

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME
SEPTEMBER 2020

WEEK EIGHT: Lesson Two

SUBJECT: English 'A'

GRADE: Eleven (11)

TOPIC: Comprehension

OBJECTIVE(S):

Instruction: Read the following extract carefully and then answer questions on basis of what is stated or implied.

Bose Wave Radio

Table top radios are popular for their convenience and small size. But their sound quality leaves much to be desired. No one really expects high fidelity sound from a radio. Until now.

Bose presents the WAVE radio. It's the one radio acclaimed by leading audio critics. Because it's the one radio that delivers big, rich lifelike stereo sound plus a small, convenient size.

We think the WAVE radio is the best sounding radio you can buy. And audio critics agree. Radio World called the sound "simply amazing...a genuine breakthrough in improved quality". Business week named the WAVE radio a "Best new product of 1994". Popular Science called it a "a sonic Marvel" and gave it a prestigious "Best of What's New" award.

The key is our patented acoustic WAVE guide speaker technology. Just as a flute strengthens a breath of air to fill an entire concert hall, the WAVE guide produces room-filling sound from a small enclosure. This performance and technology is available in no other radio. You'll touch a button and hear your favourite music come alive in rich stereo sound.

The WAVE radio measures just 4.5 inches high by 14 inches wide by 8 inches in depth. So you can listen in your bedroom, living room, kitchen, or any room.

The WAVE radio is available for \$349.00 directly from Bose, the most respected name in sound. Wired magazine says "it has a clean, sweet sound that will have your friends wondering, where you've hidden your fancy new speakers." But you have to hear the WAVE radio yourself to believe it. Call today.

1. The main aim of the article is to
 - (A) describe the Bose WAVE radio
 - (B) persuade the public to buy a Bose WAVE radio
 - (C) introduce the public to a new electronic product
 - (D) create public interest about the Bose Wave Radio
2. How does the writer convey in lines 9-11 that the Bose WAVE Radio is unique?
 - (A) He says the music is alive.
 - (B) He says the stereo sound is rich.
 - (C) He says the technology in Bose is unique.
 - (D) He compares the radio sound to sound of a flute.
3. The size of the Bose WAVE radio has the advantage of
 - (A) louder sound
 - (B) touch buttons
 - (C) ease of movement
 - (D) small measurement
4. Which of the following persuasive techniques does the writer use in the last two sentences of the passage?
 - (A) Emotive language
 - (B) Scientific evidence
 - (C) Authoritative evidence
 - (D) Direct personal appeal
5. “Best New Product of 1994” (line 7 and “a sonic marvel” (line 7) are written in quotation marks to
 - (A) emphasize the ideas
 - (B) show the exact words used
 - (C) make the reading more fluent
 - (D) separate them from the rest of the writing.
6. Which of the following is a statement of fact?
 - (A) “WAVE radio is the best sounding radio you can buy.”
 - (B) “This performance and technology is available in no other radio.”
 - (C) “The WAVE radio is available for \$349.00 directly from Bose.”
 - (D) “The most respected name in sound”
7. The writer uses quotations from *Popular Science*, *Business Week*, *Wired Magazine* and *Radio World* to
 - (A) Show that they are popular magazines
 - (B) Encourage people to read these magazines
 - (C) Show that these magazines do not agree with what is being said
 - (D) Make the claims of the Bose Wave radio more believable

Read the passage carefully before answering questions 8-16

The Oceans

To the prejudice eyes of land-bound humans, the oceans seem like one continuous mass as homogeneous as outer space. To some extent they are, and some marine creatures treat the whole maritime world as their oyster. Some of the great whales, for instance, lunge from the surface to the depths. As a matter of course, and divide their feeding and breathing between the poles and the tropics.

Equally striking to the marine scientist, however, is the viciousness of the oceans. Each sea embraces several or indeed many distinct environments, each of which occupies a discrete zone. Some of these zones also vary markedly with time-through the day; with tides and therefore with the phases of the moon; by seasons; and sometimes in cycles of several years. And superimposed on all these variations in space and time are more erratic influences of currents and of the influx of rivers

In short, patchiness, in space and time, is as much a feature of the oceans as it is of land; indeed, 'patchiness' is a great principle in ecology- though it is rarely singled out as such. Each oceanic zone has its characteristic creatures- sometimes a huge variety of different types, and sometimes only a few, but many creatures, of all kinds, spend part of their lives in one kind of environment and part in another. And because there are so many different ways of making a living in the oceans- so many permutations of habitats- there is a correspondingly huge variety of creatures; and many creatures take quite different forms, and live in quite different ways, at different stages of their lives. There are far fewer species in the oceans than on land, however, because there are no marine equivalents of the forest trees; and it is the trees that provide such a myriad of habitats for land-based creatures.

Colin Tudge "The Oceans" The Museum of Natural History, 1991

8. The writer's MAIN purpose in this passage is to

- (A) show that the ocean is very diverse
- (B) convince the reader to visit the ocean
- (C) describe the beauty of the ocean to humans
- (D) discuss the different creatures that live in the ocean

9. The word "prejudiced" is Nearest in meaning to

- (A) racial
- (B) biased
- (C) negative
- (D) unpleasant

10. The writer says that prejudiced eyes see the oceans as being “as homogenous as outer space”. This description suggests that the oceans seem to be
- (A) very far away
 - (B) full of shiny objects
 - (C) full of different zones\
 - (D) the same continuous stretch of water
11. The statement “some marine creatures treat the whole maritime world as their oyster” suggests that they
- (A) live in oysters
 - (B) feed on oysters
 - (C) stay in part of the ocean
 - (D) move freely throughout the oceans
12. According to the passage, ‘patchiness’ refers to
- (A) variation
 - (B) confusion
 - (C) movement
 - (D) piecing together
13. Which of the following BEST describes the type of writing in this passage?
- (A) Critical
 - (B) Narrative
 - (C) Informative
 - (D) Argumentative
14. According to the passage, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- (A) There are more species in the ocean than on land.
 - (B) There are more species on land than in the ocean
 - (C) Many ocean creatures divide their time in different parts of the ocean
 - (D) Many sea creatures take different forms at different stages of their lives.
15. The clause “there are so many different ways of making a living in the oceans” refers to
- (A) tourists
 - (B) fishermen
 - (C) scientist
 - (D) marine creatures