraph 2:**

**We were both sick on the journey and a fine drizzle met us as we disembarked.**

**What figures of speech does the writer use in the above sentence?**

- A) Personification
- B) Alliteration
- C) Metaphor
- D) Simile

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11- Read the following extract from paragraph 3:

**We stayed for a week in a hotel, and were then lucky enough to find a furnished bungalow in the suburbs of London**

**What cohesion technique does the writer use in the above sentence?**

- A) linking words
- B) numeration
- C) repetition
- D) ellipsis

12- Read the following extract from paragraph 2:

we nearly forgot to tip the taxi-driver, a surly individual, who grumbled about our luggage and seemed to be in a thoroughly bad temper.

**What is the function of the underlined word?**

- A) to express continuation
- B) to express opposition
- C) to express emphasis
- D) to express results

13- Use details from the story to show your agreement or disagreement of the following sentence:

**The writer's journey to England was awful**


14- What narrative technique does the writer use in the last paragraph to support and strengthen this piece of writing? Provide your answer with a piece of evidence.


## Professional Thief

Federal judge sentenced Bruce Jones to 12 years in federal prison for fraud. Over a 10-year period, Jones had managed to swindle almost \$10 million from thousands of gullible people throughout the state.

He advertised his fantastic ideas on TV. "For some reason," Jones said, "TV seems to break the ice. Even though you are a total stranger to the viewer, once he sees you on TV in his home, he feels like he knows you. You enter his living room and become a trusted friend."

Jones had an imagination that wouldn't quit. One time he showed viewers an "official government" earthquake report which "proved" that the western half of California would collapse into the sea within three years. For \$100, he said, Jones would insure your house and property for full value. Thousands of people who saw that TV ad sent him a hundred dollars each.

In another TV ad, Jones claimed that he had negotiated with the federal and state government for exclusive air rights. He told viewers that, for only \$100, they could own the first 10 miles above all their property. You would be able to charge any commercial plane that flew over your property \$100 per crossing. You would also be able to charge government rockets, satellites, space shuttles, and space stations \$100 for each and every violation of your air rights.

Another time, Jones claimed to have invented a product that gets rid of calories. He showed the viewers a spray can of "NoCal." He said that by simply spraying NoCal on your food, a chemical interaction would cause all the calories in the food to simply evaporate within about 10 seconds. The NoCal was only \$10 a can. As usual, Jones received thousands of checks in the mail.

The judge told Jones that he should be ashamed of himself. Jones responded that he was very ashamed of himself, and that when he got out of prison he hoped to become a TV consultant to help people avoid getting scammed. He told the judge that he was already developing an instructional CD that, for merely \$100, would save people thousands of dollars in scams. The judge nodded, and then changed Jones's sentence from 10 years to 12 years.

**1. What is the main idea of the text?**

- A. The fraud
- B. The honesty
- C. Gullible people
- D. An expensive art masterpiece

**2. What is the best word to replace the underlined word in line 2?**

- A. intelligent
- B. naive
- C. silly
- D. wise

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**3. Which perspective is the story presented in?**

- A. the first person
- B. the second person
- C. third person limited
- D. third person omniscient

**4. how does the writer capture the reader's attention?**

- A. by using short paragraphs
- B. by using short sentences
- C. by using foreshadowing
- D. by using flashback

**5. What was the moral behind the story?**

- A. The real friendship
- B. Goodness always wins
- C. The importance of honesty
- D. Gain fame is better than gain nothing

**6. What was the main motive for deceiving people?**

- A. to be famous
- B. to get money
- C. to help them
- D. to have fun

**7. Read the following extract from paragraph 2:**

**We were both sick on the journey and a fine drizzle met us as we disembarked.**

**What figures of speech does the writer use in the above sentence?**

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

**8. Read the following extract from paragraph 3:**

**We stayed for a week in a hotel, and were then lucky enough to find a furnished bungalow in the suburbs of London**

**What cohesion technique does the writer use in the above sentence?**

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**9. Read the following extract from paragraph 2:**

we nearly forgot to tip the taxi-driver, a surly individual, who grumbled about our luggage and seemed to be in a thoroughly bad temper.

**What is the function of the underlined word?**

- A. to express continuation
- B. to express opposition
- C. to express emphasis
- D. to express results

**10. What was the reason that made the judge changed Jones's sentenced from 10 years to 12 years?**


**11. The writer uses different techniques to engage the reader. Explain**


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## The Blind Man and the Hunter

ONCE UPON A TIME there was a blind man who lived with his sister in a hut in a village on the edge of the forest. 2 Now, this blind man was very clever. Even though his eyes saw nothing, he seemed to know more about the world than people whose eyes were as sharp as needles. He would sit outside his hut and talk to passersby. If they had problems, they would ask him what they should do, and he would always give good advice. If there were things they wanted to know, he would tell them, and his answers were always the right ones. People would shake their heads with amazement and say, “Blind man, how is it that you are so wise?” The blind man would smile and say, “Because I see with my ears.”

Well, one time the blind man’s sister fell in love with a hunter from another village. And soon enough there was a wedding: the hunter was married to the blind man’s sister. And when the great wedding feast was finished, the hunter came to live in the hut with his new wife. But the hunter had no time for his wife’s brother. He had no time at all for the blind man. “What use,” he would say, “is a man with no eyes?” And his wife would reply, “But, Husband, he knows more about the world than people who can see.” The hunter would laugh then and say, “Ha, ha, ha! What could a blind man who lives in darkness know? Ha, ha, ha. . . .”

Every day the hunter would go into the forest with his traps and spears and arrows. And every evening, when the hunter returned to the village, the blind man would say, “Please, let me come hunting in the forest with you tomorrow.” But the hunter would shake his head. “What use is a man with no eyes?” And the days and the weeks and the months passed, and every evening the blind man asked, “Please, let me come hunting tomorrow.” And every evening the hunter shook his head.

Then, one evening, the hunter was in a good mood. He had returned home with a fine catch—a fat gazelle. His wife had prepared and cooked the meat, and when they’d finished eating, the hunter turned to the blind man and said, “Very well, tomorrow you will come hunting.” So the next morning they set off into the forest together, the hunter with his traps, spears, and arrows, leading the blind man by the hand along the track between the trees. For hours and hours, they walked. Then, suddenly, the blind man stopped; he tugged the hunter’s hand, saying, “Sh, there is a lion!” The hunter looked about, but he could see nothing at all.

“There is a lion,” said the blind man, “but it’s all right.... He’s eaten and he’s fast asleep. He won’t hurt us.” They carried on along the track and there, sure enough, was a great lion stretched out fast asleep under a tree. As soon as they had passed it, the hunter asked, “How did you know about the lion?” “Because I see with my ears.” . . . And they continued deep, deep into the forest until they came to a clearing. The hunter said, “We’ll leave our traps here.” The hunter set one of his traps, and he told the blind man how to set another one. When both traps were ready, the hunter said, “We’ll come back tomorrow and see what we’ve caught.” And together they made their way home to the village.

The next morning, they were up early. Once again they set off along the track into the forest. The hunter offered to hold the blind man’s hand, but the blind man said, “No, I know the way now.” The blind man walked ahead this time, and he didn’t catch his foot on a root or a tree stump; he didn’t miss a single turn. They walked and they walked until they came to the clearing deep in the forest where the traps had been set. The hunter saw straightaway that there was a bird caught in each trap. And he saw straightaway that the bird caught in his trap was a little gray one, and the bird caught in the blind man’s trap was a beauty, with feathers of green, crimson, and gold. “Sit down there,” he said. “We’ve each caught a bird. I’ll fetch them out of the traps.”

So the blind man sat down, and the hunter went across to the traps, and as he went across he was thinking to himself, “A man with no eyes will never know the difference.” And what did he do? He gave the blind man the little gray bird and he kept the beautiful bird with the green, crimson, and gold feathers for himself. And the blind man took the little gray bird in his hand, and he got to his feet, and they set off for home.

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They walked and they walked, and as they were walking the hunter said, “If you’re so clever and you see with your ears, then answer me this: Why is there so much anger and hatred and warfare in this world?” And the blind man answered, “Because the world is full of so many people like you—who take what is not theirs.” And suddenly the hunter was filled with bitter shame. He took the little gray bird out of the blind man’s hand and gave him the beautiful green, crimson, and gold one instead. “I’m sorry,” the hunter said. And they walked and they walked, and then the hunter said, “If you’re so clever and you see with your ears, then answer me this: Why is there so much love and kindness and gentleness in this world?” And the blind man answered, “Because the world is full of so many people like you—who learn from their mistakes.”

And they walked and they walked until they came home to the village. And from that day onward, if the hunter heard anyone ask, “Blind man, how is it that you are so wise?” he would put his arm around the blind man’s shoulders and say, “Because he sees with his ears . . . and hears with his heart.”

**1. Which of these is the best moral for this folktale?**

- A. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
- B. Each person has his or her own strengths.
- C. Actions speak louder than words.
- D. Fools create their own problems.

**2. How does the blind man help his fellow villagers?**

- A. He performs marriage ceremonies.
- B. He helps locate animals to hunt.
- C. He helps solve their problems.
- D. He predicts their futures.

**3. In paragraph 2, the phrase “whose eyes were as sharp as needles” is an example of ...**

- A. personification
- B. onomatopoeia
- C. metaphor
- D. simile

**4. How does the hunter try to fool the blind man on the second day of hunting?**

- A. by switching the birds that were caught
- B. by moving the traps from the clearing
- C. by leading him down the wrong path
- D. by asking him to solve a riddle

**5. Why does the hunter finally allow the blind man to go hunting with him?**

- A. He is persuaded by his wife to take the blind man.
- B. He plans to abandon the blind man in the forest.
- C. He is in a good mood after a successful hunt.
- D. He needs help carrying the spears and traps.

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**6. In the folktale, the blind man develops wisdom mainly by.....**

- A. experiencing different places and things
- B. listening to understand other people
- C. studying his people's history
- D. talking to other wise people

**7. Explain what the blind man means when he says, "I see with my ears." Use at least two specific details from the folktale to support your answer.**


**8. Using relevant information from the folktale, explain how and why the hunter's attitude toward the blind man changes from the beginning to the end of the folktale.**




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### *The Revenge*

1 A man stood watching and listening, one winter night, in a dark forest to the east of the mountains. He looked like he was hunting. But he was hunting a different sort of animal. Stanley was searching for a human enemy. His family owned a large area of the forest and it was full of animals to hunt. He guarded his property jealously since his family had won some of the land from another family in a famous legal case court. The other family had protested against the decision of the judge and for three generations the two families had been enemies.

2 Now that Stanley was the head of the family, the fighting had become personal. Stanley hated the head of the opposing family, Derek, because he carried on killing animals on his family's land. The feud continued and the longer it went on, the more the two families seemed ..... to each other.

3 On this cold and windy night, Stanley had ordered his servants to look for thieves in the forest and one in particular. The animals in the forest seemed restless and Stanley thought he could guess why. It would be much better to be sitting beside a warm fire, but Stanley had an important job to do. His servants were hidden on top of the hill like some wild hyenas. He wandered so much to come face to face with Derek and settle matters. Then, suddenly as he stepped into an open space, he saw his enemy.

4 The two enemies glared at each other for a long moment. Each held a rifle in his hands and each had hatred in his eyes and heart. But before either of them could act, a fierce wind blew through the massive tree over their heads. With a terrible sound of groaning and splitting, the tree collapsed on top of them. Both men escaped serious injury, but the two men were trapped under the heavy branches and could not move.

5 Stanley was glad to be alive but he was annoyed at being trapped. He became angry when Derek said to him, "What a joke. You are trapped in your own forest and you can't catch the poachers." "Don't be so pleased with yourself!"

6 Stanley replied, "*My men will soon be here to set me free and you'll wish you had never come to steal my animals!*" Derek challenged him, "What makes you think your men will find us? My men are in the forest too and I've given them orders to look for me if I don't show up soon. You'll never be able to tell the story of the fallen tree if they catch you."

7 The two men glared at each other again, but no matter how hard they struggled, they could not break free from their wooden prison. The two of them listened carefully, hoping that their men would come and find them. They each thought about shouting out, but they decided it was too great a risk. What if Stanley shouted out and Derek's men heard him? What if Derek's shouts brought his enemies to his side? The winds blew more fiercely and the two trapped opponents got colder and colder.

8 Stanley realized that they were facing a real danger. What if no one found them until their frozen bodies were discovered? He realized that they needed to help each other or they could face death. Their hatred seemed foolish if it meant that neither of them could enjoy the pleasure of owning the forest. The two men agreed to shout together for help as loudly as they could. After a few moments, they both fell silent and listened carefully in the hope that they could hear someone approaching.

9 Hours later, Stanley had the impression he could see someone or something moving in the dark. He looked at Derek and the two of them grew increasingly anxious. "Those are not men," Derek whispered. "They are wolves," he added.

1. What does the passage focus on?
  - A. two enemies becoming wolves
  - B. two hunters looking for revenge
  - C. an unfortunate accident in a forest
  - D. fighting over authority for three generations
2. In this narrative, what is the relationship between Stanley and Derek?
  - A. relatives
  - B. novelists
  - C. antagonists
  - D. protagonists
3. Which of the following actions constitutes the climax in this narrative?
  - A. When Stanley felt he heard something in the dark.
  - B. The two men playing a dangerous game in the forest.
  - C. Stanley's servants hiding on the hill and waiting for Derek.
  - D. The moment a tree collapsed and the two men got trapped.

4. Read the following sentence.

*Each one had the perfect opportunity to settle his problems but each man hesitated.*

Where would the above sentence fit in the following paragraph?

(1) The two enemies glared fiercely at each other for a long moment. (2) Each held a rifle in his hands and both held hatred in their eyes and hearts. (3) But before either of them could act, a fierce wind blew through the massive tree over their heads. (4) With a terrible sound of groaning and splitting, the tree collapsed on top of them. (5) Both men escaped serious injury, but they were both badly trapped under the heavy branches and could not move.

- A. after (1)
- B. after (2)
- C. after (3)
- D. after (5)

5. Read the following sentence.

His servants were hidden on top of the hill like some wild hyenas.

What literary device has the author used in the above sentence?

- A. simile
- B. metaphor
- C. alliteration
- D. personification

6. Based on the development of events, which of the following is most likely to be the ENDING of the story?

- A. Neither gets out alive
- B. Derek forgives Stanley.
- C. Stanley gets his revenge on Derek.
- D. Stanley and Derek become friends.

7. Read the following sentence from paragraph 6.

“My men will soon be here to set me free and you’ll wish you had never come here to steal my animals!”

What does Stanley mean by saying the above sentence?

- A. Derek is likely to be taken to court for violating Stanley’s land.
- B. Stanley wishes Derek didn’t come to his land that winter night.
- C. Derek will not be allowed to hunt in Stanley’s land in the future.
- D. Stanley will take his revenge on Derek when his men set him free.

8. Read this part from paragraph 8.

Stanley realized that they were facing a real danger. What if no one found them until their frozen bodies were discovered? He realized that they needed to help each other or they could face death.

Rewrite the above paragraph in the first-person viewpoint. Start as shown.


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### *The wise man and the butterfly*

1 There once was a man who lived with his two curious and intelligent young daughters, who always asked him many questions. Some he knew the answers to, but others he had no idea what the answers were. Because he wished to provide his daughters with the best education, he sent them to spend the holidays with a wise old man who lived on top of a mountain. He, in turn, answered all of their questions without hesitation.

2 They became very impatient with this situation because they reached the conclusion that the old man was really wise consequently, they decided to come up with a question that he wouldn't know the answer to.

3 After a few days, one of the girls walked up to her sister with a beautiful blue butterfly in her hand and said: "This time, the wise man won't know the answer!" "What are you going to do?" asked the other girl. "I'm holding a blue butterfly in my hands. I'm going to ask the wise man if the butterfly is alive or dead. If he says that it's dead, I will open my hands and let it fly away. If he says that it's alive, I will quickly squeeze my hands together, crush it and eventually kill it. Regardless of the answer the old man gives us, it will be the wrong answer".

4 The two girls then went to meet the wise man who happened to be meditating under a eucalyptus tree on the mountain. The girl approached him and asked if the butterfly in her hands was alive or dead. The wise man calmly smiled and said: "It all depends on you. It's in your hands." The same goes for our life, our present and our future. We shouldn't blame anyone because something went wrong.

5 A failure should be viewed as an opportunity for a new, more intelligent beginning. Aren't we the ones responsible for what we overcome? Our life is in our own hands, like the blue butterfly. It's up to us and only us to choose what we do with it. Never, ever allow anyone to interfere with that!

**1. What was the man's purpose from sending his daughters to a wise old man?**

- A. to supply them with good education
- B. to provide them with good religion
- C. to look for a true friend
- D. to find a wise husband

**2. Read the following sentence:**

They became very impatient with this situation because they reached the conclusion that the old man was really wise consequently they decided to come up with a question that he wouldn't know the answer to.

**Which linking word can replace the underlined one?**

- A. moreover
- B. therefore
- C. however
- D. though

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3. **Why did the two girls take a blue butterfly and went to the wise man?**

- A. to show the wise man that they were grateful for what he had done
- B. to ask the wise man a question he could not answer
- C. to give the wise man a gift for being so intelligent
- D. to ask the wise man to change its colour

4. **Which technique is *most frequently* used in paragraph 3 to make it interesting?**

- A. rhetorical questions
- B. flashback narration
- C. figurative language
- D. direct speech

5. **What were the motive and attitude of the two girls towards the wise man's intelligence?  
Support your answer with details from the story.**


6. **Summarize paragraph *four* from **one of the two girls'** point of view.**


7. **Read the Following extract from the story**

Our life is in our own hands, like the blue butterfly. It's up to us and only us to choose what we do with it. Never, ever allow anyone to interfere with that!
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**Do you think we can apply the wise man's lesson to our real life? Explain giving proper evidence.**


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### *The Best Thing in the World*

Once upon a time, there were four brothers who lived in a faraway land. Their father was an old king. One day he said, "I will not live long now. Today you must start out into the world. In a year, bring back the best thing you have found. The one who can pick the best thing shall be the new king."

The first brother said, "I will look in every city or town. I will buy the best thing I can for my father." The next two brothers said, "We will both go on fast ships over the sea we will find something better."

The last brother said, "I am going to ask the people here in our own land to tell me the best thing." The other three brothers began to laugh. "Then you will never be king!" They said. The last brother started off. When he had gone about six miles, he met a man. "What do you carry in those big bags?" he asked.

"The best thing in the world," said the man. "These are full of the good nuts which fell from my five nut trees."

"I don't think that would work," said the brother to himself, "I must try again." The brother went on another seven miles. He found a small brown bird. It had been hurt, so he put it in his coat where it could keep warm. As he went on, he saw a little girl crying. He ran to meet her. "Why are you crying?" he asked. "I want to get some water from the well," she said. "We use so much. We drink cold water. We wash the clothes clean with hot water. But I do not know how to pull it up. Please show me." The brother said, "Hold this bird and I will help you.

It does not fly around anymore because its wing is hurt." Thank you. What a pretty bird!" she said. "I wish you would give it to me. If you will let me keep it, I will always be very kind to it. I will take care of it myself. I will make it grow well again."

"Yes, you may have it," said the brother. So he gave her the bird and went on.

At night, he went to sleep under a round yellow haystack. When it was light again he walked on. Every day he would walk eight or ten miles. He asked the people about the best thing in the world. Some said it was best to sing. Some said it was best to run and jump and play. Some said the green grass was best. Some liked the red and blue and white flowers best. One man said the best thing was to ride a black horse.

He always stopped to help people who needed it. Soon he made many friends. All the people began to like him. They would say, "See there goes the king's son. He would be just the right kind of king for us." Every door was open to him. The people would call to him to stop. They would ask him to come and eat with them. After he ate, he would sit down and read to the children. After he read, he showed them how to draw and write. Months went by. He still had no beautiful thing to take to his father. Just before the year was done, he went home again. The time came when the king called his sons together.

"What did you bring?" He asked them all. The other brothers had many beautiful things. "And what did you bring?" said the king to the last brother.

"This is too funny!" said the other brothers. "He has nothing!"

But the king was kind to the last brother. "What did you bring me?" the king asked again.

"I bring only the friendship of your people," said the last brother.

"That is the best thing!" cried his father. "You shall be the new king."

- 1. What is the main purpose of this passage?**
  - A. To persuade
  - B. To inform
  - C. To narrate
  - D. To describe
- 2. From which point of view the story is narrated?**
  - A. First person point of view
  - B. Second person point of view
  - C. Third person point of view
  - D. Different perspectives
- 3. What did the three brothers mean by saying to their fourth brother "Then you will never be king?"**
  - A. They were sure they will find the valuable thing wanted.
  - B. They believe that valuable thing must be material.
  - C. They want to end his ambition.
  - D. They want to ridicule at him.
- 4. How could the writer clarify the conflict his story?**
  - A. Add more characters to the story
  - B. Use first person instead the view point used
  - C. Change the setting where events were taking place
  - D. Add the incidents that happened with the other three brothers.
- 5. What was the motive of the king behind asking his sons for the best thing in the world?**
  - A. He wanted his sons to explore new lands
  - B. He wanted his sons to discover their abilities
  - C. He wanted to choose the best king
  - D. He wanted to quit his position
- 6. What was the king's attitude towards the last brother's best thing in the world?**
  - A. Disappointed
  - B. Sympathized
  - C. Surprised
  - D. Shocked
- 7. What was the climatic incident in the story?**
  - A. When the king announced that the last brother shall be the king
  - B. When the king asked his sons to get the best thing in the world
  - C. When the last brother went home after the year was done
  - D. When the three brothers mocked at the last one
- 8. Why did the people of the kingdom think the last brother was the right king for them?**
  - A. Because he used to ask the people about the best thing
  - B. Because they taught the children how to draw and write
  - C. Because he was the son of the king
  - D. Because he helped people who needed him

9. “The writer portrayed the fourth son as a kind and helpful man” How did he use of language in the story to portray the character of the fourth brother? Use details, adjectives and action verbs to support your answer.


10. What is the theme of the story?




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In the Sahara desert, winds rise and clouds of sand swirl in the air. Travelling there is challenging. The weather can be as hot as 58degrees Celsius and there is little water. To some people, however, the environment is a challenge they cannot resist it. Every year people come from all over the world in a six-day race across the Sahara called Marathon des Sables.

Runners must cross more than 230 kilometers of desert under the hottest sun. They run through high winds and sand storms. They carry their supplies- food, clothes and gear- in a backpack weighing about 15 kilograms. Water is served by race officials; each runner receives nine liters per day.

In this race, the challenge to the mind is as great as the challenge to the body. Runners push themselves to the limits in every way. Despite aches and pains, they keep going. They let neither heat nor thirst nor fatigue stop them.

The desert race may seem impossible, but 800 runners line up each year for the Marathon des Sables. Runners race for different reasons. Some may race to challenge the desert. Others may race to challenge themselves. No matter what their reasons or how they place at the finish line, all the runners of this race are champions.

1. **Which word BEST describes the Marathon des Sables?**
  - A. stable
  - B. predictable
  - C. demanding
  - D. disappointing
2. **Which of these makes the race impossible?**
  - A. the lack of food
  - B. finding water to drink
  - C. the number of runners
  - D. harsh desert conditions
3. **What is the most likely reason so many runners come from far away to attempt to complete the Marathon des Sables?**
  - A. They enjoy the challenge of the race.
  - B. Only the winner of the race is the champion.
  - C. The weather is ideal for long-distance running.
4. **Read this sentence from the passage.**

They let neither heat nor thirst nor fatigue stop them.

**What does the word fatigue mean?**

- A. a difficult feat
  - B. an act of courage
  - C. the fear of failure
  - D. the state of being tired
5. **Which statement expresses an opinion?**
  - A. There is a little water.
  - B. All runners in this race are champions.
  - C. The weather can be as hot as 58 degrees Celsius.
  - D. Runners must cross more than 230 kilometers of the desert.
6. **Why does the author consider all the runners are champions, regardless of where they finish?**
  - A. All Marathons are equally challenging.
  - B. Lack of water makes the race challenging.
  - C. Each runner has overcome a great challenge.
  - D. Some runners might not be challenged by this race.

## Freelancing

- 1 Being a freelancer can best be defined as self-employed and hired to work for different companies on particular assignments. Most of us already know the signs of when it's time to quit our job and become entrepreneurs. But before you start your own freelance business, you should be aware of pros and cons for your decision.
- 2 As a freelancer, you can work whenever you want. You get to choose your own hours. If you want to sleep in until noon, you can do that. Another thing is that when you work for someone else, you don't get a choice of who you work with. You can become stuck with unprofessional or rude clients. But, when you're a freelancer, you can choose with whom you work. Diana Wimps, who carefully picks her clients, has worked both as an in-house agency copywriter and a freelancer for over 30 years, writing for clients including British Airways, American Express, BUPA, British Gas and a variety of other household names. Added to this is your ability to choose to work in a park, at the library, or in your living room while you're wearing your Pajamas. Besides this, you are the boss. That's to say, no one is hanging over you or micromanaging you. You are free to do as you please, when you please. Making all the tough decisions is your responsibility as you have all the control.
- 3 However, there are still some drawbacks of becoming a freelancer that should not be overlooked. As an independent contractor, you don't receive employer-provided benefits such as vacation pay, health insurance and other common perks. Also, your workloads and income may vary from month to month and can be difficult to predict, particularly in the early stages of your business. Lack of job stability can also be added to list of cons. Statistics show that most of new businesses fail within the first two years. For job security in the early stages of freelancing, you may want to keep your regular job and launch your freelance business part-time on the side until you develop an established client base. Lastly, working from home can pose many distractions from personal telephone calls to children, family and visitors to the lure of refrigerators, television, household chores and personal errands. You must be focused, motivated and disciplined.
- 4 Freelancing is equal parts positive and negative. You just have to decide if you are willing to take the risk that almost always accompanies it. Freelancing means professional freedom, but it means instability and risk of failure.

**1. What is the primary purpose of this article?**

- A. to weigh the benefits and drawbacks of freelancing
- B. to convince the reader of the benefits of freelancing
- C. to inform the reader about some successful freelancer.
- D. to provide the reader with a clear definition of freelancing

**2. In paragraph 2, the author mentions the name of Diana Wimps because.....**

- A. She is an author of similar articles advocating freelancing.
- B. She is a copywriter who often works with unprofessional clients.
- C. She is a good example of freelancer who is skilled at client selection.
- D. She is an expert whose ideas are used by the author to promote freelancing.

**3. Read the following from paragraph 2**

Besides this, you are the boss. That's to say, no one is hanging over you or micromanaging you. You are free to do as you please, when you please. Making all the tough decisions is your responsibility as you have all the control.

**Why does the author use the underlined linking conjunction?**

- A. to introduce the new idea.
- B. to introduce an additional similar idea.
- C. to contrast the idea in the previous sentence
- D. to expand on the same idea as the previous sentence

**4. What point from paragraph 2 provides the best solution to the problem described in the above paragraph?**

- A. You can work whenever you want.
- B. You can choose with whom you work
- C. You can choose to work wherever you want
- D. You are responsible for making the tough decisions.

**5. Which word best describes the author's position at the end of the article?**

- A. Biased
- B. Neutral
- C. Unreasonable
- D. Unpredictable

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### *The Child's Story*

1 Once upon a time, a good many years ago, there was a traveler, and he set out upon a journey. It was a magic journey, and was to seem very long when he began it, and very short when he got half way through.

2 He travelled along a rather dark path of some little time, without meeting anything, until at last he came to a beautiful child. So he said to the child, "What do you do here?" And the child said, "I am always at play. Come and play with me!" So, he played with the child, the whole day long, and they were very merry. The sky was so blue, the sun was so bright, the water was so sparkling, the leaves were so green, the flowers were so lovely, and they heard such singing-birds and saw so many butterflies, that everything was beautiful. This was in fine weather. When it rained, they loved to watch the falling drops, and to smell the fresh scents.

3 But, one day, of a sudden, the traveler lost the child. He called to him over and over again, but got no answer. So, he went upon his road, and went on for a little while without meeting anything, until at last he came to a handsome boy. So, he said to the boy, "What do you do here?" And the boy said, "I am always learning. Come and learn with me. "So he learnt with that boy about Jupiter and Juno, and the Greeks and the Romans, and I don't know what, and learned more than I could tell- or he either, for he soon forgot a great deal of it. But, they were not always learning; they had the merriest games that ever were played. They rowed upon the river in summer, and skated on the ice in winter; they were active afoot, and active on horseback; at cricket, and all games at ball.

4 Still, one day, in the midst of all these pleasures, the traveler lost the boy as he had lost the child, and, after calling to him in vain, went on upon his journey. So he went on for a little while without seeing anything, until at last he came to a middle-aged gentleman. So said to the gentleman, "What are you doing here?" And his answer was, "I am always busy. Come and be busy with me!" So, he began to be very busy with that gentleman, and they went on through the wood together. The whole journey was through a wood, only it had been open and green at first, like a wood in spring; and now began to be thick and dark, like a wood in summer; some of the little trees that had come out earliest, were even turning brown. The gentleman was not alone, but had a lady of about the same age with him, who was his wife; and they had children, who were with them too. So, they all went on together through the wood, cutting down the trees, and making a path through the branches and the fallen leaves, and carrying burdens, and working hard.

5 Sometimes, they came to several avenues at once, and then they all stood still, and one of the children said, "Father, I am going to sea," and another said, "Father, I am going to India," and another, "Father, I am going to seek for fortune where I can," and another, "Father, I am going to Heaven!" So, with many tears at parting, they went, solitary, down those avenues, each child upon its way; and the child who went to Heaven, rose into the golden air vanished.

6 Whenever these partings happened, the traveler looked at the gentleman, and saw him glance up at the sky above the trees, where the day was beginning to decline, and the sunset to come on. He saw, too, that his hair was turning grey. But, they never could rest long, for they had their journey to perform, and it was necessary for them to be always busy.

7 At last, there had been so many partings that there were no children left, and only the traveler, the gentleman, and the lady, went upon their way in company. And the wood was yellow; and now brown; and the leaves, even of the forest trees, began to fall.

8 When the traveler past out the wood, he came to an old man sitting on a fallen tree. So, he said to the old man, “What do you do here?” And the old man said with a calm smile, “ I am always remembering. Come and remember with me!”

9 So the traveler sat down by the side of that old man, face to face with the serene sunset; and all his friends came softly back and stood around him. The beautiful child, the handsome boy, the father, mother, and children: every one of them was there, and he had lost nothing. So, he loved them all, and was kind and forbearing with them all, and was always pleased to watch them all honored and loved him. And I think the traveler must be yourself, dear Grandfather, because this what you do to us, and what we do to you.

**1. What journey is being referred to in the story?**

- A. the development of a friendship
- B. a voyage across the seven seas
- C. a trip around the world
- D. the stages of life

**2. What is the MAIN difference between the child’s journey and the boy’s journey?**

- A. The child had a big family whereas the boy’s family was small.
- B. The boy’s journey has the traveler accompanying him whereas the child travels alone.
- C. The boy’s journey is a combination of playing and learning whereas the child’s one is only playing.
- D. The child’s journey took place in the woods whereas the boy’s journey took place in a field of flowers.

**3. In paragraph 5, read the following:**

**“The child who went to Heaven, rose into the golden air and vanished”**

**What feature of figurative language is used in the above statement?**

- A. simile
- B. metaphor
- C. alliteration
- D. personification

**4. What event made the climax of the story?**

- A. When Gonta complained to the judge.
- B. When the Bob discovered the real thief.
- C. When the judge pretended to be a thief.
- D. When Oaka spoke in a disgusting tone of voice.

**5. At the end of the story, the reader learns that the narrator is.....**

- A. the father
- B. the mother
- C. the grandchild
- D. the grandfather

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6. What lesson does the reader learn from the journey in paragraph (4)?


7. In your opinion, which journey described in the story is the most important? Justify your answer with details from the story?


8. Choose one journey from the story and explain how the description of nature played an essential role in reflecting its mood. Support your answer with a piece of evidence from the story.


9. Wickedness and virtue could exist in one person. Explain, supporting your answer from the text.


10. Write a suitable end to the story?
