APPENDIX 1

Passage 1 (Questions 1 – 5)
Read the story below carefully. Then, answer the questions that follow.

The happiest time in my life was when my parents enrolled me in Standard One. I will remember that eventful year for the rest of my life.

Before I started going to school, I had no friends. Being the only child in my family, I was very lonely. My father was a businessman and he had very little time for me. My mother was a housewife. She was always busy with the household chores and therefore, she too could not spend time with me. I was very sad but I understood that they did all these to give me a more comfortable life.

I was seven years old when I first went to school. This had a great impact on my life. In the beginning it was difficult for me to adapt myself to the new environment because I felt afraid. Gradually, I became used to it. I found school exciting and made many friends. There were many interesting things to do and learning was fun.

My teachers were very kind and helpful. They opened up my world to new experiences and knowledge. I enjoyed my lessons very much. English, Science and Mathematics were my favourite subjects.

I am grateful to all my teachers for their love and guidance in helping me become more sure of myself.

1. The writer’s parents could not spend time with him as they
A. had to help his teachers
B. were learning new things
C. were busy with their work
D. had to attend school themselves.

2. Why did the writer find school exciting?
A. He could do many interesting things.
B. The teachers worked very hard.
C. There were many lessons taught.
D. It was a busy place.

3. The phrase new environment in the passage refers to the
A. home
B. school
C. knowledge
D. experience

4. After attending school for some time, the writer found himself feeling more
A. lonely
B. afraid
C. loving
D. confident

5. The phrase opened up my world means the writer had the opportunity to
A. learn new things
B. travel to new places
C. appreciate new friends
D. meet teachers from other countries

Passage 2 (Questions 6 – 10)
Read the notice below carefully. Then, answer the questions that follow.

The Rays Club of Seremban is organising a walkathon to raise funds for the handicapped as part of its programme for CHARITY WEEK which begins on 18 August 2002.

Date : 19 August 2002
Time : 7.00 a.m.
Venue : Merdeka Square, Seremban

Those interested to enter the walkathon can get the entry forms from:
The Organiser
Walkathon 2002
SMK Pending
70/50 Jalan Gagus
Seremban

Closing date : 15 August 2002

Participants are reminded to collect their number tags from the organiser at the time of registration.

Free T-shirts, caps and mugs will be given to participants who register before 10 August 2002.

Prizes will be donated by Orchid International Hotel, Seremban. We welcome cash contributions from the public.

The proceeds from the Walkathon will go to the Seremban Association for the Handicapped.

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5. Walkathon 2002 will be held on
A. 10 August 2002
B. 15 August 2002
C. 18 August 2002
D. 19 August 2002

7. Why is Bayu Club organizing Walkathon 2002?
A. To give away free T-shirts
B. To raise funds for the handicapped
C. To introduce Bayu Club to the public
D. To inform people about Charity Week

8. In order to participate in Walkathon 2002, you should first
A. ask for free caps and mugs
B. gather at the Merdeka Square
C. get the entry form from the organiser
D. send cash contributions to the organiser

9. Where will Walkathon 2002 be held?
A. SMK Pending
B. The Bayu Club
C. Merdeka Square
D. The Orchid International Hotel

10. The word proceeds refers to
A. money collected
B. prizes donated
C. number tags
D. entry forms

Passage 3 (Questions 11 – 14)

Read the passage below carefully. Then, answer the questions that follow.

A bead is a small hard object of any shape or colour. Beads were very popular in Sarawak in the past — and still are today. Beads here are mostly used for decorative purposes. They are usually pierced with holes for stringing or sewing onto costumes that are worn on ceremonial occasions. Some types of bead are said to possess certain powers, and are only worn on special festivals and during the performance of rituals. In the old days, the natives accepted beads as a form of currency. Beads are not only fashionable, but an expression of a person’s individuality. For instance, your name can be carved on the beads and worn around your neck. The Sarawak Museum has a vast collection of bead necklaces of clay, stone, metal and glass.

The earliest beads in Sarawak were found in the Niah Caves. However, the origin of these beads is still doubtful. Some are believed to have come from Egypt, India and China. Some scholars claim that the beads could have been made from a raw material containing melted glass scraps from the Middle East.

1. The beads that are worn for religious purposes are those that
A. are usually sewn onto other materials
B. are believed to have special powers
C. can be made into necklaces
D. can be used as money

2. According to the writer, wearing beads with one’s name carved on them shows one’s
A. identity
B. wealth
C. power
D. pride

3. The word vast as used in the passage can best be replaced with
A. deep
B. large
C. striking
D. colourful

4. What conclusion can be drawn from the last paragraph?
A. It is not certain where the beads in Sarawak came from.
B. The beads in Sarawak came from the Middle East.
C. The beads in Sarawak are made from a raw material.
D. It is true that the beads in Sarawak originated from the Niah Caves.
### TV Guide

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<tr>
<th>Channel 6</th>
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<td>6.00 p.m.</td>
<td>6.00 p.m.</td>
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<td>Malaysia Book of</td>
<td>Pearl Drama:</td>
<td>Let’s Cook -</td>
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<tr>
<td>Records</td>
<td>Showbiz Tycoon</td>
<td>Chicken Tandoori</td>
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<td>- Episode 45</td>
<td>- hosted by Chef</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cantonese</td>
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<td>7.00 p.m.</td>
<td>7.00 p.m.</td>
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<td>Documentary</td>
<td>What’s My Job?</td>
<td>Cartoon - Sang</td>
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<tr>
<td>- The Blue Whales</td>
<td>(Gameshow) hosted</td>
<td>Kancil</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.30 p.m.</td>
<td>by Nico Tasuki</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cartoon</td>
<td>8.00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Ultraman</td>
<td>National News</td>
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<tr>
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<td>World Championships</td>
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<td>Star Movie:</td>
<td>11.00 p.m.</td>
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<td>‘Life’ starring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emma Robless &amp; Joe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gander</td>
<td>Late News</td>
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<tr>
<td>A story about a</td>
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<td>married couple with</td>
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<td>a special child.</td>
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<td>12.00 midnight</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Late News</td>
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</tbody>
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15. Which programme is shown at the same time on all three channels?
   A. National News
   B. Documentaries
   C. Movies
   D. Sports

16. Which programme is a repeat?
   A. Pearl Drama
   B. Sports Arena
   C. Home Shopping
   D. Wild Wild West

17. Which of the following statements is true about the TV Guide?
   A. Cartoons are shown on all three channels.
   B. The Late News is screened only on Channel 7.
   C. The cookery programme is screened on Channel 6.
   D. Star Movie is shown after Sports Arena on Channel 6.

18. Which of the following words best describes the programme ‘Thought for the Day’?
   A. Musical
   B. Classical
   C. Historical
   D. Educational

19. Select from the following, the correct order in which the programmes on Channel 6 are screened.
   A. Star Movie, Cartoon, Late News
   B. Cartoon, National News, Sports Arena
   C. Sports Arena, Star Movie, National News
   D. Malaysia Book of Records, Star Movie, Sports Arena

20. Raymond is a Chinese drama fan. Which programme would he watch?
   A. Life
   B. The Dugongs
   C. Wild Wild West
   D. Showbiz Tycoon

21. From the summary of the movie ‘Justice’ on Channel 8, we can conclude that Anthony Goldman
   A. witnessed the murder
   B. defended himself
   C. was never jailed
   D. was innocent
Discover the world of insects and little creatures by going pond-dipping. Pond-dipping does not mean that you go swimming in the pond, but it is the study of the insects and tiny creatures that live in ponds.

Before you go pond-dipping, you need to get a net, a large white or clear plastic container, a notebook and a pencil. Make sure that you go dipping with someone. It is not advisable to go on your own.

When you are at the pond, make sure that you and your friend are standing on firm ground. You should not enter the water. This is for your own safety as the water could be deep. Moreover, entering the water will frighten away the insects and creatures that you want to study.

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**The following are instructions and diagrams for pond-dipping:**

(a) Fill your container with water.

(b) Sweep through the water in the pond with your net, including areas near underwater plants. Carefully take the net out of the water and empty its contents into the container.

(c) When the water settles, observe the creatures in it. List their names in separate categories.

(d) If you find a creature you do not recognize, make a sketch of it. Look it up in your books when you get home.

(e) When you have finished your study, carefully pour the water with the creatures back into the pond.

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22. What is the purpose of the clear plastic container?
A. To catch any creature it is found
B. To study the pond creatures collected
C. To carry all the equipment that is needed
D. To keep the water plants gathered from the pond

23. The sentence It is not advisable to go on your own means that
A. you are instructed to ask for advice before you go
B. it is suggested that you take someone with you
C. you are warned about going on your own
D. it is agreed that it is better to go alone

24. Why should you not get into the water when pond-dipping?
A. Your feet will get wet.
B. The creatures in the water will get hurt.
C. You will be attacked by the creatures.
D. The creatures in the water will be scared off.

25. If you catch a creature that you do not recognize, what should you do?
A. Put it back into the water.
B. Ask your friend about it
C. Make a drawing of it.
D. Take it home.

26. Why are you instructed to pour the water carefully back into the pond?
A. To make sure that the container is clean
B. To ensure that the area is clean before leaving
C. To make sure that the creatures are not harmed
D. To avoid frightening other creatures

27. If you wanted to catch and study many creatures through pond-dipping, you need to be
A. brave and curious
B. firm and observant
C. careful and patient
D. strong and energetic

28. What is the best title for this passage?
A. Saving the creatures in the water
B. Steps for capturing tiny creatures
C. Studying creatures by pond-dipping
D. Safety measures during pond-dipping
Passage 6 (Questions 29 – 32)

Read the extract below carefully. Then, answer the questions that follow.

3 Good Reasons For Walking

You will have fewer health problems
Brisk walking increases the natural chemicals in the body that reduce pain and make you feel happy. Research shows that regular walkers seldom experience feelings of anxiety. Furthermore, the fitter you are, the stronger your bones will be as walking minimizes calcium loss.

You do not have to count every calorie
A 5-kilometre walk four times a week, can result in a 6 kilogram weight loss in one year, without any reduction in calories. There is also a bonus in walking – it reduces the appetite. So, you don’t work up an appetite, you work it down.

You will be a better person
Walking is an activity that can easily be enjoyed with another person. It can stimulate conversation and forge friendships. And if you are walking on your own, it also helps you to think and sort out your problems as walking requires little concentration. It is said once a walker, always a walker. Apparently, 75 percent of all walkers carry on this pleasant form of exercise once they have started.

So, get up and start walking today!

29. How does walking strengthen the bones?
A. It reduces calcium loss.
B. It improves body fitness.
C. It prevents health problems.
D. It increases body chemicals.

30. The word it in paragraph two refers to
A. calorie
B. exercise
C. appetite
D. walking

31. Walking can build human relationships because it
A. helps walkers to think
B. encourages conversation
C. demands little concentration
D. helps walkers to solve problems

32. The expression once a walker, always a walker means that
A. walking will become a life-long habit for the walker
B. walking will become a good form of exercise for the walker
C. a walker will always walk happily
D. a walker will always be healthy

Passage 7 (Questions 33 – 38)

Read the passage below carefully. Then, answer the questions that follow.

The ‘beca’ or trishaw of Melaka may be vanishing but it still is, as popular as the ‘jeepney’ of Manila and the ‘gondola’ of Venice especially among tourists.

Basically, the trishaw is a two-seater passenger vehicle. Trishaws are mainly found in the busier areas of the town. Trishaw-riders usually park their vehicles outside hotels and entertainment centers.

Trishaws these days are more attractive than they were before. They are decorated with lights, logos, air-horns and tiny flags. Some are even fixed with cassette players that play ‘golden oldies’. Tourists are always fascinated by them. Besides taking tourists on a tour of the town and historical sites, some trishaw ferry people to work and send children to school.

Trishaw-ride Yusof who has been on the job full-time for more than 25 years says, “The job is interesting but the income is not attractive, I can hardly make ends meet.”

However, Yusof enjoys taking foreign tourists around the town. “I always chat with my passengers. With those who don’t speak English, I use sign language,” he said, showing a thick diary with many salutations from his foreign passengers. He adds, “Although riding is a tough business, it is worth every pedal for me.”

33. The word vanishing means that the trishaw is
A. moving away
B. disappearing
C. still existing
D. changing

34. Why do trishaw-riders usually wait outside hotels and entertainment centers?
A. They will be able to meet their friends there.
B. They are familiar with those areas.
C. They are able to get customers easily.
D. They will find many parking spaces there.

35. Why are trishaws nowadays well-decorated?
A. To make trishaw-riding interesting
B. To help working people relax
C. To entertain school children
D. To attract more tourists

36. The phrase can hardly make ends meet indicates that Yusof leads a life that is
A. comfortable
B. enjoyable
C. difficult
D. risky

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37. Trishaw-riding is said to be **worth every pedal for** Yusof mainly because he  
A. enjoys practicing sign language  
B. likes people to sign his thick diary  
C. loves to take tourists to historical sites  
D. enjoys meeting people from other countries

38. The ‘jeepney’, ‘gondola’ and ‘beca’ are popular among tourists probably because  
A. they charge reasonable fares  
B. they are special forms of transport  
C. they provide transport for every one  
D. they are comfortable

Passage 8 (Questions 39 – 44)

Read the following passage carefully. Then, answer the questions that follow.

A woman repeated a bit of gossip about a neighbour. Within a few days, the whole community knew the story. The person concerned was deeply hurt and offended. Later, the woman responsible for spreading the rumour learnt that it was completely untrue. She was very sorry and went to a wise old man to find out what she could do to repair the damage.

"Go to the marketplace," he said, "buy a chicken, and have it killed. Then, on your way home, pluck its feathers and drop them one by one along the road." Although surprised by this advice, the woman did as she was told.

The next day the wise man said, "Now, go and collect all those feathers you dropped yesterday and bring them back to me."

The woman followed the same road, but to her dismay the wind had blown all the feathers away. After searching for hours, she returned with only three in her hand. "You see," said the old man, "it's easy to drop them, but it's impossible to get all of them back. So it is with gossip. It doesn't take much to spread a rumour, but once you do, you can never completely undo the wrong."

39. What happened when the woman in the story spread a bit of gossip?  
A. A person’s feelings were hurt  
B. The wise old man gave her a task  
C. The community became angry with her  
D. An explanation was provided by a neighbour

40. According to the passage, why did the woman feel sorry?  
A. She was hurt and offended  
B. She had spread a false story  
C. She could not find the feathers  
D. She was unable to tell the truth

41. The woman went to see the wise old man because she wanted  
A. instructions  
B. knowledge  
C. directions  
D. advice

42. What did the old man ask the woman to do with the chicken?  
A. Drop the chicken’s feathers along the road  
B. Return home after plucking the chicken’s feathers  
C. Go to the market after buying the chicken  
D. Give the chicken’s feathers to him

43. What lesson did the woman learn from the wise old man?  
A. False stories are easily believed by people  
B. It is difficult to repair the damages of a rumour  
C. Gossip spreads quickly in small communities  
D. It is impossible to gather all the feathers dropped

44. Which of the following phrases best describe the woman at the end of the story?  
A. Simple and kind  
B. Weak and careless  
C. Humble and regretful  
D. Anxious and doubtful
Passage 9 (Questions 45 – 50)

Read the following newspaper extract carefully. Then, answer the questions that follow.

THE EVENING MAIL

14 October 2000

Career Question? — Ask Aunt Lisa

Dear Aunt Lisa,

I wish to join an airline as an air stewardess after completing my SPM examinations. What qualifications are needed and what benefits will I get?

Yours truly,

Fatimah

Dear Fatimah,

If you plan to become an air stewardess, you will need to fulfill certain requirements. Given below are some of the requirements set by Crystal Airlines:

- academic qualifications – at least Grade 2 in the SPM with credits in Bahasa Melayu and English
- age between 18-30 years old
- pleasant personality and able to interact with people

The following are some benefits that you will enjoy:

- basic salary of RM800 per month
- meal allowance of RM500
- 2 free tickets annually to any Crystal Airlines destination
- incentive flying allowance for duty exceeding 8 hours per day
- allowance of RM600 per month during the 3-month training period

Aunt Lisa

45. Aunt Lisa is most probably
   A. an author
   B. an air stewardess
   C. a career guidance counselor
   D. a spokesperson for Crystal Airlines

46. Why did Fatimah write to Aunt Lisa?
   A. To ask for help
   B. To get motivation
   C. To apply for a job
   D. To request information

47. Who determines the requirements Fatimah must fulfill in order for her to become a stewardess?
   A. Aunt Lisa
   B. The Airlines Company
   C. Fatimah herself
   D. The Evening Mail

48. As an air stewardess, how much will Fatimah earn in a month?
   A. RM600
   B. RM800
   C. Less than RM1100
   D. At least RM1300

49. The airline encourages its stewardesses to work longer hours by giving them
   A. a meal allowance
   B. a flying allowance
   C. training allowance for three months
   D. two free airline tickets to any destination

50. The word exceeding in the letter can best be replaced with
   A. of about
   B. of at least
   C. of exactly
   D. of more than
Special Holiday Package
BACK BY POPULAR DEMAND

The Twin Jewels of East Malaysia

Across the South China Sea, two exciting destinations await your discovery. Both Kuching and Kota Kinabalu have a lot to offer visitors. They are the cultural havens where food, dance, music and picturesque scenery can truly be enjoyed and appreciated.

In Kuching, you should visit the Cat Museum and the Sarawak Cultural Village, popularly known as the 'Living Museum'. You should not forget to savour the town's most popular dish, 'Sarawak laksa'.

You should head for Kota Kinabalu, if you want to laze on the beaches at Dinawan Island or enjoy a refreshing bath at Poring Hot Springs. Nature and adventure lovers can take a guided trip to Mount Kinabalu.

Let Reliable Travel be your gateway to cultural heritage and adventure. Let us link you to the twin jewels of East Malaysia.

Hurry, Make Your Booking's Now!

Reliable Travel
Jalan Permai
Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-998 8779

1. What is the main purpose of this advertisement?
A. To motivate people to go on holiday
B. To persuade people to climb Mount Kinabalu
C. To remind people to visit the Living Museum
D. To encourage people to travel with Reliable Travel

2. The term 'Twin Jewels' is used to refer to Kuching and Kota Kinabalu. This means that
A. both places are valuable to Malaysia
B. we can buy expensive jewels in both places
C. both places are equally interesting to visitors
D. we can taste different kinds of food in both places.

3. According to the advertisement, you will have a relaxing time by
A. visiting the Cat Museum
B. tasting the Sarawak laksa
C. climbing Mount Kinabalu
D. lying on the beaches at Dinawan Island

4. Faizal is an active person who enjoys jungle trekking. Which place would he be likely to visit?
A. The Sarawak Cultural Village
B. Poring Hot Springs
C. Mount Kinabalu
D. Dinawan Island

5. The statement "BACK BY POPULAR DEMAND" implies that
A. Reliable Travel is happy to serve tourists
B. Kota Kinabalu is very popular with tourists
C. people have enjoyed the travel package offered by Reliable Travel
Passage 11 (Questions 56 – 60)

Read the following passage carefully. Then, answer the questions that follow.

After jumping from the big, comfortable boat into an unsteady, small fishing boat, I sat down by the bow and threw my fishing line out. Then I proceeded to ‘jig’, that is moving the line up and down in the water. I was fishing for squid.

I moved my lower arm and wrist as fast as I could. I was excited and ready to catch some squids. Ten minutes later, my arm felt as if it weighed a ton and the boat operators were grinning in amusement. Just as I was wondering how I would survive four hours of the squid-jigging competition, one of the boat operators offered to help me and then pulled in my line.

Hanging on the hook at the end of the line was a tiny squid – I had actually caught one! “How did you know?” I asked the boatman. “Well, the line looked a little heavy when you pulled it up.” He then tactfully explained that it was not necessary to jog so fast and so frequently. Moving the line once every 10 to 20 seconds was enough.

Thus began a fascinating experience – a competition to squid-jigging organized annually by the Terengganu state government to attract tourists.

56. Why is fishing for squid called ‘jigging’?
   A. One has to pull the line.
   B. One has to jump down from a boat.
   C. One has to throw the fishing line out.
   D. One has to move the line up and down.

57. The writer felt his arm weighed a ton because he
   A. was tired
   B. was excited
   C. had caught a big squid
   D. had waited ten minutes

58. The boat operator helped the writer because the writer
   A. asked for his help
   B. did not know the correct technique
   C. did not like people laughing at him
   D. wanted to withdraw from the competition

59. What is the main purpose of the squid-jigging competition?
   A. To teach people how to catch squid
   B. To encourage people to go fishing
   C. To promote the state of Terengganu
   D. To provide a source of income for boat operators

60. The writer most likely found the squid-jigging experience
   A. boring
   B. annoying
   C. enjoyable
   D. educational

Passage 12 (Questions 61 – 65)

Read the following conversation carefully. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Amran has been hit by a hockey ball. His forehead is bleeding so his friend, Ismail, has taken him to a clinic.

Doctor: What happened to him?

Ismail: We were playing and he was hit by a hockey ball. I think he is in pain. Please help him, doctor.

Doctor: Sit down. Let me examine you. Hmm… it’s quite a deep cut and needs a few stitches. How do you feel?

Amran: Terrible!

Doctor: That’s no surprise. You’re very lucky as you could have been hit in the eye if the ball had been an inch or two lower. By the way, are you allergic to penicillin?

Amran: Not that I know of.

Doctor: Okay. I’ll give you a penicillin injection in case of any infection. We don’t want any germs in that wound, do we? Now I am going to stitch up the cut. It won’t take long.

Ismail: Don’t worry, Amran. I had four stitches in my ear six months ago. I’m quite well now.

Doctor: Your friend is right. Are you ready? This may hurt a little. I think you should lie on this bed. (The doctor stitches the cut and gives the injection.)

Well, it’s all over now. It wasn’t so bad after all, right?

Amran: Yes, I hardly felt anything. Thank you, doctor.

Doctor: Remember not to play hockey until your cut has completely healed.
1. Ismail helped Amran in the doctor’s office by
A. informing the doctor that Amran's cut was deep
B. holding Amran's head during the stitching
C. giving Amran words of encouragement
D. taking Amran to see the doctor

2. The doctor considered Amran lucky because
A. he only needed four stitches
B. he had Ismail as a good friend
C. he was not allergic to penicillin
D. he could have been hurt in the eye

3. Why did the doctor give Amran a penicillin injection?
A. To help Amran feel less pain
B. To make sure Amran will rest
C. To stitch the wound on his forehead
D. To prevent the wound from the risk of infection

4. In the sentence Well, it's all over now, the word it refers to
A. the stitching of the wound
B. the visit to the clinic
C. the doctor's advice
D. the injury

5. The doctor reminded Amran not to play until the wound had completely healed so that
A. he could play better next time
B. he would be able to recover quickly
C. he would be able to have a good rest
D. he would not need to visit the clinic again

Passage 13 (Questions 66 - 70)

Read the following poem carefully. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Michael and Michelle are a happily married couple,
well brought up to be law-abiding people,
who never do anything wrong,
ever drink,
ever take drugs which
make one sick.
Smoking is harmful and unfashionable,
and gambling brings misery,
so they don't gamble.

Credit must go to their parents,
who, by being their role models,
and guiding them to live a useful life,
have made their children into
their lifetime investments.

Started as a bank clerk, he’s risen to be an officer.
She's contented as a housewife
\[\text{tending her two sons and a daughter,}\]
for her role is to nurse and guide,
while his is to protect and provide.

66. Which of the following statements would best describe Michael and Michelle?
A. They know how to take care of themselves and their family.
B. They dislike drinking, gambling and smoking.
C. They have a lot of savings in the bank.
D. They are loyal to the nation.

67. What is Michael’s occupation?
A. He is a lawyer.
B. He is a cashier.
C. He is a manager.
D. He is a bank officer.

68. Michael and Michelle’s children are considered lucky because
A. their mother is a nurse.
B. their father is a good guide.
C. they have a lot of investments.
D. they have good parents as role models.

69. Michael and Michelle never drink. The word drink in the poem refers to
A. liquor
B. water
C. milk
D. coffee
70. Credit for Michael’s and Michelle’s success goes to
A. their children
B. their friends
C. their parents
D. themselves

Passage 14 (Questions 71 – 75)
Read the following pamphlet carefully. Then, answer the questions that follow.

All over the world today, children are the innocent victims of war and disease. They lack things we take for granted like food and clothing. Those who are sick need medicine and care. We are lucky to live in a peaceful country where children can look forward to a bright future. Contributing to UNICEF can give hope for the future for these innocent victims of war.

YES! I want to help. Here is my gift to UNICEF to supply emergency food, medicine and shelter to children in countries affected by war and disease. I wish to give:
- RM40 - this will buy four cotton blankets/two woollen blankets.
- RM50 - this will buy a cooking set for a family.
- RM75 - this will feed a child twice a day for 3 months.
- RM100 - this can provide clean water for a community.
- RM600 - this will provide shelter for a homeless family.
- I would like to donate RM ___ to UNICEF to use where most needed.

(Please tick (✓) where suitable)

Throughout the year, we send to friends and supporters free of charge, our brochures showing cards and gifts for the festive season. If you would like to receive these, please write your address and complete the form below. (Of course, you are under no obligation to buy anything.)

Name or company ____________________________
Address ____________________________
Postcode _____ Tel. No.: __________

Please send a crossed cheque or money order made out to: UNICEF WAR FUND, Wisma UN, Jalan Semantan, Damansara Heights, 50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Thank You.

71. Why does UNICEF want to help the children?
A. To help keep them clean
B. To help them end the war
C. To provide them with friends all over the world
D. To provide them with some comfort in times of need

72. Who would most likely contribute to the UNICEF War /fund?
A. People who care for others
B. People who are against war
C. People with a bright future
D. People with money

73. Zain is interested in UNICEF cards. What should he do?
A. Mail a money order
B. Write a formal letter
C. Send a crossed cheque
D. Post the completed form

74. In the pamphlet, the word emergency shows that the food, medicines and shelter are needed
A. in great quantity
B. by many children
C. as soon as possible
D. to replace the previous supply

75. The sentence you are under no obligation to buy anything in the pamphlet means that people
A. who get the brochure must buy UNICEF cards
B. who get the cards should buy the brochure
C. can buy the cards and gifts only if they need to
D. can choose not to buy the cards and gifts
Passage 15 (Questions 76 – 80)

Read the following passage carefully. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Ever wondered why you often have backaches? Well, some of our everyday activities could have contributed to it.

1. **Sleep**
   Choose a firm mattress. A soft mattress sinks in the middle when slept on, causing distortion of the backbone and strain on your back muscles. It has also been shown that sleeping on your side is less likely to cause back problems. If you have a backache and still want to sleep on your back, place a small cushion under your back as this will maintain the curvature of your spine and reduce back strain.

2. **Carrying of bags**
   If you have to carry a heavy object with one hand, please balance this by carrying another of similar weight on the other side, otherwise the unequal stress on the back muscles will cause backache.

3. **Lifting of heavy articles**
   When lifting something heavy from the floor, bend your knees and not your back so as not to strain your back muscles. Your leg muscles are far stronger than your back muscles. The same advice holds true when you are transferring something heavy from the nest or table top level to the floor.

4. Another activity which often causes back strain and a sore back is turning your body at the waist level while you are seated. You turn your whole body instead.

5. If you have been following the above advice and still have a sore back at the end of the day, you can get some relief by applying a hot compress over the sore back, take a couple of aspirins and see your doctor the next day.

6. According to the passage, which of the following can cause backaches?
   A. Turning the body at the waist level while seated
   B. Sleeping with a cushion under your back
   C. Moving a table to the top floor
   D. Carrying objects in both hands

7. **Sleeping on a soft mattress causes backaches because**
   A. the backbone becomes distorted when the mattress sinks
   B. people tend to sleep on their back more than their side
   C. it prevents the back muscles from becoming strained
   D. the curvature of the spine is maintained

8. When something heavy is carried in one hand, one can avoid straining the back by
   A. curving one’s back properly
   B. strengthening the leg muscles
   C. turning one’s whole body when seated
   D. carrying something of similar weight in the other hand

9. Why should we bend our knees when lifting a heavy box from the floor?
   A. To transfer the stress to our leg muscles instead of the back
   B. To make sure that we bend our back properly when lifting
   C. To distribute the weight of the box to the knees
   D. To help us lift the box as quickly as possible

10. Which of the following titles would best summarise the article?
    A. The Best Way To Get A Good Night’s Sleep
    B. Taking Care Of Sore Backs
    C. How To Cure Aches And Pains
    D. Steps To Avoid Backache
Passage 16 (Questions 81 – 87)
Read the following letter and answer the questions below.

Amir bin Imran,
42, Taman Sentosa,
08000 Sungai Petani.

The Personal Manager,
Dingles Department Store,
21, Jalan Ibrahim,
08000 Sungai Petani,
Kedah.

10 August 1997

Dear Sir,

Application for the Post of Part-Time Sales Assistant

I read with interest your advertisement for the above post in the SP Evening News and I would like to submit my application for your kind consideration.

2. In the SPM trial examination, I obtained A’s for Mathematics, Bahasa Melayu, English and Geography. I also obtained 4 A’s in my PMR. I am very proficient in spoken and written English and Bahasa Melayu. I can also speak fluent Mandarin as I attended a Chinese primary school.

3. As the secretary of the school co-operative shop, I help to keep a record of goods sold and do some book-keeping. I have also represented the district and state in several athletic competitions.

4. My principal and the teacher-advisor of the school co-operative shop have both agreed to act as my referees. Their full names and addresses are enclosed along with copies of my documents.

5. I am interested in business and this job will give me the opportunity to learn more about it. The working experience will also be a useful way to spend my time while waiting for my results.

Thank you and I hope that my application will be accepted.

Yours faithfully,

(Amir bin Imran)

81. What job is Amir applying for?
   A. Manager
   B. Secretary
   C. Book-keeper
   D. Sales Assistant

82. According to the letter, Amir wants to work at the department store because
   A. he has to earn some money
   B. he wants to learn more about business
   C. he has experience working in the school co-operative shop
   D. he does not like to stay at home while waiting for his results

83. Why did Amir give the names and addresses of his principal and teacher?
   A. They wanted to find out more about the job.
   B. The manager could ask them for more information about Amir.
   C. Amir wants the principal and teacher to know about his application.
   D. The manager might want to know more about the principal and teacher.

84. According to his letter, which of the following statements would best describe Amir?
   A. He is a well-known athlete in school.
   B. He is a popular and responsible person.
   C. He is a bright and active student.
   D. He is an interesting applicant.

85. If Amir’s application is accepted, he will most likely
   A. do some book-keeping work
   B. keep a record of goods sold
   C. sell goods to customers
   D. work as a cashier

86. What experience has Amir had that would be helpful in his new job?
   A. He has participated in many sports competitions.
   B. He has worked in the school co-operative shop.
   C. He has been an active student in school.
   D. He has sat for his trial SPM examination.

87. Amir’s letter is mainly about his academic qualifications and his
   A. interests and hobbies
   B. knowledge of business
   C. previous work experience
   D. reasons for wanting the job
Passage 17 (Questions 88 – 94)

Read the dialogue and study the timetable carefully. Then, answer the questions that follow.

M-TRAK TRAIN TIMETABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Express Harapan Air-conditioned</th>
<th>Express Wawasan Non Air-conditioned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Train No.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday – Friday</td>
<td>Departure</td>
<td>Arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>0730</td>
<td>1029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipoh</td>
<td>1145</td>
<td>1126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterworth</td>
<td>1330</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The train schedule is subject to change with due notice

Maimun

: Shall we travel by train or bus to Butterworth next week? Mum thinks we should travel by train because it is safer. Besides, an air-conditioned train is definitely more comfortable than a bus.

Maimun

: It’s just a little slow but you’re right. Which train should we take?

Maimun

: Let’s look at this timetable. Express Harapan leaves Kuala Lumpur in the morning and arrives at Butterworth in the afternoon. I think we should take that one.

Maimun

: Look, the train stops at Kuala Kangsar before it reaches Butterworth. Why don’t we stop there to visit Nora?

Maimun

: That’s a good idea! We haven’t seen her since she moved away last year. We can spend the night with Nora and her family and then catch the train to Butterworth the next day.

Maimun

: Why don’t we take the Express Wawasan instead? It leaves Kuala Kangsar later than the other train. We can spend more time with Nora.

Maimun

: I don’t think that’s a good idea. Look at what time we will arrive.

Maimun

: Yes, you’re right. It would be quite inconvenient for Farah to pick us up at that hour. Well, we’ll stick to the first plan then. I’ll call Nora and Farah. You can go and pick up the tickets.

Maimun

: That’s fine with me. Let’s go and tell Mum.

8. According to the dialogue, why are the girls looking at the train timetable?
A. They are planning a visit to Kuala Kangsar.
B. Their relatives are going away for the holidays.
C. Their friend from Butterworth will be arriving by train.
D. They are deciding which train to choose for their journey.

9. What is the relationship between the two girls in the dialogue?
A. They are neighbours.
B. They are classmates.
C. They are cousins.
D. They are sisters.

10. The girls in the dialogue have decided to stop at Kuala Kangsar because
A. they need to rest before their journey.
B. their friend Farah will meet them there.
C. Kuala Kangsar is a nice town to visit.
D. they would like to see a friend there.

91. How are the girls planning to leave Kuala Kangsar?
A. In the afternoon on Express Wawasan
B. In the morning on Express Harapan
C. In the evening on Express Harapan
D. At night on Express Wawasan

92. Rohani did not want to take the train Maimun suggested because
A. the train will be delayed
B. it has no air-conditioning
C. it would arrive late at night
D. the train will arrive too early in the morning

93. When Maimun says we’ll stick to the first plan, she means that they will
A. follow the earlier suggestion
B. go wherever they want
C. plan what to do next
D. visit Nora first
94. According to the dialogue, who is Nora most likely to be?
A. A former neighbour
B. A former classmate
C. A new pen-friend
D. A relative

Passage 18 (Questions 95 – 100)
Read the following passage carefully. Then, answer the questions that follow.

A woman canoeist with an artificial leg saved two teenagers from drowning yesterday. They had got into difficulties while swimming in Port Dickson.

Hannah Lee may have lost her right leg to cancer when she was ten but she leads an active life. Her disability was no handicap when it came to saving a life.

Hannah had hired a canoe to take it out to sea. She had been paddling for just a few minutes when she saw Norinda Ismail, 16, struggling in the water. She recalled, “I saw a girl’s head bobbing up and down in the water about 30 metres from the beach. She was screaming. I paddled over to her and told her to hang on to my canoe. When we reached the shore, I finally managed to calm her down. She said there was someone else in the water with her. Then she started to cry. I promised her I would look for her brother.”

Azmi, Norinda’s brother, had gone underwater to push her up so that her head was above the water. That was why Hannah did not see him.

Hannah then quickly paddled back to where she had rescued Norinda. She saw Azmi floating in the water and she quickly pulled him to shore. Both Norinda and Azmi were later taken to a hospital. They are presently in stable condition.

Negeri Sembilan Inspector of Police, Ahmad Yaakob, expressed his gratitude to Hannah. He said, “Hannah’s prompt action had saved Norinda and Azmi from drowning. She did not even hesitate for a minute. If she had, we would have lost both of them. It is admirable that despite her disability, she was still thinking of others.”

Adapted from:
“Disability Is No Handicap”
Sunday Mail, 1997

95. What was Hannah’s handicap?
A. She could not walk.
B. She could not swim.
C. She had only one leg.
D. She suffered from cancer.

96. What did Hannah do after rescuing Norinda?
A. She returned the canoe.
B. She took Norinda home.
C. She made a police report.
D. She went back to look for Azmi.

97. Norinda’s brother went underwater because
A. he wanted to help his sister to swim
B. he felt he was a strong swimmer
C. he wanted to save his sister
D. he was going to get help

98. Hannah’s action has been described as prompt. This means that she acted
A. wisely
B. quickly
C. skilfully
D. smoothly

99. Which of the following statements can best describe what Azmi did?
A. He risked his life for his sister.
B. He rescued his sister from drowning.
C. He pushed his sister towards the shore.
D. He helped his sister to hang on to the canoe.

100. The passage is mainly about
A. the value of courage
B. the importance of love
C. the need for generosity
D. the strength of friendship
One night in August last year, while I was revising for my trial examination, I felt hungry. I decided to have a snack. I went into the kitchen and opened the refrigerator. There was some leftover fried chicken and I decided to take it out.

As I was closing the refrigerator door, something outside the window caught my attention. I peered into the darkness and was shocked at what I saw. Smoke billowed from Mr Lim's house. His house was on fire.

I knew that our neighbour, the Lim family were not home that night. They had left in a hurry for Kuantan earlier in the day to visit a relative who was seriously ill. But what about Jimmy?

I rushed to the phone and called the fire brigade. Mother and Father were not at home either so it was up to me to do the right thing. After I had given the necessary details to the operator, I ran quickly across the garden to Mr Lim's house. I could hear Jimmy barking. Poor fellow, I thought. It must be frightened. When Jimmy saw me, it stopped barking. I quickly led it out of its cage and took it to my house.

The fire was getting out of control. I could see flames shooting out of the kitchen window. A couple of minutes later, I heard sirens and a loud screech. The fire brigade had arrived. Soon, the firemen were busy putting out the fire.

When the Lim family came home the next day, they praised me for what I had done. Due to my quick action, only the kitchen in the house was damaged.
QUESTIONNAIRE I

Please tick the option or options you find most relevant to you. Sila tandakan pilihan yang paling sesuai bagi anda.

1. When did you start learning English? Bilakah anda mula belajar Bahasa Inggeris (BI)?
   A. Before kindergarten Sebelum tadika  B. In Year One Semasa Tahun Satu
   C. In kindergarten Di tadika  D. In Year Three Semasa Tahun Tiga

2. What language do you use when you speak to: Bahasa apakah anda guna apabila anda
   Family members Ahli keluarga
   Friends Kawan-kawan
   Teachers Guru-guru
   Other people Orang lain

3. Are you happy with your achievements in English so far? Adakah anda puas hati dengan
   pencapaian anda dalam BI setakat ini? Mengapa?
   A. Yes, because
   B. No, because

4. Do you like learning English? Adakah anda suka belajar BI?
   A. Yes
   B. No

5. Is learning English important to you? Why? Adakah BI penting bagi kamu? Mengapa?
   A. Yes, because
   B. No, because

6. What do find to be the most difficult in learning English? Apakah yang paling susah bagi
   anda apabila mempelajari BI?
   A. Many difficult words Banyak perkataan yang susah
   B. Not interesting Tidak menarik
   C. Difficult to speak in English Susah untuk bertutur dalam BI
   D. No one to refer to Tiada sesiapa untuk dirujuk
   E. Others Lain
   What can you do or what have you done to overcome this difficulty? Apakah yang anda boleh
   lakukan atau apa yang anda telah lakukan untuk mengatasi masalah ini?

7. What do you do when you do not understand what you are reading in English? Apakah yang
   anda lakukan apabila anda tidak faham apa yang anda baca dalam BI?
   A. Ignore and read on, then come back to it Biarkan dan terus baca, kembali kemudian
   B. Ask teacher/friend Tanya guru/kawan
   C. Refer to dictionary Rujuk kamus
   D. Seek clues Cari petanda
   E. Guess Teka

8. How often do you read materials in English? Berapa kerapakah anda membaca bahan BI?
   A. Every day Setiap hari
   B. Once a week Seminggu sekali
   C. Once a month Sebulan sekali
   D. Only when I have to Bila perlu sahaja
9. What type of English materials do you like? Apa jenis bahan Bi yang anda suka?
   A. Books Buku-buku  
   B. Newspapers Suratkhabar  
   C. Magazines Majalah  
   D. Comics Komik  
   E. Internet

10. What is important when you choose reading materials in English? Apakah yang penting apabila anda memilih bahan bacaan Bi?
    A. Topic Topik  
    B. Length Kepanjangan  
    C. Vocabulary Perbendaharaan kata  
    D. Recommendation Direkemen  
    E. Others Lain

11. What problems do you face when you read in English? Apakah masalah yang anda hadapi semasa membaca bahan dalam Bi?
    A. Long passages Petikan yang panjang  
    B. Long sentences Ayat yang panjang  
    C. Difficult words Perkataan susah  
    D. Figurative language Bahasa kiasan  
    E. Others Lain

12. Do you know the format of the English Language Paper for the PMR? Adakah anda tahu format bagi kertas Bi dalam PMR?
    A. Yes  
    B. No  
    Can you briefly describe the format? Bolehkah anda terangkan secara ringkas format itu?

13. Which part of the PMR English Paper do you find the easiest? Which is the most difficult? Why? Bahagian mana Kertas Bi PMR yang anda dapati paling mudah? Bahagian manakah yang paling susah? Mengapa?  
    A. Paper I  
    B. Paper II  
    C. Comprehension  
    D. Cloze passages  
    E. Essays  
    F. Forms & Functions  

   Easiest ______ because ______
   Most difficult ______ because ______

14. When answering comprehension questions, which of the following do you normally do? Semasa menjawab soalan kefahaman apakah yang biasa anda lakukan?
   A. Read the questions several times Baca soalan-soalan beberapa kali  
   B. Underline important words in the questions Gariskan perkataan yang penting dalam soalan  
   C. Look for similar words in the question and the text Carikan perkataan yang sama dalam soalan  
   D. Answer the easiest questions first Jawab soalan yang paling mudah dahulu  
   E. Others Lain ______

15. What do you do when you face difficulty answering reading comprehension questions? Apakah yang anda lakukan bila anda hadapi masalah semasa menjawab soalan kefahaman?
   A. Do not answer Tidak menjawab  
   B. Guess the answer Teka jawapan  
   C. Choose the most likely answer Pilih jawapan yang dianggap paling sesuai  
   D. Answer randomly Jawab secara rambang  
   E. Others Lain ______

Thank you for your cooperation!!!
QUESTIONNAIRE II

Please tick the option or options most relevant for you. Sila tandakan pilihan yang paling sesuai bagi anda.

1. How would you rate your understanding of the passage you just read? Selepas membaca petikan yang diberi, sejauh mana kefahaman anda?
   - B. Some difficult words but understood the gist of it. Ada perkataan yang tidak faham tapi faham intisarinya.
   - C. Many difficult words. Understood little of the passage. Banyak perkataan yang tidak difahami tapi faham intisarinya.
   - E. Others. Lain

2. What did you do when you did not understand words/phrases/sentences in the passage? Apakah yang anda lakukan apabila anda tidak faham perkataan/frasa/ayat dalam petikan itu?
   - A. Looked for clues. Cari petanda
   - B. Left it, then came back to it later. Biarkan dan kembali padanya kemudian
   - C. Guessed. Teka
   - D. Ignored and read on. Biarkan dan terus baca
   - E. Others. Lain

3. Were you able to recall and rewrite the passage you read? Dapatkah anda mengingat kembali dan tulis semula petikan yang anda telah baca?
   - A. Yes. Ya
   - B. Most of it. Kebanyakannya
   - C. Only certain parts. Hanya bahagian tertentu
   - D. No. Tidak
   - E. Others. Lain

4. Which aspect or part of the passage did you find difficult to recall or write? Aspek atau bahagian mana petikan itu yang anda dapati susah untuk mengingat kembali atau tulis semula?
   - A. Sequence
   - B. Certain English words
   - C. Spelling
   - D. Recall and write in English despite understanding

5. What would make it easier for you to do this recall task? Apakah cadangan anda untuk memudahkan anda melakukan tugasan ini?
   - A. More time
   - B. Explain text content
   - C. Explain unfamiliar words

Thank you for your cooperation!!!
STRUCTURED INTERVIEW TO ELICIT PERCEIVED READING STRATEGY USE

1. What do you pay most attention to when you read?
2. What do you do when you read an English passage?
3. Why do you read English passages?
4. What do you take into consideration when you begin reading an English passage?
5. Do you read different types of passages (factual, stories, etc) differently?
6. When you read in English, do you hypothesize about what might come next?
7. When you read in English, do you take into consideration the structure of the passage?
8. What do you do when the English reading passage you read has a title?
9. What do you do when the passage has illustrations with it?
10. When you read in English, do you skip words?
11. How do you feel if you don’t understand words in the passage?
12. If you come across a word you don’t know, what do you do?
13. What if a paragraph contains several words you don’t know?
14. How do you figure out what an unfamiliar word might mean?
15. How precise are your guesses of words you don’t know?
16. What happens when an unfamiliar word looks like a Malay word or another English word?
17. How would you rate your understanding of what you read in English?
18. How would you rate your understanding of the passage you just read?
19. How much of the text were you able to recall and write?
20. Which part of the text did you find difficult to recall?
21. What did you do to overcome this difficulty?
22. What was your main difficulty in doing this task?
23. What would make it easier for you to do this task?

Barnett (1989:195)
STUDENT 1

One night at August last year, while I revising study for a trial examination. I feel hungry. I want have a snack. I went to the kitchen and open the refrigerator. I saw in have a fried chicken and I took it out.

When I closed the refrigerator door, I hear something at the out of window. I saw a smoke from the Mr. Lim’s house. Have a fire at his house.

I knew that the neighbour, Mr. Lim’s and family not at at home. They went to Kuantan at the early morning to visited his member haven ill. But, what about Jimmy?

I rushed to the phone and called the fire brigade. Father and mother not at home, so I could doing a right thing. After give the information to nacessery I across the garden and go to Mr. Lim’s house. I hear Jimmy barking. I know Jimmy was frightened. When Jimmy see me, it stop barking. I took it out and put it in my house.

The fire can’t be control. A few a minute I heard sirens, it was a fire brigade was arriving. They took out the fire.

The next day Mr. Lim was back home, they praised me for what I had done. With my quick action, the kitchen had damaged.

STUDENT 2

One night in August last year, while I was revising for my trial examination, I felt hungry. I decided the have a snack I went to the kitchen and open the refrigerator. There is a fried chicken lellover. So I decided to take it out.

As I was closing the refrigerator door, I look out the window and I preed in the darkness for what I saw. I saw a smoke billowed from Mr. Lim’s house.

I knew that my neighbour’s Mr Lim’s was in hurry to Kuantan this morning because his relative was seriously ill. So, there was no body in that house. But what about Jimmy?

I rushed to the phone and called the fire brigged. My father or mother either was not at home. So it is up to me for what to do. After giving the nescessery things to the operator, I quickly rushed to Mr. Lims garden. I hear Jimmy was barking. Poor Jimmy, I said. It must be fringhened. When Jimmy saw me its stop barking I let it out and took it to my house.

The fire was burning so fast. After that I heard the sirens and screeched sound. The fire brigged is arrive. They quickly control the fire and stop it from burning the hole house. Insteadly only the kitchen was burning.

When Mr. Lim’s come home he was so shocked for what had happen. Due to my quick action, only the kitchen was burning.
STUDENT 3

One night in August last year, I revising for my trial examination. While I busy to revising I saw the smoke out of from Mr. Lim’s house.

In the house, Mr. Lim’s family tidak ada in house. But Jimmy ada in house. Mr. Lim’s family go to Kuantan. My mother and father tidak ada di rumah. They tell me, I can to do anything is right.

I rushed to the public phone to called the brighd fire. When I give the details to operator I go to Mr. Lim’s house. I saw Jimmy was darked. When Jimmy saw me, he stop dark. I caring Jimmy to go to my house. The fire do not can control.

After the few minutes, the brighd fire arrived. They can help to padamkan api.

The next day, Mr Lim’s family was come back. I fell, only the kitchen in the house was damaged.

STUDENT 4

One night in August last year, while I have doing revision for trial examination, I was felt hungry. I want some snack. I went into the kitchen and opened the refrigerato and in there have a leftover fried chicken. When I closed the door of refrigerato, there have something outside take my attention. I peered to outside and I was shocked because in Mr. Lim house there have smoke billowed and I know Mr. Lim house was fire.

I knew that Lim family was not at home because they was in hurry in early morning to go Kuantan because they have relative was ill. But what about Jimmy. They must be in there. Without thinking any twice either so my family was not at home, that it up to me to do it something.

I rush to the phone and call fire brigade. After I gift necessary details to the operator, I ran across the garden and I was heard Jimmy barking. It must be frightened, I thought.

After Jimmy see me he stop barking. I led it up and Jimmy was run. After that I heard fire brigade sirens and screech. The fire brigade was take a few minutes and the fire was in control. Only the kitchen was damaged.

Next morning, Mr. Lim family was coming and say thank for what I was do.
STUDENT 5

One night in August last year, I was revising study for my trial examination. I felt hungry. I decided to have a snack. I went to kitchen and opened the refrigerator.

As I was closed the refrigerator door, I saw a thing my attention. I pressed something. Smoking was billowed in Mr. Lim’s house. Mr. Lim’s house was on fire.

I knew that Mr. Lim was not at home. They hurry earlier to visited the relative who was seriously ill. But how about Jimmy? It must be frightened.

I rushed to the phone and called fire brigade. Mother and father was not home. So it was up to me to do the right things. After I had given a nescarry details to the operator, I quickly went to garden Mr. Lim’s house. I hear Jimmy was barking. It must be frightened. When Jimmy saw me, it stopped barking. I caught Jimmy and led it to its cage. After that I bring it to my house.

After a few minutes, the fire brigade arrived. They quickly putting out the fire. After a few minutes, the fire was control. Only the kitchen was damaged. The fireman thank to me. Mr. Lim’s house was safely.

When Mr. Lim came back the next day, he praised to me and thankful for my helping. He also promised to give me a present for my bravery. My parents also proud for my bravery. Because of my bravery only the kitchen was damaged.

STUDENT 6

One night, I was doing revision for my trial examination. Then, I felt hungry. I decided to have a snack. So, I went into the kitchen and opened up the refrigerator door. There was some leftover of fried chicken and decided to take it out.

When I was closing the refrigerator door, something outside was caught my attention. I was shocked of what I’m had saw. There was a smoke billowed from mr. Lim’s window. I know that Mr. Lim’s family was not at home that night. He going to visit his relative who was seriously ill in Kuantan.

Immediately, I called for fire brigade. After giving some information about what’s happen, I ran quickly to Mr. Lim’s house. I heard Jimmy’s barking. Its must be frightened. When Jimmy seeing me, its stopped barking. I let it out of its cage and took it into my house.

The fire was getting out of control. It was shooting fire in Mr. Lim’s window. A few minutes later, I heard sirens and loud screech. The fire brigade had arrived. Quickly, the firemen putting out the fire. Luckily, it was only Mr. Lim’s kitchen had damage.

When Mr. Lim was come back home the next day, he was praised me for my quickly action.
STUDENT 7

On last August year, I was revising for my trial examination, I was felt hungry. So I went to kithcen and open the refrigerator. There is leftover fried chicken.

As I was took it out something had caught my attention. I was peered over the darkness. I saw asap blowwed from Mr. Lim’s house by my window. Mr. Lim house was in fire.

His parents and Mr. Lim was not at home. They were out quickly to their relative who was dangerously ill. But how about Jimmy. My mother and father was not at home, so it’s up to me to did the right thing. I quickly rushed to the telephone and called the fried fridged. After told the nessery perkara to the operator I rushed to the garden Mr Lim house.

I heard Jimmy was barking. Poor little fellow. I thought Jimmy might be frightened. I quickly open its cage and brought Jimmy to my house. After a couple minutes the fire bridged arrived and padamkan the fire.

The next day Mr. Lim thanked to me for my fast action. My family was proud of me.

Due to my fast action only the kitchen room had damage

STUDENT 8

One night while I was revising for my trial examination, I felt hungry. I went to the kitchen and open refrigerator. In the refrigerator, there was a left over fried chicken and I decided to take it.

As I was close the refrigerator door, something were caught my attention. I saw smoke billowed from the Mr Lim’s house. His house was in fire.

As I know Mr Lim and his family was not at home. They went to Kuantan to visit relative who was strong ill. But, what about Jimmy?

My mum and dad also not at home. So I must take a right to rescue Jimmy. I across Mr Lim garden. I could hear Jimmy’s barking and when it saw me it stop barking. I open the cage and lead it out. I saw I big-fire in the kitchen.

Then I went back home and make a telephone to a fire bridge. A couple of minute later the fire bridge arrive and the fire was in control. Only Mr Lim’s kitchen was damage.

In the next day, Mr Lim back home and shocked to see his home but he thankful the fire was not make a whole home damage. He praised to me for my quick and good action and can safe his dog, Jimmy.
STUDENT 9

One night, when I was doing my revision for trial examination, I felt so hungry. So, I went to the kitchen to have some food. I opened the refrigerator door and I saw the leftover fried chicken. I took it out and closed the refrigerator door.

At the same time, I heard a sound outside the window. I peered in darkness to see what happened. A smoke billowed from Mr Lim’s house. I knew that Mr Lim’s family were getting out to visit his relative who was very serious ill.

I thought that Jimmy was left in the cage. My parents were also got out and they told me to do the right thing. I quickly called the fire brigade and told them necessary of the fire blame. After that I went to help Jimmy from it’s cage. He was stop barking when he saw me. I took him to my house.

There was a big sirens and a loud screech. A few minutes later the fire brigade arrived. The firemen were put out the fire from Mr Lim’s house.

The next day, when Mr Lim was back, he praised to me for my quickly attention. Only his kitchen was damage because of the fire blame.

STUDENT 10

One night on August, I mengulang kaji pelajaran for trial examination. After awile, I was hungry. I go to refrigenarator to take fried chicken.

Something was caught my attention, smoke bellowed on Mr Lim’s kitchen. I knew that Mr Lim was not in her hause for visit Kuantan who was seriously ill. But Jimmy is on hause.

I go to telephone quickly, for called fire bridged. I give necessary to operator about Mr Lim’s house. I run quickly across the garden of Mr. Lim. I hear Jimmy barking. But when he saw I, he stoped barking. I take Jimmy and go to my house.

After that, I hear sound that fire bridged was arrived. The fire was big. The fire bridged memadamkan fire in Mr. Lim’s kitchen.

Next day Mr. Lim’s family go to my house, they praised me because what I done. As my action was quick, only Mr. Lim’s kitchen was damaged.
STUDENT 11

The story mengisahkan how a good boy doing the right thing to their neighbour when they were in trouble. The story begin when the boy revising his lesson for his trial examination of PMR. He felt hungry and decided to have a snacks. From the window in the kitchen, he saw a fire and smoke from his neighbour house. The boy know that the neighbour was not at home. His father and mother was not at home make the boy doing the right thing with call the fire brigade.

After give the detail to the operator, he ran to the house. He was panic when he think about Jimmy, the dog. He left out Jimmy from the cage when the boy heard a barking of Jimmy. After a while, the fire brigade arrive. They bertungkus-lumus memadamkan fire. The fire was in control in a couple of minutes.

The next morning, his neighbour thank and proud of the boy because help them save the house. The fire damage only the kitchen cause of the boy quick action.

STUDENT 12

One night in August last year, while I was revising trail for examination, I felt hungry. I decided to have snack. I went to the kitchen and opened the refrigerator. I take out the leftover fried chicken from the refrigerator.

As I was closed the refrigerator, the things take my attention. I peered in a darkness and I was shocked. Smoke billowed from my neighbour house.

Mr. Lim’s house was in fire. Mr. Lim’s family was not at home. On the morning Mr. Lim’s was in hurry to Kuantan to look a relative ill. What about Jimmy.

I rushed to telephone the fire brigade. Mother and father were not at home either it was up to me to do the right thing. After I give the necessary details, I went to my neighbour house with straight to the garden. I heard Jimmy was barking. it is must be frightened and when it saw me it stop barking. I take Jimmy out of it cage and took to my house.

A couple of minute, I heard the sirens and screech of tyres. The fireman was coming. Soon, the fireman was putting the fire out.

Mr. Lim’s was thank me because save his house and Jimmy. Due to my right, the kitchen of Mr. Lim’s house was damaged.
STUDENT 13

One night in August last year, while I revising for trial examinations I was hungry. I went to get a snack. Then, I go to the kitchen and open the refrigerator. There have a leftover fried chiken and I like to take it out.

When I closed the refrigerator, something caught my attention. In the darkness, I see a fire from my neighbour’s house. Asap pillowed from the house.

I knew that my neighbour, the Lim’s family not at home that night. They were hurry to Kuantan earlier because somebody was ill. But how about Jimmy!

I went to the phone to called fire brigade. My mother and my father were not at home so I must to do the right things. After I give a butir kejadian to the operator, I went to save Jimmy. I could hear a barking. I must frigten. When Jimmy saw me, it stop barking. I led it from the cage and bought it to my house.

Fire was could outcontrol. After a few minutes, the fire brigade come. They was busy to control the fire.

The next day, Lim’s family get a surprise. They tnak to me. Due to my action, the kitche was damage.

STUDENT 14

One night in August last year, while I busy to revision my trial examination. I was hunggry. I had a snack. I went into kitchen and open the refrigarator. I was saw leftover a fried chicken and I take out from the refrigarator. When I closed the refrigarator door, something caught my attention out side window. I saw in the darkness and shock. Mr Lim’s house was fire.

I knew our neighbour, Mr Lim’s family not at home. They must hurry to Kuantan early to visit who was seriously il. How about Jimmy?

I rush to phone and call a fire bridge. Mother and Father is not at home, it up to me to do right thing. When I finish give the necessary detail to the operator, I rush quickly ‘melintasi’ garden to Mr Lim’s house. Jimmy was barking. When it saw me it stop barking. I led Jimmy from his cage and bring it to my house.

The fire was out of control. I saw a fire out from the window. A couple of minutes later, I heard a siren and loud screech. The fire bridge arrive. They were busy control fire.

The next day, when Mr Lim ‘pulang’, he praise me what I done. It only kitchen side was damage.
STUDENT 15

One night in August last year, while I was revising for my trial examination, I felt hungry. I decided to have a snack. I went into the kitchen and opened the refrigerator. There was some leftover fried chicken and I decided to take it out.

As I was closing the refrigerator door, something blew up caught my attention. There were coming from the neighbour house. I quickly ran to the garden and the Lim’s house. As I remembered, the Lim’s family were not at home. They had gone to Kuantan earlier to visited a relative who was Seriously ill. How about Jimmy? I heard Jimmy barking. Poor it, I thought. When Jimmy saw me it stopped barking. Then I left it out from the cage and took it to my home.

I decided to call the fire briget. Mother and father were not at home. I had to do the right thing. After necescery details to the operator, I went to the Mr Lim’s house. The swollode fire burn the window. A couple minutes later, I heard a siren and screech from the fire bridget. They tried to control the fire.

A few minutes later, the fire is now on control. On the next day, The Lim’s family went home. They praised to me about saving their house. Luckily only the kitchen damaged.

STUDENT 16

One night on August last year, while I was revising my trial examination, I felt hungry. I decided to have some snack. When I want close the refrigerator door, something caught my attention. I peered into the darkness and shocked at what I saw. Smoke billowed in Mr. Lim’s house. His house was on fire.

I knew that my neighbour was not at home that night because they went to Kuantan to visited their relative who is seriously ill. But what about Jimmy. I quickly called the fire brigade. After give the necessary details to the operator, I ran quickly to my neighbour house to save Jimmy. Jimmy stoped barking when it so me.

The fire was getting ont of control. A couple minutes later, fire brigade arrived at the Mr. Lim’s house.

The next day when Mr Lim’s family came back from Kuantan, he praised me for my quickly action. He felt grateful because the kitchen only damage.
STUDENT 17

In the night of August last year, while I was revising my trial examination, I felt hungry. I went to take some snack. I go to my kitchen and opened the refrigerator. I take out the leftover fried chicken and close the refrigerator. When I want to leave my kitchen something outside caught my attention.

I peered into the darkness and saw a smoke billowed from Mr Lim house. His house was on fire. Mr Lim and his family was not at home. They hurry go to Kuantan to visited his family was a seriously ill. But how about Jimmy?

My mother and father was not at home than it's up to I, what I could do. I dial the fire brigade and tell the nescerry what could happen to the operator. Then I go to Mr Lim house and hear Jimmy barking. When he saw I, he stoped barking. I open his cage and take it home. A couple of minutes a fireman came over and stoped the fire.

The next day, Mr Lim and his family come back and thankful for I. He said that he was pround to what I had done. He happy because only his kitchen was on fire.

STUDENT 18

One night in August last year while I was revising for my trial examination, I felt hungry. I decided to have a snack. I went into the kitchen and opened the refrigerator. There were some leftover fried chicken and I decide to take it out.

As I was closing the refrigerator door, something outside the window caught my attention. I peered into the darkness and was shocked at what I saw. Smoke billowed from Mr. Lim's house. His house was on fire.

I knew Mr. Lim's family were not home that night. They had left in a hurry to Kuantan earlier of the day to visit a relative who seriously ill. But what about Jimmy?

I ran to the phone and called the fire brigade. Mother and Father were not at home either so it was up to me to do the right things. After I had given the necessary details to the operator, I ran quickly across the garden to Mr. Lim's house. I could hear Jimmy was barking. Poor fellow, I thought. It must be frightenened. When Jimmy saw me, it stoped barking. I led it out from the cage and took him to my house.

A couples of later, I heard a schreeching sound of tyre. The firemen were arrived. They tried putting out the fire from Mr. Lim's house. After a few minutes, the fire was getting out.

The next day, Mr. Lim arrived at home. He praised to me. Because of me, only the kitchen in Mr. Lim's house was damage.
STUDENT 19

One night on August last year, while I was revising for my trial examination, I felt hungry. I decided to have a snack. I went into the kitchen and opened the refrigerator. There was some leftover fried chicken and I decided to take it out.

As I was peered the refrigerator, something outside the window caught my attention. Smoke billowed from the Mr. Lim’s house. Mr. Lim’s house was on fired.

I knew that our neighbour, Mr. Lim family had to go to Kuantan earlier to visit ‘saudara’ who was seriously ill. But what about Jimmy?

I went to the phone and called the fire brigade. After give the detail to the operator, I quickly ran to Mr. Lim’s garden. I heard Jimmy was barking. My Mother and father was not at home and that was time tome to ‘jalankan’ langkah yang betul.

When I arrived to Jimmy, it stoped barking. I take it out of the cage and put its in my house.

The fire was getting out of control. The flame was ‘merebak hingga ke’ kitchen. The firemen were arrived. They quickly shooting to stop the fire.

When Mr. Lim family came home the next day, he praised to me that rescued his home from the fire. Due of my quick ‘langkah’, only the kitchen was damaged.

STUDENT 20

On night in August last year, while I was revising for my trial examination, I felt hunggry and I decided to have some snek. I went to kitchen and opened the refrigerator. There was some leftover fried chicken and I decided to take it out.

As I’m closing the refrigerator door, something outside the window caught my attention. I preeed in the darkness and shoucked at what was I saw. Smoke billowed from Mr Lim’s house. His house was in fire.

I knew that our neighbour, Lim’s family was not at home that night. They had left in a hurry for Kuantan in the erlck in the day to visit a relative who was seriously ill. But what about Jimmy? Because father and mother were not at home either, now it up to me to do the right thing. I quickly rushed to the telefon and call the fire bridge. After gave the nesessary details to the operator, I quickly run to Mr Lim’s house. I could hear Jimmy barking. Poor fellow, I thought. It must be frightenened. When Jimmy saw me, it stop barking. I quickly led it out from it cage and take it to my house.

I can see the flames shooting out from the kitchen window. In couple minute, I heard sirens and loud sreech. After that, the fireman busy control the fire.

The next day, when Lim’s family raised their home, they tanked me for my quick action. Due of my quick action, only the kitchen in the house was damage.
STUDENT 21

One night in August last year, while I was revising for my trial examination. I feel hungry. I went into the kitchen. I'm open the refrigerator and want to take fried chicken. But something out there was menarik minat I.

I peered the darkness and I saw Mr. Lim's house was in fire. Mr. Lim family not at home because they visited their relatives who was ill in Kuantan. But how about Jimmy. Mother and father were not at home so I have to do the right thing.

I call pihak bomba and tell the operator what had happen. After that I cross to Mr. Lim house and hear Jimmy barking. When it's look at me, it was stop barking. I was mengeluarkan it's from it's cage. Couple two minutes later, I hear sirens and a loud screech.

The fireman memadam the fire before it going flames. The next day, Mr. Lim family was came back and they praised me for what I did. Due to my quickly action, only the kitchen were managed.

STUDENT 22

One night August last year, I was revising trial examination. I felt hungry. I decided to have a snack. I went to the kitchen and opened the refrigerator. There is some leftover fried chicken and I decided to take it out.

When I closed the refrigerator door, something outside the window caught my attention. I peered the darkness and I saw smoke billowed from Mr. Lim's house. His house was on fire.

I know Lim's family were not at home. They were in hurry for Kuantan on that day to visit a relative that is seriously ill. What about Jimmy?

I reached to the Lim's house very quickly. I want to save Jimmy. I heard Jimmy barking. When Jimmy saw me, it not barking. I take it out from the cage. I take Jimmy to my home.

A couple minute later, fire brigade came. Next day, Lim's family praised to me and only her kitchen was damanged.
STUDENT 23

One night in August last year, while I was revising for my trial examination, I felt hungry. I decided to have a snack. I went into the kitchen and opened the refrigerator. There was some leftover fried chicken and I decided to take it out.

After closing the refrigerator door, something outside the window caught my attention. I peered into the darkness and was shocked at what I saw. Smoke billowed out from Mr Lim’s house. His house was on fire.

I know that Lim’s family were not at home that night. There were in a hurry to Kuantan earlier in the day to visited the relatives who was seriously ill. What about Jimmy?

I decided to called the fire brigade. Father and Mother was not at home either so I must do the right thing. After telling the necessary details to the operator, I quickly ran across the garden to Mr Lim’s house. I could hear Jimmy’s barking. When Jimmy saw I was there, it stopped barking. I quickly led it out from its cage and take it into my house.

Now the fire was out of control. I could see flames shooting out from the kitchen. After a while, I heard a siren and fire screech. At that time, the fire brigade was in bussy to put out the fire from the house. A minutes letter, the fire was in control.

In the next day, after Mr Lim returned home, he praised me for what I have done. Due to my quick action, only the kitchen was damaged.

STUDENT 24

One night in August last year, I was revising for my trial examination, but suddenly I felt hungry. I went into the kitchen and opened the refrigerator. I saw some leftover fried chicken and I decided to take it.

Suddenly, there are something outside the window caught my attention. I want to know what was happen. Mr Lim’s house was on fire.

Luckyly, Mr Lim family is not around. They had quickly to Kuantan because their relative was seriously ill. But what about Jimmy?

When the keadian itu berlaku my father and mother is not at home. I’m in hurry called the fire brigade. After tell the necessary details to the operator, I quickly across the garden to Mr Lim’s house. I could hear Jimmy barking but when it saw me Jimmy stopped barking. I opened it cage and take it to my house.

The fire is not in control. A couple of minutes later I heard the siren and the loud screech. The fireman in a rushed for memadamkan fire.

When Mr Lim and his family came back home the next day, he thankful to me. Due of my quick action, only the kitchen side is damaged.
STUDENT 25

Once night in August last year, while I was revising for my trial examination, I felt hungry. I decided to have a snack. I went into the kitchen and opened the refrigerator. There was some leftover chicken and decided to take it.

When I closed the door of refrigerator, I go to the window. I peered in the darkness and tidak percaya at what I saw. Smoke billowed from Mr. Lim’s house. Mr. Lim’s house was in burn.

We knew that our neighbour were not home that night. They go to the Kuantan in a hurry because the relatives at there was ill. But how about Jimmy?

I quickly phoned the bomba. As my mother and father was not at home, it can help me to do the right thing. I quickly ran to the garden in Mr. Lim’s house. Jimmy was barking. I tought he was in frightened. When Jimmy saw me, he stop the barking. I quickly let it out from the cage and took it to my house.

A couple minutes later, I hear the sound of screeching. The bomba was arrived. I explain the necessary details of Mr. Lim to the bomba. The bomba pulling out of the fire.

Mr. Lim and his family backed home the next day. They praised me because help their house from the big fire. Due my quick attention, Mr. Lim’s kitchen was only in a damaged.

STUDENT 26

One night on August last year, while I was revising for my trial examination, I felt hungry. So, I decided to went to the kitchen and opened the refrigerator. Then, I saw a leftover fried chicken and I took it out. While I was closing the refrigerator, something outside my window caught my attention. I peered in the dark and I saw smoke coming out from our neighbour’s kitchen.

I knew that the Lim’s family was out that morning in a rush to Kuantan visiting a relative who was seriously ill. But how about Jimmy?

Then, I quickly rush to call the fire brigade. After giving all the necessary details to the operator and as my mum and dad was not in either so I was the one that had to do the right thing. I ran out to the garden and rush to Mr Lim’s house and save Jimmy. Poor Jimmy. He barked none stop but as I came near him, it keep quiet. Then, I brought Jimmy home.

A couple of minutes, I heard siren and a loud sreech. The fire brigade arrived and all the firemen were busy ‘memadamkan api’.

The next day, Mr Lim praise me because of my quick action. Due to quick action, only Mr Lim’s kitchen was on fire.
STUDENT 27

One night in August last year, I was study for my trial examination. Suddenly I feel hungry, I went to the kitchen to take some food, I found left over fried chiken. When I want to continue my revision I saw smoke billowed into Mr. Lim's house.

I know that Mr. Lim and his family went to Kuantan, they visit his friend seriously ill. But what about Jimmy?

I quickly phone the fire brigade, after I give a detail at the operator. I went to Mr. Lim house to look for Jimmy and I heard Jimmy voice. He was takut, I take him and go to save place. A couple of minutes, I heard sirens of fire brigade. They quickly padam the fire.

The next day Mr. Lim and his family come home and he thanked to me for what I do.

STUDENT 28

On the night, I was studying for my percubaan examination. I so hungry that night. I go to kitchen and open the peti sejuk. I see a fried chicken and I take it out.

When I close the peti sejuk door, I could see something in Mr Lim's house. His house on fire. Mr Lim not at home and I must do something to save Mr Lim's house.

I run quickly to the public phone and call to fire station. I give penerangan to the operator. Then, I run faster to Mr Lim's house to save Jimmy. Jimmy is a Mr Lim's dog.

Jimmy terperangkap in it's cage. Jimmy barking loudly. When Jimmy see me it stop barking. I take Jimmy to my house.

A few minutes later, I hear a siren loudly. The fire brigade was arrive. The fire brigade memadam the fire from the Mr Lim's house.

The next day Mr. Lim arrive home. Mr Lim family paradise for me because my fast action. Just his kitchen burnt down. My mother and father proud of me too.

STUDENT 29

One night in August last year. I was resiving my trial examination. In the night, I so hungry because my mother and father not at hom. So I'm go to kitchen and open peti sejuk. In the peti sejuk have leftover fried chicken and I take it out.

One minutes later I was shock what I saw at the window smoke billowed in Mr Lim's house. My neighbour was not at home they go to kuantan melawat orang sakit but his son was not go.

I was rushed to telephone and call fireman. After give address Mr Lim's houses, I run to Mr Lim garden. I heard Jimmy barking. When he saw me come he stop barking. he look frighten. Then I take he from the cage and take he in my house.
About a few mutes I heard the siren. The fireman was arrived. The fireman was busy to putting the fire. At the tomorrow Mr Lim was back. he was praised to me what I do. Due a quickly action and save Jimmy from the fire blame. Only in the kitchen was damage.

**STUDENT 30**

One night, I take my revised for examination. I fell very hungry and I want to eat. So, I go to kichen and I open the refrregerator door. I see the packed of friend chicken in the refrregerator door. Something was take my attention in front the window. I saw many smoke in the darkness.

I rushed to the phone and call the fire brigde. After that I run to the Mr Lim house to help Jimmy. Jimmy was barked and was frightened. When it see me it stop barked. I took Jimmy to my house. A few minutes later, a siren was loughted came from the fire brigde. At the tomorrow Mr Lim was came back to his house and shocked what was getting to his house.

He was thankful after the see his hous kichen was only his kichen damn over.
TRANSCRIPTIONS OF INTERVIEWS

APPENDIX 8

Symbols: I - Interviewer
S - Student

STUDENT 18  

(S18)

1. I: Apakah tumpuan utama kamu semasa membaca?
   S: Isinya.
2. I: Apakah kamu lakukan semasa membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?
   S: Faham betul-betul apa yang ditulis dalam buku tu.
   I: Berapa kali biasanya kamu baca semula?
   S: Kalau faham, baca dua tiga kali.
3. I: Mengapakah kamu membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?
   S: Kalau macam cikgu suru cari maklumat dalam buku tu.
4. I: Apakah yang kamu pentingkan semasa membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?
   S: Jalan ceritanya.
5. I: Bagaimanakah kamu baca petikan yang berlainan jenis?
   S: Lain sebab fakta tu susah sikit. Kalau cerita tu macam kita enjoy bacanya sedaplah.
6. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, pernahkah kamu membuat ramalan apa yang akan berlaku seterusnya?
   S: Pernah. Ikut petikan, kalau untuk cerita kerap.
7. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, adakah kamu perhatikan struktur petikan itu?
   S: Tak.
8. I: Apakah yang kamu lakukan kalau petikan Bahasa Inggeris yang kamu baca mempunyai tajuk?
   S: Kalau petikan tu tak bertajuk, lepas tu dalam soalan tu tanya apa tajuk yang sesuai, pentinglah. Tapi kalau dah diberi, baca dulu jalan cerita dia.
9. I: Apakah yang kamu lakukan jika petikan Bahasa Inggeris itu mengandungi ilustrasi?
10. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, adakah kamu melangkau perkataan?
    S: Pernah, sebab tak faham.
11. I: Apakah perasaan kamu jika kamu tidak faham perkataan dalam petikan itu?
    S: Takut, sebab kalau ada isi penting ke, macam dia ada kaitan dengan soalan-soalan yang kat bawah tu.
12. I: Jika kamu jumpa perkataan yang kamu tidak faham, apa kamu buat?
    S: Cari dalam kamus, cari petanda. Kalau cerita tu tak faham, lepas tu baca cerita tu macam ada kaitan.
13. I: Bagaimana kalau sesuatu perenggan mengandungi beberapa perkataan yang kamu tidak faham?
    S: Main letak aje jawapannya.
    I: Pernahkah Siti langkau perenggan tu?
    S: Tak.
14. I: Apakah cara kamu gunakan untuk memahami perkataan yang susah?
    S: Dalam petikan tu, kalau ada kaitan dengan selalu denga perkataan tu, fahamlah.
15. I: Berapa tepatkah tekanan kamu mengenai maksud perkataan yang susah?
    S: Jarang tepat.
16. I: Bagaimana kalau sesuatu perkataan yang susah merupakan perkataan Bahasa Melayu atau perkataan Bahasa Inggeris yang lain?
    S: Boleh agak dia punya perkataan tu.
17. I: Biasanya sejauh mana fahaman kamu semasa membaca dalam Bahasa Inggeris?
    S: Kalau fakta, perkataannya dia bagi susah-susah, cerita yang senang.
18. I: Sejauh manakah fahaman kamu selepas membaca petikan dalam tugas yang diberi?
    S: Perenggan atas tu faham, sampai perenggan bawah tu, yang kedua dari bawah, ada sesuatu tak faham. Secara keseluruhan 85 peratus faham.

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19. I: Berapa banyak dari petikan itu dapat kamu ingat kembali dan tulis?
S: 80 peratus.
20. I: Bahagian mana petikan itu kamu dapat suah untuk ingat kembali?
S: Daripada bila dia kata api tu merebak ke bahagian dapur, susah nak ingat, nak translate
balik BM susah.
21. I: Bagaimanakah kamu mengatasi masalah ini?
S: Baca aje banyak kali.
I: Bila nak ingat kembali bahagian yang susah nak faham dan tulis semula, macam mana?
S: Hafal bahagian tu.
I: Bahagian yang lain?
S: Yang lain, sebab kita dah faham isi penting, kalau ada yang tak tahu tu tulis ajelah apa-apa.
Macam maksud dalam Bahasa Inggeris tu macam “beautiful”, kita tahu beautiful kita tulis
“pretty”, perkataan lain dalam Bahasa Inggeris.
22. I: Untuk melakukan tugasan itu, apa yang paling susah bagi Noor?
S: Tulis.
I: Kenapa?
S: Sebab tak faham apa yang dia punya kemudian susah, tak tahu nak tulis apa. Sambil baca tu
kita faham dalam Bahasa Melayu.

TRANSLATED VERSION

1. I: What do you pay most attention to when you read?
S: Its content.
2. I: What do you do when you read an English passage?
S: Understand what is written in the book completely.
I: How many times do you usually reread?
S: If I understand it, about 2, 3 times.
3. I: Why do you read English passages?
S: If the teacher asks me to find information in the book.
4. I: What do you take into consideration when you read an English passage?
S: The flow of the story.
5. I: How do you read different types of passages?
S: Differently because factuals are difficult. If it’s a story I enjoy reading it.
6. I: When you read in English, do you hypothesize about what might come next?
S: Yes, depends on the passage. If it’s a story, often.
7. I: When you read in English, do you take into consideration the structure of the passage?
S: No.
8. I: What do you do when the English passage you read has a title?
S: If the passage is untitled and the question asks for a suitable title, then it’s important. But if
the title is given, I read the story first.
9. I: What do you do when the passage has illustrations with it?
S: No need. If the passage is difficult to understand, then it’s important. If it’s easy, it doesn’t
matter if there is none.
10. I: When you read in English, do you skip words?
S: Yes, because I don’t understand it.
11. I: How do you feel if you don’t understand words in the passage?
S: Afraid, because there may be important points that are related to the questions below.
12. I: If you come across a word you don’t know, what do you do?
S: Locate in a dictionary, look for clues. If I don’t understand it but when I read the story, it’s
like there is a connection.
13. I: What if a paragraph contains several words you don’t know?
S: I just put whatever answer.
I: Have you ever skipped the paragraph?
S: No.
14. I: How do you figure out what an unfamiliar word might mean?
   S: If the word in the passage is related to one that I have often hear, then I understand the word.
15. I: How precise are your guesses of words you don’t know?
   S: Seldom precise.
16. I: What happens when an unfamiliar word looks like a Malay word or other English word?
   S: I can guess the word.
17. I: How would you rate your understanding of what you read in English?
   S: If it is factual, the words used are difficult. Stories are easy to understand.
18. I: How would you rate your understanding of the passage in the recall task?
   S: I understand the top paragraph. When I reach the second paragraph from the bottom, there is something I don’t understand. On the whole, I understood 85 percent of it.
19. I: How much of the text were you able to recall and write?
   S: 80 percent.
20. I: Which part of the text did find difficult to recall?
   S: From when it says the fire has spread to the kitchen. It was difficult to remember, difficult to translate from Bahasa Melayu.
21. I: What did you do to overcome this difficulty?
   S: Read many times.
   I: What happened when you found it difficult to recall and write the part you don’t understand?
   S: Just memorised that part.
   I: What about the other parts?
   S: Because I understood the important points, if there was anything I don’t know, I just wrote. Like if the meaning in English is “beautiful”, I know the word so I write “pretty”, another word in English.
22. I: What was your main difficulty in doing this task?
   S: Writing.
   I: Why?
   S: Because I didn’t understand its meaning, so it was difficult. I don’t know what to write. When I read, I understood in Bahasa Melayu.

STUDENT 2

1. I: Apakah tumpuan utama kamu semasa membaca?
2. I: Apa kamu lakukan semasa membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?
   S: Mula saya baca dulu sampai habis, kemudian kalau nak menjawab soalan tu cuba lagi apa soalan tu nak, kemudian gariskan, cari petanda, kemudian kalau dah tak ada yang lain, saya akan teka.
3. I: Mengapakah kamu membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?
   S: Kalau nak menjawab soalan, kena baca.
4. I: Apakah yang kamu pentingkan semasa membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?
   S: Topik, kemudian style penulis tu, pendapat dia.
5. I: Bagaimanakah kamu baca petikan yang berlainan jenis?
   S: Certa dan fakta, cara yang sama. Kalau komik, majalah, baca macam biasalah.
6. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, pernahkah kamu membuat ramalan apa yang akan berlaku seterusnya?
   S: Pernah buat, kadang-kadang buat.
7. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, adakah kamu perhatikan struktur petikan itu?
   S: Tak ada, memang tak de. Baca aje dari mula sampai habis.
8. I: Apakah yang kamu lakukan kalau petikan Bahasa Inggeris yang kamu baca mempunyai tajuk?
   S: Tajuk tu memang mempengaruhi. Kalau saya tengok tajuknya tu tak sedap memang saya
9. I: Apakah yang kamu lakukan jika petikan Bahasa Inggeris itu mengandungi ilustrasi?
S: Tengok gambar dulu. Cuba faham lepas tu kaitkan.
10. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, adakah kamu melangkah perkataan?
S: Kadang-kadang tu kalau dah malas sangat, saya langkau.
I: Jadi, pada Shidie, bukan setiap perkataan pentinglah?
S: Bukan.
11. I: Apakah perasaan kamu jika kamu tidak faham perkataan dalam petikan itu?
S: Kalau terpaksa langkau tu, yang terpaksa, terpaksa.
12. I: Jika kamu jumpa perkataan yang kamu tidak faham, apa kamu buat?
S: Mula-mula cuba cari clue sampai dapat, kalau tak boleh jugak, last kali baru saya teka Selalunya kalau macam tu, saya jumpa clue dia. Dekat depan ayat tu dan belakang ayat tu memang ada.
13. I: Bagaimana kalau sesuatu perenggeng mengandungi beberapa perkataan yang kamu tidak faham?
14. I: Apakah cara kamu gunakan untuk memahami perkataan yang susah?
I: Ada tak Shidie tengok grammar?
S: Kalau soalan-soalan akhir tu saya tengok grammar tu. Itulah masalah. Saya tak faham grammar, payah sikit.
15. I: Berapa tepatkah tekan kamu mengenai maksud perkataan yang susah?
S: Kerap.
16. I: Bagaimana jika sesuatu perkataan yang susah merupakan perkataan Bahasa Melayu atau perkataan Bahasa Inggeris yang lain?
S: Cuba suai kan daripada yang perkataan Bahasa Melayu dengan Bahasa Inggeris, tengok sama tak.
17. I: Biasanya sejauh manakah fahaman kamu semasa membaca dalam Bahasa Inggeris?
18. I: Sejauh manakah fahaman kamu selepas membaca petikan dalam tugas yang diberi?
S: 80 peratus mungkin. Cuma isi-isi dia yang tengah dan hujung payah sikit Ada perkataan yang tak faham.
19. I: Berapa banyak dari petikan itu dapat kamu ingat kembali dan tulis?
S: Banyak jugak, 78 hingga 80 peratus mungkin.
20. I: Bahagian mana petikan itu kamu dapat susah untuk ingat kembali?
S: Bahagian isinya yang hampir-hampir penamatnya. Bahagian penutupnya hujung yang selalu isinya yang keempat kelima sebab kalau mulanya ingat, yang hujung-hujungnya payah nak ingat.
21. I: Bagaimanakah kamu mengatasi masalah ini?
I: Jadi ada juga bahagian yang Shidie buat sendiri?
S: Ah, buat sendiri kalau dah tak ingat.

TRANSLATED VERSION

1. I: What do you pay most attention to when you read?
S: Mainly its content. Its grammar is important but I understand less about grammar.
2. I: What do you do when you read an English passage?
S: Firstly, I read until the end. Then if I need to answer questions, I try to find what the
question needs and underline it then I find clues. Finally, I will guess if there aren’t any.

3. I: Why do you read English passages?
   S: If I need to answer questions, I have to read.

4. I: What do you take into consideration when you read an English passage?
   S: The topic, then the writer’s style and his views.

5. I: How do you read different types of passages?
   S: Narrative and factual, the same way. As for comics, magazines, I read as usual.

6. I: When you read in English, do you hypothesize about what might come next?
   S: Yes, I sometimes do that.

7. I: When you read in English, do you take into consideration the structure of the passage?
   S: No, I just read from beginning to end.

8. I: What do you do when the English passage you read has a title?
   S: The title definitely influences. If I see that the title is not nice, I will not read it, less interest.

9. I: What do you do when the passage has illustrations with it?
   S: I look at the pictures first. I try to understand them then relate them to the passage.

10. I: When you read in English, do you skip words?
    S: Sometimes if I’m too lazy, I skip.
    I: So not every word is important?
    S: No.

11. I: How do you feel if you don’t understand words in the passage?
    S: If I have to skip, forced to, then I have to.

12. I: If you come across a word you don’t know, what do you do?
    S: At first, I try to find clues. If I can’t, as a last resort, I guess. Often I find clues before and after that sentence.

13. I: What if a paragraph contains several words you don’t know?
    S: Sometimes I have to leave it first. Then I reread and try again to understand it. If I still can’t, I take a guess. I have never ignored a paragraph.

14. I: How do you figure out what an unfamiliar word might mean?
    S: Sometimes I guess. I count A B C D E until Z and that’s the answer. This is when I have no other ideas to find the answer.
    I: Do you look at the grammar?
    S: For those questions at the end (Cloze) I look at the grammatical form. That’s the problem. I don’t understand grammar. It’s rather difficult.

15. I: How precise are your guesses of words you don’t know?
    S: Often precise.

16. I: What happens when an unfamiliar word looks like a Malay word or other English word?
    S: I try to match the Bahasa Melayu word with English to see if they’re the same.

17. I: How would you rate your understanding of what you read in English?
    S: 75 percent. That’s all. If there are difficult words, it’s definitely a little hard to understand.

18. I: How would you rate your understanding of the passage in the recall task?
    S: Probably 80 percent. Only the points in the middle and the end were a little difficult. There were some words I didn’t understand.

19. I: How much of the text were you able to recall and write?
    S: Quite a lot, may 78 to 80 percent.

20. I: Which part of the text did find difficult to recall?
    S: The points near the end, the conclusion where the points are usually the fourth or the fifth. I remember the beginning, the end is often hard to recall.

21. I: What did you do to overcome this difficulty?
    S: I made my own sentence and tried to match it. If the story is like the one in the recall task, they are similar to the ones often used in reading comprehension questions. If it is about fires, you know the people returning from their kampung would certainly feel sad and be thankful to the person.
    I: So, there are parts that you made up?
    S: Yes, if I couldn’t recall, I made it up myself.

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1. *I:* Apakah tumpuan utama kamu semasa membaca?  
*S:* Topik. Perkataan yang susah pentinglah.

2. *I:* Apa kamu lakukan semasa membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?  

3. *I:* Mengapakah kamu membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?  
*S:* Untuk mendapat idea karangan biasanya.

4. *I:* Apakah yang kamu pentingkan semasa membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?  
*S:* Topik. Kalau topiknya best baru tengok pengarangnya.

5. *I:* Bagaimana kamu baca petikan yang berlainan jenis?  
*S:* Sama, tak berbeza.

6. *I:* Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, pernahkah kamu membuat ramalan apa yang akan berlaku seterusnya?  

7. *I:* Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, adakah kamu perhatikan struktur petikan itu?  
*S:* Penting. Struktur tu boleh jadi inspirasi kepada ese.

8. *I:* Apakah yang kamu lakukan kalau petikan Bahasa Inggeris yang kamu baca mempunyai tajuk?  
*S:* Lebih mudah untuk difahami. Penting tajuknya.

9. *I:* Apakah yang kamu lakukan jika petikan Bahasa Inggeris itu mengandungi ilustrasi?  
*S:* Kalau ada gambar, kira dia membantulah untuk memahami karangan. Selalunya tengok gambar dulu.

10. *I:* Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, adakah kamu melangkau perkataan?  
*S:* Pernah. Rasanya jaranglah.

11. *I:* Apakah perasaan kamu jika kamu tidak faham perkataan dalam petikan itu?  
*S:* Risa juga takut tak sempat nak buat.

12. *I:* Jika kamu jumpa perkataan yang kamu tidak faham, apa kamu buat?  

13. *I:* Bagaimana kalau sesuatu perenggan mengandungi beberapa perkataan yang kamu tidak faham?  
*S:* Cub a baca sampai faham.  
*I:* Adakah kamu pernah tinggalkan perenggan itu?  
*S:* Tak pernah, cuba sampai dapat faham.

15. *I:* Berapa tepatkah tekan kamu mengenai maksud perkataan yang susah?  
*S:* 80 peratus tepatlah.

16. *I:* Bagaimana jika sesuatu perkataan yang susah merupakan perkataan Bahasa Melayu atau perkataan Bahasa Inggeris yang lain?  
*S:* Tengok ayatlah. Kalau dia bagi dalam ayat tu ada berkaitan dengan maksud yang tadi, cuba teka. Cuba cari jwapan yang paling tepat.

17. *I:* Biasanya sejauh manakah fahaman kamu semasa membaca dalam Bahasa Inggeris?  
*S:* Mungkin 70 ke 80.

18. *I:* Sejauh manakah fahaman kamu selepas membaca petikan dalam tugas yang diberi?  
*S:* 100 peratus faham.  
*I:* Ada tak perkataan tak faham?  
*S:* 4 ke 3 perkataan.

19. *I:* Berapa banyak dari petikan itu dapat kamu ingat kembali dan tulis?  
*S:* Setengah.

20. *I:* Bahagian mana petikan itu kamu dapat susah untuk ingat kembali?  
*S:* Unutan ceritalah. Isinya kat tengah.

21. *I:* Bagaimanakah kamu mengatasi masalah ini?  
*S:* Cuba ingat sampai dapat. Kalau tak ingat buatlah apa yang ingat. Buat seperti
1. I: What do you pay most attention to when you read?
   S: The topic. The difficult words are important.
2. I: What do you do when you read an English passage?
   S: I read many times, find the difficult words. I read to the end many times until I understand it. I read the easy parts first, there may be clues before or after them.
3. I: Why do you read English passages?
   S: Usually to get ideas for essays.
4. I: What do you take into consideration when you read an English passage?
   S: The topic. If the topic is good, then only I consider the writer.
5. I: How do you read different types of passages?
   S: The same way, no difference.
6. I: When you read in English, do you hypothesize about what might come next?
7. I: When you read in English, do you take into consideration the structure of the passage?
   S: It’s important. The structure can be an inspiration for essays.
8. I: What do you do when the English passage you read has a title?
   S: It’ll be easier to understand. The title is important.
9. I: What do you do when the passage has illustrations with it?
   S: If there are pictures, they help in understanding the passage. I always look at the pictures first.
10. I: When you read in English, do you skip words?
    S: Yes but seldom.
11. I: How do you feel if you don’t understand words in the passage?
    S: Worried and scared that I might not have enough time to do it.
12. I: If you come across a word you don’t know, what do you do?
    S: I usually look in a dictionary. I ask friends who understand. If my friends can’t, usually they can help. I seldom ask the teacher. I leave it first and read the other sentences. When I have finished reading, I reread and try to relate the meaning to the ones before and after the word.
13. I: What if a paragraph contains several words you don’t know?
    S: I try to read until I understand.
    I: Have you ever left the paragraph?
    S: Never. I try until I understand.
14. I: How precise are your guesses of words you don’t know?
    S: 80 percent precise.
15. I: How happens when an unfamiliar word looks like a Malay word or other English word?
    S: Depends on the sentence. If the word is related to the previous meaning, I try to guess. I try to find the most accurate answer.
16. I: How would you rate your understanding of what you read in English?
    S: Maybe 70 to 80.
17. I: How would you rate your understanding of the passage in the recall task?
    S: I understood 100 percent.
18. I: How much of the text were you able to recall and write?
    S: Half.
19. I: Which part of the text did find difficult to recall?
    S: The sequence of the story. The points in the middle of the story.
20. I: What did you do to overcome this difficulty?
    S: I tried to recall until I got it. If I couldn’t remember, I wrote whatever I could recall just like in my experiences.
1. I: Apakah tumpuan utama kamu semasa membaca?
S: Mula-mulanya dia punya tajuk. Lepas tu dia punya kandungan lukusatur. Lepas tu jalan cerita dia.

2. I: Apa kamu lakukan semasa membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?

3. I: Mengapakah kamu membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?
S: Kadang-kadang dah bosan dengan cerita Bahasa Melayu, bacalah cerita Bahasa Inggeris sebab kadang-kadang cerita BI lebih sedap dari cerita Bahasa Melayu.

4. I: Apakah yang kamu pentingkan semasa membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris? Cikgu bagi pilihan. Samada topik atau pun punca petikan tu?
S: Tak.
I: Macam mana dengan pendapat dan style pengarang, penting tak?
S: Tak.
I: Macam mana dengan perkaitan pengalaman, pengetahuan yang dah ada, penting tak?
S: Penting.

5. I: Bagaimanakah kamu baca petikan yang berlainan jenis?
S: Kalau macam cerita, gambarkan macam kita ada kat tempat tu, macam kita sebagai dia yang terlibat. Kalau macam rencana, boring sebab dia fakta. Dia straight aje, tak ada kalau macam cerita ada ayat-ayat yang senang faham, fahamlah dari dialonya.

6. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, pernahkah kamu membuat ramalan apa yang akan berlaku seterusnya?
S: Pernah, selalu.

7. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, adakah kamu perhatikan struktur petikan itu?
S: Penting.

8. I: Apakah yang kamu lakukan kalau petikan Bahasa Inggeris yang kamu baca mempunyai tajuk?
S: Kalau tajuk tu nampak macam best aje, excited nak baca. Kalau macam tajuk tu macam boring aje, rasa macam nak baca pun macam baca terpaksa.

9. I: Apakah yang kamu lakukan jika petikan Bahasa Inggeris itu mengandungi ilustrasi?
S: Senang sikit sebabnya kita dapat tahulah dengan lebih jelas lagi cerita sebenarnya. Tengok gambar dulu.

10. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, adakah kamu melangkah perkataan?

11. I: Apakah perasaan kamu jika kamu tidak faham perkataan dalam petikan itu?
S: Rasa tak puas hati sebab tak tahu cerita tu macam mana. Sangkut-sangkut aje cerita tu.

12. I: Jika kamu jumpa perkataan yang kamu tidak faham, apa kamu buat?

13. I: Bagaimana kalau sesuatu perenggan mengandungi beberapa perkataan yang kamu tidak faham?
S: Terpaksa main teka ajelah.

14. I: Berapa tepatkah tekaan kamu mengenai maksud perkataan yang susah?
S: Kadang-kadang ada yang tepat.

15. I: Bagaimana jika sesuatu perkataan yang susah merupakan perkataan Bahasa Melayu atau perkataan Bahasa Inggeris yang lain?
S: Tak boleh kaitkan dengan apa yang kita faham. Macam bunyinya mesti sama tak boleh kaitkan sebab tak semestinya bunyinya sama maksudnya sama. Lepas tu biarkan sebab kita tak faham.

17. I: Biasanya sejauh manakah fahaman kamu semasa membaca dalam Bahasa Inggeris?
Dalam 80 peratus macam tulah.

18. I: Sejauh manakah fahaman kamu selepas membaca petikan dalam tugas yang diberi?
S: 90 peratus faham. Ada tak lebih daripada 10 perkataan tak faham.

19. I: Berapa banyak dari petikan itu dapat kamu ingat kembali dan tulis?

20. I: Bahagian mana petikan itu kamu dapat susah untuk ingat kembali?
S: Tahu cerita tu tapi kita faham dalam Bahasa Melayu. Tak tahu nak tukar ke Bahasa Inggeris.

21. I: Bagaimanakah kamu mengatasi masalah ini?
S: Terpaksa buat ayat sendiri tapi ada kaitan dengan cerita tu.

TRANSLATED VERSION

1. I: What do you pay most attention to when you read?
S: Firstly, the title. Then, the content pages and the flow of the story.

2. I: What do you do when you read an English passage?
S: I read all of it first. After that I find the meanings of the words I don’t understand. If I still can’t understand, the clues. At random I get from the clues.

3. I: Why do you read English passages?
S: Sometimes I am bored with Bahasa Melayu stories, so I read English stories because sometimes they are nicer than BM stories.

4. I: What do you take into consideration when you read an English passage? I’ll give you the options. Is it the topic or the source of the passage?
S: No.
I: How about the views and style of the writer, are they important?
S: No.
I: How about how it relates to your experience, your knowledge? Is it important?
S: Yes.

5. I: How do you read different types of passages?
S: For stories, I picture myself in the place, as if I am the person involved. If it is factual, boring because of the facts. It is straightforward unlike stories which have sentences that are easy to understand, understand from the dialogues.

6. I: When you read in English, do you hypothesize about what might come next?
S: Yes, always.

7. I: When you read in English, do you take into consideration the structure of the passage?
S: It’s important.

8. I: What do you do when the English passage you read has a title?
S: If the title looks nice, I feel excited to read it. If the title looks boring I feel I am forced to read it.

9. I: What do you do when the passage has illustrations with it?
S: It’s easier because I can get a clearer picture of the story. I look at the pictures first.

10. I: When you read in English, do you skip words?
S: Yes. Usually it’s because if I focus on that word only, I lose the mood to read the story because of the one sentence I don’t know. It’s like I know I will not understand the story because there are sentences I don’t understand. It’s better to read first then think about what I don’t understand.

11. I: How do you feel if you don’t understand words in the passage?
S: I feel dissatisfied because I don’t know the story well. The story seems incomplete.

12. I: If you come across a word you don’t know, what do you do?
S: If it is not during exams, I look in the dictionary. Firstly, I think about it. If I don’t know the word, I look in the dictionary. If it is during the exams, I just take a guess. I look at the clues. The sentences must be related. Then I make the connections and speculate the meaning.

13. I: What if a paragraph contains several words you don’t know?
I have to guess.

16. I: What happens when an unfamiliar word looks like a Malay word or other English word?
   S: I can’t relate it to what I understand. If the word sounds the same, I cannot relate it because
   the same sounds don’t indicate the same meaning. I leave it because I don’t understand it.

17. I: How would you rate your understanding of what you read in English?
   S: About 80 percent.

18. I: How would you rate your understanding of the passage in the recall task?
   S: I understood 90 percent of it. There were about 10 words I didn’t understand.

19. I: How much of the text were you able to recall and write?
   S: I recalled the beginning. I couldn’t recall the middle part. Then, I remembered the final
   part.

20. I: Which part of the text did find difficult to recall?
   S: I knew the story but I understood it in Bahasa Melayu. I didn’t know how to change it to
   English.

21. I: What did you do to overcome this difficulty?
   S: I had to make my own sentences but they were connected to the story.

STUDENT 3 (S3)

1. I: Apakah tumpuan utama kamu semasa membaca?
   S: Maksud keseluruhan. Grammar juga penting tapi second.

2. I: Apa kamu lakukan semasa membaca petikan Bahasa lnggeris?
   S: Baca keseluruhannya. Tengok soalan dulu, kalau tak dapat, tengok balik.

3. I: Mengapakah kamu membaca petikan Bahasa lnggeris?
   S: Nak dapat jawapan. Pernah sebab topik menarik.

4. I: Apakah yang kamu pentingkan semasa membaca petikan Bahasa lnggeris?
   S: Isi.

5. I: Bagaimanakah kamu baca petikan yang berlainan jenis?
   S: Lain. Kalau cerita tu lebih menarik, terus baca sampai habis. Yang susah tu bacalah ulang
   banyak kali ke.

6. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa lnggeris, pernahkah kamu membuat ramalan apa yang akan
   berlaku seterusnya?
   S: Pernah, selalu.

7. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa lnggeris, adakah kamu perhatikan struktur petikan itu?
   S: Ada sikit-sikit.

8. I: Apakah yang kamu lakukan kalau petikan Bahasa lnggeris yang kamu baca mempunyai
   tajuk?
   S: Pentinglah, kalau ada tajuk pun senang kita nak faham petikan. Tahu jalan ceritanya.

9. I: Apakah yang kamu lakukan jika petikan Bahasa lnggeris itu mengandungi ilustrasi?
   S: Kalau ada gambar, lagilah senang nak faham. Tengok gambar dulu.

10. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa lnggeris, adakah kamu melangkah perkataan?
    S: Ada, sebab yang tak faham tu saya baca yang seterusnya.

11. I: Apakah perasaan kamu jika kamu tidak faham perkataan dalam petikan itu?
    S: Susahlah nak faham.

12. I: Jika kamu jumpa perkataan yang kamu tidak faham, apa kamu buat?
    S: Tengok kamus, teka dan sambung baca.

13. I: Bagaimana kalau sesuatu perenggan mengandungi beberapa perkataan yang kamu tidak
    faham?
    S: Kalau macam tu, kena faham betul-betullah. Bacaalah banyak kali.

14. I: Apakah cara kamu gunakan untuk memahami perkataan yang susah?
    S: Sebab saya dah baca ceritanya kan kalau tu tengok balik tu mungkin ada kait mengaitlah
    dengan ceritanya.

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15. I: Berapa tepatkah tekaan kamu mengenai maksud perkataan yang susah?
S: Kadang-kadang.
16. I: Bagaimana kalau sesuatu perkataan yang susah merupai perkataan Bahasa Melayu atau perkataan Bahasa Inggeris yang lain?
S: Saya agak perkataan ni dengan yang dekat serupa dengan tu.
17. I: Biasanya sejauh manakah faham kamu semasa membaca dalam Bahasa Inggeris?
S: Kadang-kadang 50 peratuslah.
18. I: Sejauh manakah faham kamu selepas membaca petikan dalam tugasan yang diberi?
S: Fahamlah cerita tu tapi bila nak tulis semula tu tak dapat.
19. I: Berapa banyak dari petikan itu dapat kamu ingat kembali dan tulis?
S: 60 peratus sajalah. Faham tapi nak ingat kembali apa berlaku dulu dan seterusnya susah.
20. I: Bahagian mana petikan itu kamu dapat susah untuk ingat kembali?
S: Bahagian yang sisi tengah-tengah tulah.
21. I: Bagaimanakah kamu mengatasi masalah ini?
S: Tulislah apa yang saya ingat. Saya tulis semula dan petikan tu kita pernah baca first time tukan, tulis semula tu ingat kembali, ingat, ingat, ingat, dapatlah.

TRANSLATED VERSION

1. I: What do you pay most attention to when you read?
S: Overall meaning. Grammar is also important but second.
2. I: What do you do when you read an English passage?
S: Read the whole passage, then look at the questions. If I don’t get it, I refer to the passage again.
3. I: Why do you read English passages?
S: To get answers.
4. I: What do you take into consideration when you read an English passage?
S: Its content.
5. I: How do you read different types of passages?
S: Differently. If the story is more interesting, I read until the end. If it’s difficult I reread many times.
6. I: When you read in English, do you hypothesize about what might come next?
S: Yes, often.
7. I: When you read in English, do you take into consideration the structure of the passage?
S: A little.
8. I: What do you do when the English passage you read has a title?
S: Its important. If there’s a title, it’s easy to understand the passage. I know the flow of the story.
9. I: What do you do when the passage has illustrations with it?
S: If there’re pictures, it’s even easier to understand. I look at the pictures first.
10. I: When you read in English, do you skip words?
S: Yes, because if I don’t understand I read the following part.
11. I: How do you feel if you don’t understand words in the passage?
S: It’ll be difficult to understand.
12. I: If you come across a word you don’t know, what do you do?
S: Look in the dictionary then continue reading.
13. I: What if a paragraph contains several words you don’t know?
S: If so, I have to read many times to fully understand.
14. I: How do you figure out what an unfamiliar word might mean?
S: As I have read the story, I refer back to it. Maybe it’s related to the story.
15. I: How precise are your guesses of words you don’t know?
S: Sometimes.
16. I: What happens when an unfamiliar word looks like a Malay word or other English word?
S: I approximate this word with one that’s similar to it.
17. I: How would you rate your understanding of what you read in English?
S: Sometimes 50 percent after reading the passage.
18. I: How would you rate your understanding of the passage in the recall task?
S: I understood the story but I couldn’t rewrite the story.
19. I: How much of the text were you able to recall and write?
S: Only 60 percent. I understood the story but it was difficult to remember what happened first and what happened next.
20. I: Which part of the text did find difficult to recall?
S: The middle part.
21. I: What did you do to overcome this difficulty?
S: I wrote whatever I remembered. I rewrote and since I had read the passage, I rewrote, recalled, recalled, recalled, then I got it.

STUDENT 28

1. I: Apakah tumpuan utama kamu semasa membaca?
S: Maksud jalan cerita yang hendak disampaikan.
2. I: Apa kamu lakukan semasa membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?
S: Mula-mula sediakan kamus untuk buat rujukan.
I: Kenapa sediakan kamus?
S: Sebab kalau ada perkataan yang susah tu boleh rujuk dalam kamus.
I: Biasake menuruh pada kamus?
S: Taklah. Kalau tak faham tu baca straight sampai habis.
3. I: Mengapakah kamu membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?
S: Sebab tajuk tu ada information tu, naklah baca. Satu untuk pengetahuanlah. Dia punya perkataan tu boleh menambahkan lagi BI, tingkatkan sikrit.
4. I: Apakah yang kamu pentingkan semasa membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?
S: Fahamkan ceritanya. Punca tak penting sangat.
5. I: Bagaimanakah kamu baca petikan yang berlainan jenis?
6. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, pernahkah kamu membuat ramalan apa yang akan berlaku seterusnya?
S: Tak, tak pernah. Baca saja, lepas tu baru fahamkannya.
7. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, adakah kamu perhatikan struktur petikan itu?
S: Tak, penting jugak kadang-kadang tu. Lagi minat nak baca.
8. I: Apakah yang kamu lakukan kalau petikan Bahasa Inggeris yang kamu baca mempunyai tajuk?
S: Baca dulu tajuk tu, lepas tu surveylah isi kandungannya ada’ kaitan tak. Tajuk tu mempengaruhi gerita dia.
9. I: Apakah yang kamu lakukan jika petikan Bahasa Inggeris itu mengandungi ilustrasi?
S: Kalau ada gambar, telitiikan gambar tu, lepas tu tengokkkan dalam ceritanya. First dah tengok gambar tu dulu, tu baca dah faham gambar, baru boleh faham ceritanya.
10. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, adakah kamu melangkau perkataan?
S: Selalu.
11. I: Apakah perasaan kamu jika kamu tidak faham perkataan dalam petikan itu?
S: Tak rasa apa-apa.
12. I: Jika kamu jumpa perkataan yang kamu tidak faham, apa kamu buat?
S: Kalau tak faham, malas nak cari, tinggalkan dulu. Kalau rajin bukahah kamus sekejap tengok maksudnya.
13. I: Bagaimana kalau sesuatu perenggan mengandungi beberapa perkataan yang kamu tidak faham?
17. I: How would you rate your understanding of what you read in English?
S: Sometimes 50 percent after reading the passage.

18. I: How would you rate your understanding of the passage in the recall task?
S: I understood the story but I couldn’t rewrite the story.

19. I: How much of the text were you able to recall and write?
S: Only 60 percent. I understood the story but it was difficult to remember what happened first and what happened next.

20. I: Which part of the text did find difficult to recall?
S: The middle part.

21. I: What did you do to overcome this difficulty?
S: I wrote whatever I remembered. I rewrote and since I had read the passage, I rewrote, recalled, recalled, recalled, then I got it.

STUDENT 28

1. I: Apakah tumpuan utama kamu semasa membaca?
S: Maksud jalan cerita yang hendak disampaikan.

2. I: Apa kamu lakukan semasa membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?
S: Mula-mula sediakan kamus untuk buat rujukan.
I: Kenapa sediakan kamus?
S: Sebab kalau ada perkataan yang susah tu boleh rujuk dalam kamus.
I: Biasake merujuk pada kamus?
S: Taklah. Kalau tak faham tu baca straight sampai habis.

3. I: Mengapakah kamu membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?
S: Sebab tajuk tu ada information tu, naklah baca. Satu untuk pengetahuanlah. Dia punya perkataan tu boleh menambahkan lagi BI, tingkatkan sikit.

4. I: Apakah yang kamu pentingkan semasa membaca petikan Bahasa Inggeris?
S: Fahamkan ceritanya. Punca tak penting sangat.

5. I: Bagaimanakah kamu baca petikan yang berlainan jenis?

6. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, pernahkah kamu membuat ramalan apa yang akan berlaku seterusnya?
S: Tak, tak pernah. Baca saja, lepas tu baru fahamkannya.

7. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, adakah kamu perhatikan struktur petikan itu?
S: Tak, penting jugak kadang-kadang tu. Lagi minat nak baca.

8. I: Apakah yang kamu lakukan kalau petikan Bahasa Inggeris yang kamu baca mempunyai tajuk?
S: Baca dulu tajuk tu, lepas tu surveylah isi kandungannya ada kaitan tak. Tajuk tu mempengaruhi cerita dia.

9. I: Apakah yang kamu lakukan jika petikan Bahasa Inggeris itu mengandungi ilustrasi?
S: Kalau ada gambar, telitikin gambar tu, lepas tu tengokkan dalam ceritanya. First dah tengok gambar tu dulu, tu baca dah faham gambar, baru boleh faham ceritanya.

10. I: Bila kamu baca dalam Bahasa Inggeris, adakah kamu melangkau perkataan?
S: Selalu.

11. I: Apakah perasaan kamu jika kamu tidak faham perkataan dalam petikan itu?
S: Tak rasa apa-apa.

12. I: Jika kamu jumpa perkataan yang kamu tidak faham, apa kamu buat?
S: Kalau tak faham, malas nak cari, tinggalkan dulu. Kalau rajin bukalah kamus sekejap tengok maksudnya.

13. I: Bagaimana kalau sesuatu perenggan mengandungi beberapa perkataan yang kamu tidak faham?
S: Tak fahamlah satu perenggan jalan ceritanya. Kadang-kadang tu tinggalkan macam tu saja.

14. I: Apakah cara kamu gunakan untuk memahami perkataan yang susah?
S: Rujuk ayat dia, ayat dia yang depan-depan tu kan yang nak sambungkan ayat susah tu, teka-teka cam tulah. Tengok yang depan, yang belakang.

15. I: Berapakah segitakah tekaan kamu mengenai maksud perkataan yang susah?
S: Jarang-jarang tepat.

16. I: Bagaimana jika sesuatu perkataan yang susah merupakan perkataan Bahasa Melayu atau perkataan Bahasa Inggeris yang lain?
S: "Worker" pekerjaan, sebab "work" tambah "er" kan?

17. I: Biasanya sejauh manakah fahaman kamu semasa membaca dalam Bahasa Inggeris?
S: Faham sepenuhnya cerita kalau tak ada perkataan yang susah.

18. I: Sejauh manakah fahaman kamu selepas membaca petikan dalam tugas yang diberikan?

19. I: Berapakah banyak dari petikan itu dapat kamu ingat kembali dan tulis?
S: 90 peratus ingat kembali.

20. I: Bagaimana petikan itu kamu dapat susah untuk ingat kembali?
S: Dekat tengah-tengah cerita. Turutan ceritanya.

21. I: Bagaimanakah kamu mengatasi masalah ini?
S: Tulislah jalan cerita yang hampir-hampir sama.

TRANSLATED VERSION

1. I: What do you pay most attention to when you read?
S: The meaning and the flow of the story that is presented.

2. I: What do you do when you read an English passage?
S: First of all, get ready a dictionary for reference because if there are difficult words, I can refer to it.

I: Do you always refer to a dictionary?
S: No, if I don’t understand, I just read until the end.

3. I: Why do you read English passages?
S: If the title contains information, I want to read it. It’s for knowledge and the words can help improve my English.

4. I: What do you take into consideration when you read an English passage?
S: I understand the story. The source is not important I also choose the topic.

5. I: How do you read different types of passages?
S: I just follow the topic. I find the topic I want to read first, read it and leave the rest.

6. I: When you read in English, do you hypothesize about what might come next?
S: No, never before. I read first then try to understand it.

7. I: When you read in English, do you take into consideration the structure of the passage?
S: No, but sometimes it’s important. I will be more interested to read it.

8. I: What do you do when the English passage you read has a title?
S: I read the title first, then check if the content is related. The title influences the story.

9. I: What do you do when the passage has illustrations with it?
S: If there are pictures, I scrutinize them first then I look at the story. Look at the pictures first, understand them then only can I understand the story.

10. I: When you read in English, do you skip words?
S: Always.

11. I: How do you feel if you don’t understand words in the passage?
S: I don’t feel anything.

12. I: If you come across a word you don’t know, what do you do?
S: If I don’t understand a word and I feel lazy, I leave it first. If I feel diligent, I open a dictionary to find its meaning.
13. I: What if a paragraph contains several words you don’t know?
   S: Then I don’t understand one paragraph of the story. Sometimes I just leave it.
14. I: How do you figure out what an unfamiliar word might mean?
   S: I relate the sentence to the ones in front and try to guess. Look at the ones before and the ones after.
15. I: How precise are your guesses of words you don’t know?
   S: Seldom precise.
16. I: What happens when an unfamiliar word looks like a Malay word or other English word?
   S: “Walker” means occupation because “work” you add “er” right?
17. I: How would you rate your understanding of what you read in English?
   S: I understand the story completely if there are no difficult words.
18. I: How would you rate your understanding of the passage in the recall task?
   S: I understood the passage because I read it 2, 3 times, because you ask us to understand it. I understood the flow of the story, remembered it then I wrote it. It was only the spelling of words that I couldn’t really recall.
19. I: How much of the text were you able to recall and write?
   S: I recalled 90 percent of the passage.
20. I: Which part of the text did find difficult to recall?
   S: At the middle of the story, the sequence of the story.
21. I: What did you do to overcome this difficulty?
   S: I wrote a story that is similar in flow.