

FORMAT INSTRUMEN PEPERIKSAAN SPM MULAI TAHUN 2021
MATA PELAJARAN BAHASA INGGERIS YANG DIJAJARKAN KEPADA CEFR (1119)

Bil	Perkara	Kertas 1 (1119/1)	Kertas 2 (1119/2)	Kertas 3 (1119/3)	Kertas 4 (1119/4)
1	Jenis Instrumen	Ujian Pemahaman (<i>Reading and Use of English</i>)	Ujian Penulisan (<i>Writing</i>)	Ujian Bertutur (<i>Speaking</i>)	Ujian Mendengar (<i>Listening</i>)
2	Jenis Item	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objektif Aneka Pilihan (OAP) Objektif Pelbagai Bentuk (OPB) Subjektif Respons Terhadap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subjektif Respons Terhadap Subjektif Respons Terbuka 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subjektif Respons Terhadap Subjektif Respons Terbuka 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objektif Aneka Pilihan (OAP) Objektif Pelbagai Bentuk (OPB)
3	Bilangan Soalan	Bahagian 1: 8 soalan (8 markah) Bahagian 2: 10 soalan (10 markah) Bahagian 3: 8 soalan (8 markah) Bahagian 4: 6 soalan (6 markah) Bahagian 5: 8 soalan (8 markah)	Bahagian 1: 1 soalan (20 markah) Bahagian 2: 1 soalan (20 markah) Bahagian 3: 3 soalan (Jawab 1 soalan) (20 markah)	Bahagian 1: 4 soalan untuk setiap calon Bahagian 2: 1 soalan untuk setiap calon Bahagian 3: 3 soalan untuk kedua-dua calon.	Bahagian 1: 7 soalan (7 markah) Bahagian 2: 8 soalan (8 markah) Bahagian 3: 5 soalan (5 markah) Bahagian 4: 10 soalan (10 markah)
4	Jumlah Markah	40 markah	60 markah	24 markah	30 markah
5	Wajaran	25%	25%	25%	25%
6	Konstruk	Kemahiran membaca: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memahami Mengaplikasi Menganalisis Menilai 	Kemahiran menulis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mengaplikasi Menganalisis Menilai Mencipta 	Kemahiran bertutur dan mendengar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memahami Mengaplikasi Menganalisis Menilai 	Kemahiran mendengar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memahami Mengaplikasi
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pengetahuan sistem bahasa Nilai 			
7	Tempoh Ujian	1 jam 30 minit	1 jam 30 minit	13 minit	40 minit
8	Cakupan Konteks	Mencakupi semua standard kandungan dan standard pembelajaran yang terdapat dalam Dokumen Standard Kurikulum dan Pentaksiran			

LISTENING

Part 1

Questions 1 to 7

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1 to 8, choose the correct answer (A, B, or C).

You will hear each recording twice. Answer all the questions.

1. You hear a woman talking about her weekend. What did she do?

A She went camping

B She had a party

C She played sports

2. You hear a man describing yesterday's meeting. How did his boss behave?

A Helpfully

B Unusually

C Aggressively

3. You hear two people discussing the weather. How is the weather going to be tomorrow, according to the forecast?

A Freezing

B Sunny

C Raining

4. You hear two students talking. What is the problem?

A The bus did not come

B The train was late

C They took the wrong route

5. You hear two people talking about the music they are listening to. What does the woman say about the music playing?

A It always cheers her up

B It always makes her sad

C It reminds her of someone

6. You hear a woman talking about a crime series on TV. What does she say about the storylines?

A They are really varied and different

B They are predictable

C They are not believable

7. You hear a man speaking on a telephone. What is he trying to do?

A Buy a ticket for the train

B Book a holiday

C Complain about something

Part 2**Questions 8 to 15**

You will hear to part of a radio programme. For question **8 to 15**, choose the correct answer (A, B or C.)

You will hear each recording **twice**. Answer all the questions.

8. What can you buy half-price at *Sportstime*?

- a. Sports clothes
- b. Footwear
- c. Everything

9. When does the sale at *Sportstime* end?

- a. at the weekend
- b. on Friday
- c. next week

10. Where is the location of *Sportstime*?

- a. Kilburn Road
- b. Milburn Road
- c. Dilburn Road

11. How can you get furniture home from *Big Roy's*?

- a. Big Roy's delivers it if you pay extra
- b. You have to take it in your car
- c. Big Roy's delivers it free of charge

12. What happens if you change your mind about the furniture you buy at *Big Roy's*?

- a. You can get your money back
- b. You can exchange it for something else
- c. You can't do anything about it

13. What is false about Big Roy's?

- a. You can buy beds, desks and cupboards
- b. Big Roy's is second-hand shop.
- c. Big Roy's is located near to the town

14. What is true about *Eye Style*?

- a. There's a 50% discount on all sunglasses
- b. Last year's designs are half-price
- c. If you buy a pair of children's sunglasses, you can get one free.

15. Eye Style has great selection of sunglasses for?

- a. Women
- b. Children, men and women
- c. Men

Part 3

Questions 16 to 20

You will hear to five short extract from five speakers. For questions **16 to 20**, choose from the list (**A to G**) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There are two extra letters which you do not need to use.

*You will hear each recording **twice**. Answer all the questions.*

- A. I believe people should have done more in the past
- B. I went on a protest demonstration
- C. I think people should use fossil fuels
- D. Animals ought to be in their natural habitat
- E. There are a lot of endangered species in the jungle
- F. I do what I can to help endangered species
- G. I'm thinking about using alternative energy.

16.	SPEAKER 1	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.	SPEAKER 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
18.	SPEAKER 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
19.	SPEAKER 4	<input type="checkbox"/>
20.	SPEAKER 5	<input type="checkbox"/>

Part 4

Questions 21 to 30

You will hear to radio interview. For questions **21 to 30**, fill in the missing information in each numbered space.

Use **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** for each space

*You will hear each recording **twice**. Answer all the questions.*

Sheila decided to walk from North to (21) . Sheila walked (22) km. It took Shelia over (23) months to complete the charity walk. Sheila spent the nights at the (24) or in a (25) . Sheila played her (26) for the whole length of her journey. She played guitar because it can get pretty (27) all that way. People even walked along with Sheila and they (28) together. The biggest donation was donated by a (29) who walked with Sheila. Sheila raised (30) by the end of her charity walk.

READING COMPREHENSION

Questions 9 to 18

Read the text below and choose the best word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

According to history, the Bidayuh of Sarawak originate **(0) from** Western Borneo. A well-known site known to be the **(9) ____** home of the Jagoi-Bratak sub-group of the Bidayuh of Sarawak is Bung Bratak, which translates as 'Bratak Hill'. It was once a vast settlement boasting seven longhouses built by the Bidayuh that migrated there from Mount Sungkong in West Kalimantan 700 years ago. On May 1, 1838, Bung Bratak **(10) ____** attacked by hostiles from Skrang, forcing the villagers to flee and later establish a new settlement known as Bung Jagoi.

Today, the Bidayuh of Sarawak mainly live within Kuching, Serian, Lundu, Bau, Penrissen, Padawan and Siburan areas. Traditionally, the Bidayuh lived **(11) ____** longhouses, complete with a traditional roundhouse called Baruk, where they had community gatherings and special occasions. But with the change of times, **(12) ____** began to move into individual houses made of wood or bamboo. Today, these longhouses and traditional abodes **(13) _____** with houses made of brick and mortar, although there are still some longhouses kept preserved such as those in Anah Rais and Bunuk in Penrissen, **(14) ____** Mongkos in Serian.

Interestingly, Bidayuh of different areas speak distinctively different dialects. There are more than 20 different **(15) ____** spoken by the Bidayuh in Sarawak, the three main ones being Biatah, Singai-Jagoi and Bukar Sadong. Even more interestingly, the differences are **(16) ____** even between two neighbouring villages. And the differences can be anything from pronunciations to intonations, and even words. **(17) ____**, two Bidayuh persons from different areas speaking in either English **(18) ____** Bahasa Melayu Sarawak to one another is nothing strange. But that does not mean that they do not know how to speak their own language.

Adapted from <https://www.borneotalk.com/get-to-know-the-bidayuh-of-sarawak/>

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 0. | A. from | B. in | C. by | D. to |
| 9. | A. ancestor | B. ancestors | C. ancestry | D. ancestral |
| 10. | A. is | B. was | C. are | D. were |

11. A. at B. on C. from D. in
12. A. they B. them C. their D. theirs
13. A. replace B. are replaced C. have been replaced D. have been replacing
14. A. unlike B. despite C. as well as D. in conjunction
15. A. accent B. dialects C. language D. slang
16. A. noticeably B. noticing C. notification D. noticeable
17. A. Therefore B. However C. Although D. Nonetheless
18. A. with B. and C. or D. nor

Question 19 to 26

You are going to read an extract from an article. For questions 19 to 26, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) and mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

The Man Who Single-Handedly Planted Trees and Recreated a Forest

Almost three decades ago, a teenager, after noticing the deaths of a large number of reptiles due to a lack of a tree cover, started planting Bamboo in an area that had been washed away by floods. Today, that same land hosts 1,360 acres of Jungle called Molai Forest, named after Jadav “Molai” Payeng, the man who made this possible single handedly!

That forest is now home to Bengal tigers, Indian rhinoceros, over 100 deer and rabbits besides apes and several varieties of birds, including a large number of vultures. There are several thousand trees. Bamboo covers an area of over 300 hectares. A herd of around 100 elephants regularly visits the forest every year and generally stays for around six months. *They* have given birth to 10 calves in the forest in recent years. “The education system should be like this, every kid should be asked to plant two trees,” Payeng says.

He was 16 when the flood hit Assam, and Payeng observed that the flow of migratory birds was gradually declining to the forest areas and wetlands near his home and snakes were disappearing in large numbers. This disturbed him. “I asked my elders, what would they do if all of us die one day, like these snakes. They just laughed and smirked but I knew I had to make the planet greener,” he

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says. His village elders told him that with decline in forest cover and deforestation, animals lost their homes. The solution was to build new homes or forests for the animals, they said.

He alerted the forest department but they asked him to plant trees himself (which he actually did). He located a riverine island, on the banks of River Brahmaputra, and began to plant the saplings. Payeng visited the island and planted a few saplings every day for three decades.

Watering the growing area of plants posed a problem. He could not draw water from the river and water all the growing plants, as the area proved to be vast for one man. He built a bamboo platform on the top of each sapling and placed earthen pots with small holes in them. The water would gradually drip on the plants below and water them through the week until the pots were drained of water.

In the following year in 1980, he started working with the social forestry division of Golaghat district when they launched a scheme of tree plantation on 200 hectares at Aruna Chapori situated at a distance of 5 km from Kokilamukh in Jorhat district.

Payeng was one of the labourers who worked in that 5-year-long project. He chose to stay back after the completion of the project even after other workers left. He looked after the plants and continued to plant more trees on his own, in an effort to transform the area into a forest. Payeng belongs to a tribe called “Mishing” in Assam, India. He lives in a small hut in the forest with his wife, and his 3 children. He has cattle and buffalo on his farm and sells the milk for his livelihood, which is his only source of income.

“My friends have become engineers and are living in the city. I have sacrificed everything and this Jungle is my home now. The recognition and awards that I have received is my wealth and that makes me the happiest man in the world,” Payeng says. He was honoured at a public function arranged by the School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University on 22nd April 2012 for his remarkable achievement. JNU vice-chancellor Sudhir Kumar Sopory named Jadav Payeng as “Forest Man of India”. In the month of October 2013, he was honoured at the Indian Institute of Forest Management during their annual event ‘Coalescence’.

Isn't it amazing to see the willpower of this man who fought alone and won the battle single-handedly? Where we don't hesitate to cut trees for our luxuries, he has sacrificed all the worldly pleasures to save the environment and the eco-system. The country needs more such superheroes who are trying to make the Earth a better place to live for one and all.

Adapted from <https://www.thebetterindia.com/10904/jadav-molai-payeng-forest-man-india/>
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19. From paragraph 1, what was the reason Jadav Payeng started to plant trees which now becomes a jungle?

- A. Many reptiles died because of lack of tree cover
- B. An area was washed away by flood
- C. There wasn't enough bamboo
- D. He wanted to do it single-handedly

20. The word '*They*' in paragraph 2 refers to which animal?

- A. Apes
- B. Deer
- C. Vultures
- D. Elephants

21. In your opinion, what caused snakes to disappear in large numbers in paragraph 3?

- A. a flood hit Assam
- B. the flow of migratory birds was gradually declining
- C. the elders kill them
- D. they lost their habitat

22. In paragraph 5, what was Payeng's solution to water the saplings?

- A. He drew water from a nearby river
- B. He planted bamboos on top of each sapling
- C. He built bamboo platforms on the saplings and placed earthen pots with small holes
- D. He drained the water from the earthen pots

23. Which word in paragraph 5 means 'huge'?

- A. posed
- B. vast
- C. gradually
- D. drained

24. Where did Payeng work during the 5-year project mentioned in paragraph 7?

- A. Aruna Chapori
- B. Kokilamukh
- C. Jorhat district
- D. Assam

25. Based on paragraph 7, how did Payeng make a living?

- A. he worked at the social forestry division of Golaghat district
- B. he looked after the plants and continued to plant more trees on his own
- C. he transformed the area into a forest
- D. he sold milk from his cattle and buffalo

26. All of the following best describes Jadav Payeng except

- A. Determined
- B. Indecisive
- C. Selfless
- D. Perseverant

Questions 27 to 32

You are going to read an article about the fasting month for the Muslims. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A to H the one which fits each gap (27 to 32). There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

Social Media Decorum

Social media started to become a hit in the early 2000's. Among the first famous platforms were Friendster, Myspace and Facebook. (27) .

These platforms began as a means for users to share and exchange thoughts and events, as well as to stay virtually connected with one another. It is not what social media can offer to us that becomes an issue, it is how people make use or abuse it.

The Internet is a powerful tool to disseminate information; truth or otherwise. (28) .

Since the number of internet users have increased, all thanks to social media, news spread even faster than the speed of light. People are able to react quickly ever since. This is also another concerning issue. (29) .

Some lash out at the comment sections and use faulty words.

When there are differences in opinions on the net, debates ensue. (30) .

Some users couldn't even be bothered to observe their manners while communicating. They have no respect to other people especially older people by calling out names and even resort to cyberbullying. (31) .

All these 'keyboard warriors' are only brave online as they think they can get away with it. Imagine if these arguments take place in real world, would they have the courage to actually say the words they type virtually out loud?

As the influence of the social media on our lives is growing by day, there needs to be a proper lesson or awareness on its etiquette. The way in which we greet and exchange conversation with others online needs to have a certain standard as in the real life. The youngsters must show respect to the elders even in a heated debate. This must be taught to everyone including children as young as gadget-using age. (32) Why the difference in first place after all?

- A Some hide behind anonymous accounts to throw hatred and cause conflicts.
- B Not everyone has the patience to show courtesy towards other internet users.
- C The same mannerism expected in real life must be applied in the virtual world.
- D The way some internet users respond to certain issues is worrying.
- E Within split seconds, news and rumours can spread to every part of the world.
- F The exchange of words in the course of the arguments is scary sometimes.
- G The idea of socialising virtually was alien that people are still adapting to its

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norm and decorum even to date.

- H Social media developers are finding ways to curb this issue so that more internet users will be at ease browsing these platforms.