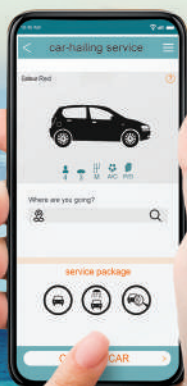




ENGLISH WORKBOOK

Senior Middle 3



Name: _____

Class: _____

Framework for MICSS Core Competencies



Senior Middle 3 English Workbook

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Preface

1. The contents of the Senior Middle English workbook series align with the Senior Middle English Curriculum Standards and the Senior Middle 1, 2 and 3 English textbooks.
2. The series is specifically designed for students of Malaysian Independent Chinese Secondary Schools (MICSS). It comprises three books, each tailored for Senior Middle 1, 2 and 3 students.
3. The series focuses on developing reading, vocabulary, grammar and writing skills.
4. It serves as a supplementary workbook that provides students with opportunities to apply what they have learned from the textbooks.
5. This workbook contains eight theme-based units. Each unit includes six sections: Matching Paragraph Information, Reading, Idioms and Phrases, Patterns in Action, Error Identification or Word Forms, and Writing or Summary.
6. We welcome any feedback you may have on how we can improve this workbook. Please contact us at curriculum@dongzong.my.



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DONG ZONG



UNIT 1 MY COUNTRY



SECTION A | MATCHING PARAGRAPH INFORMATION

You are going to read about four organisations in Malaysia. For questions 1 to 10, choose the answers from the paragraphs labelled A, B, C and D.

A

Hospis Malaysia was started in 1991 by two volunteer doctors and a nurse. Since then, it has grown to be a formidable charitable organisation that provides free world-class professional care to individuals with life-limiting diseases like AIDS, cancer, organ failure and progressive neurological conditions. Hospis is not a political, governmental or business entity but a voluntary body managed by a team of medical professionals, administrative staff and volunteer professionals. Its mission is to provide the best possible palliative care services to the community while improving the quality of life of patients and their families. Registered patients have access to a 24-hour on-call service. Additionally, Hospis conducts regular workshops to train caregivers in effective patient care and management.

B

Mykasih is a non-profit organisation that provides humanitarian aid to low-income families. It is financed by donations from the public and corporate bodies. They cater to all communities in Malaysia, irrespective of race and religion. Aid is given in the form of food and educational assistance. Help is provided both on an ad-hoc and long-term basis. Examples of long-term programmes are 'Love My Neighbourhood' and 'Love My School'. Recipients are selected by government welfare agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and social purpose organisations. Eligible families have a monthly household income of RM1,500 or less. They can buy essential goods at over 300 outlets using their MyKad or MyKasih smartcard. Mykasih has helped over 300,000 families and was awarded the United Nations Malaysia Award in 2018 for its contributions to Agenda 2030.

(C)

Mercy Malaysia is an international non-profit organisation that offers its services both locally and internationally. The organisation delivers medical and humanitarian aid around the globe affected by wars, natural disasters and other circumstances that call for relief aid. It was established in 1999 when a Malaysian obstetrician and gynaecologist, Dr Jemilah Mahmood, volunteered her medical services to the war-torn country of Kosovo. This body has grown significantly, now boasting over 7,000 registered volunteers. Mercy Malaysia's crisis services include emergency medical relief, mental health support, sanitation and hygiene. It also conducts workshops and training in disaster management in communities and schools. In 2005, it adopted the Total Disaster Risk Management (TDRM) approach at the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction, aligning with the Hyogo Framework for Action.

(D)

The Malaysian Nature Society (MNS), established in 1940, is the oldest and largest non-governmental organisation (NGO) dedicated to protecting Malaysia's flora and fauna. In addition, it is concerned with environmental issues such as pollution, deforestation and loss of biodiversity. It is committed and dedicated to protecting the natural history of Malaysia by spearheading numerous environmental protection activities and campaigns. MNS has had many notable achievements, including the establishment of national parks in Endau Rompin, Belum-Temengor and Penang, as well as halting quarrying at Batu Caves in 1980. By 2020, there were Nature Clubs under the care of MNS in 417 schools. MNS regularly organises workshops and nature camps for both teachers and students. Two notable events that attract the public are the Raptor Watch in March and the Festival of Wings in October, aiming to raise awareness of the conservation of raptors and their habitats.

Which paragraph has the following information? Write the correct letter A, B, C or D in the space provided. Each option may be chosen more than once.

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | This organisation has been around for nearly 80 years. | |
| 2 | This voluntary organisation reaches out to the poor. | |
| 3 | It adopted measures in accordance with an international agreement. | |
| 4 | It provides training to caregivers to better manage the infirm. | |
| 5 | Only qualified individuals can enjoy aid from this organisation. | |
| 6 | The organisation was formed as a result of the vision of one individual. | |
| 7 | Two annual avian programmes are open to the public. | |
| 8 | It provides humanitarian aid beyond the borders of Malaysia. | |
| 9 | Critically and terminally ill patients can enjoy pro bono services in this organisation. | |
| 10 | They are the guardians of Mother Earth. | |



SECTION B | READING

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Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow. For each question, select the best answer from options A, B, C and D.

Comprehension and Vocabulary

The history of Malaysia dates back to the Sultanate of Malacca around 1400 A.D. It was a **strategic maritime location** between East Asia and the Middle East and a major centre for the spice trade. Its prosperity attracted colonisers, starting with the Portuguese, then the Dutch, and eventually the British. After surviving World War II, Malaysia fought for independence, which was granted in 1957, followed by the formation

of the Federation of Malaysia in 1963. Since then, every aspect of the country—from government to agriculture, commerce and education—has undergone transformation to meet the demands of the modern world.

One of the most obvious signs of modernisation is the slow disappearance of **suburban villages** that are engulfed by neighbouring towns that grow into cities. Many such small towns have grown into cities. The first city in the country was George Town, followed by Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Kuching, Johor Bahru, Kota Kinabalu and Malacca, to name a few. In addition, Klang was upgraded to city status on 23 November 2023. Additionally, many highly urbanised areas are classified as municipalities or townships.

Malaysia is actively implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) initiated by the United Nations, supported by the 4th National Physical Plan, which aims to transform the country into a Smart Nation by 2024. Additionally, Malaysia is part of the ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN), a collaborative platform to establish smart and sustainable urban development among ASEAN member states. ASCN's membership has grown from 26 cities in 2018 to 36 cities as of June 2024, including Kuala Lumpur, Kota Kinabalu, Kuching and Johor Bahru. Future members will include Cyberjaya, Putrajaya, Malacca and Penang. Key **attributes** of Smart Cities include sustainable solutions, smart planning and advanced infrastructure. These cities also focus on green initiatives, economic growth, **transparent governance**, efficient public transportation and robust Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure. It will pave the way for more Malaysian cities to follow suit in the future.

Malaysia has become one of the regional leaders in the digital economy. In fact, the digital economy contributes 22.6% to the country's gross domestic product (GDP). This shift is transforming traditional business practices across a wide range of sectors. Some of the areas that are experiencing a digital revolution are commerce, education, financial services, health, tourism, media and agriculture. In 1996, the government established the Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC) as a key agency to spearhead Malaysia's digital transformation. In collaboration with the Ministry of Communications and Multimedia, they launched Malaysia Digital which will enable Malaysia to become **an important player in the worldwide digital revolution**.

Modern Malaysia is also transforming its education sector, having invested heavily in it since 1980. The system is designed to tackle 21st-century challenges posed by globalisation and rapid digital technology advancements. In response, the Ministry of Education has implemented various initiatives, including the National Education **Blueprint**, which aims to meet international standards through 11 strategic shifts. This blueprint evaluates the current system, sets a vision for the next 13 years, and outlines a comprehensive transformation programme focused on producing digitally savvy students. It also emphasises five core thrusts: developing digitally competent educators, fostering visionary digital leadership, improving infrastructure, creating relevant digital education content and engaging committed strategic partners.

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Another initiative is the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) education programme. It plays an important role in churning out graduates from secondary and tertiary institutions who are capable, skilled and competitive. The advantage of STEM is its methodology, which goes beyond traditional teaching. It can be tailored to meet the needs of individual students' aptitude for learning based on their interests. This motivates and stimulates a student to be comfortable in a learning environment that is often deemed difficult.

50

Malaysia is undergoing rapid modernisation in areas like innovative transportation, international education hubs and research facilities that collaborate with global organisations. Local brands are also gaining international recognition. **Malaysia also has a voice** as a member of the United Nations, and it was one of the founding members of ASEAN, alongside Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Malaysia has earned respect in regional affairs, attracting the attention of more developed nations. These advancements reflect Malaysia's significant progress in a short time and its trajectory toward becoming a fully developed nation in the near future.

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1. The phrase 'strategic maritime location' (line 2) indicates that _____ .
 - A Malacca is on the busy international trading sea route
 - B Malacca is an important shipbuilding port
 - C Malacca is the only seaport in the nation
 - D Malacca is an important naval port

2. Based on the passage, what is the most likely economic activity of Malaysia in the early years?
 - A Manufacturing
 - B Agriculture
 - C Trading
 - D Fishing

3. The first paragraph gives the reader the impression that Malacca _____ .
 - A was a Portuguese city
 - B was a peaceful and tranquil city
 - C was frequently invaded by pirates
 - D was frequently colonised by other nations

4. The phrase 'suburban villages' (line 10) means _____ .
 - A small cities far away to visit
 - B traditional villages within a city
 - C undeveloped small residential areas
 - D residential areas on the outskirts of a city or town

5. Which of the following is **not** true?
 - A Urbanisation is a sign of modernisation.
 - B Klang was the latest to be granted city status.
 - C George Town was the first to be accorded city status.
 - D Selected areas of the country are evolving to meet modern demands.

6. The focus of the 4th National Physical Plan is to _____ .
 - A improve the Malaysian economy by 2024
 - B turn Malaysia into a Smart Nation by 2024
 - C make the people smart and intelligent by 2024
 - D achieve a fully developed nation status by 2024

7. What is the key objective of the ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN)?
 - A Promote fully computerised Malaysian cities
 - B Promote competitive and modern Malaysian cities
 - C Promote smart and sustainable urban development
 - D Promote the implications of Information Technology

8. What is the indicator that the ASEAN Smart Cities Network (ASCN) is achieving its goals?
 - A There are currently 26 ASCN cities
 - B There are four ASCN cities in Malaysia
 - C The conversion of villages into cities
 - D The increase in the number of ASCN cities

9. What is the best word to replace 'attributes' (line 22)?
 - A benefits
 - B functions
 - C contributions
 - D characteristics

10. What is one likely consequence of 'transparent governance' (line 24)?
 - A The public is free to make any allegations about the government.
 - B The government can spend taxpayers' money more freely.
 - C The people can see the performance of the government.
 - D The people can make decisions for the government.

11. What is the tangible impact of the digital economy?
 - A Most banking is done online.
 - B There is an increase in online businesses.
 - C The traditional businesses are closing down.
 - D Traditional business owners are adopting modern practices.

12. What is the key role of the Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC)?
 - A To do research on digital technology
 - B To manage the online businesses in Malaysia
 - C To lead in the development of the digital economy
 - D To generate additional jobs in Information Technology

13. What does the phrase 'an important player in the worldwide digital revolution' (line 35) mean?
- A an insignificant contributor to the global digital market
 - B a key participant in the global digital transformation
 - C a traditional player in the global economy
 - D a major consumer of digital products
14. Why is there a need to transform the education sector?
- A To foster better-educated students
 - B To keep up with the increasing demand in the marketplace
 - C To address the challenges of globalisation and digital technology
 - D To meet the demands of the government that wants better education
15. What does the word 'Blueprint' (line 40) mean?
- A A draft plan
 - B A technical drawing
 - C A printed document
 - D A book of instructions
16. What is the advantage of STEM education?
- A It employs digital technology.
 - B It caters only to intelligent students.
 - C It meets the needs of the job market.
 - D It meets the individual's capabilities and skills.
17. What does the phrase 'Malaysia also has a voice' (line 56) imply?
- A Malaysia can make decisions on international matters.
 - B Malaysia is allowed to speak at international meetings.
 - C Malaysia can express its views in the international community.
 - D Malaysia is respected by other countries throughout the world.
18. What important role did Malaysia play in ASEAN?
- A It was the leader of ASEAN.
 - B It was the sole founder of ASEAN.
 - C It was the first nation to join ASEAN.
 - D It was instrumental in the ASEAN's formation.

19. What is one notable achievement of Malaysia mentioned in the last paragraph?
- A Malaysia is the number one choice for foreign investors.
 - B Malaysia is a global leader in digital technology research.
 - C Malaysia is the preferred destination for foreign students.
 - D Malaysian products have gained international recognition.
20. What would be a suitable title for this passage?
- A Modern Malaysia
 - B Digital Economy in Malaysia
 - C Digital Education in Malaysia
 - D Economic Revolution in Malaysia



SECTION C | IDIOMS AND PHRASES

Fill in each blank with the most appropriate Idiom or Phrase given in the box.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| Draw the short straw | Shout out | Hangdog look | Prodigal son | Cash cow |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------|

1. An expression of guilt, shame or embarrassment.

2. A public praise, a greeting or an expression of thanks.

3. A product or service which is a regular source of income for a company.



SECTION E | ERROR IDENTIFICATION

In each of the sentences below, four parts are underlined and lettered A, B, C and D. One of these parts contains an error. Decide whether it is A, B, C or D.

1. The villagers are still looking for drink water after the rivers dried up.
A B C D
2. The victims of the robbery were found motionless in a conscious state in the living room.
A B C D
3. The soothsayer claims that he can foretold the future by casting cowrie shells.
A B C D
4. The young Kenyan athlete ran effortless to win the International Marathon.
A B C D
5. Many employees were frustrated by how the project was mismanagemnt, leading to missed deadlines and wasted funds.
A B C D
6. When my father and mother met 60 years ago, it marked the beginning of a lifelong partners.
A B C D
7. Community Friends, a non-governmental organisation, trains ex-convicts to lead normal live again after they are released from prison.
A B C D

8. The economy of some nations is experiencing a backward spiral.

A B C D

9. To prevent any delays, the team worked diligently to ensure nothing would deride the project's progress.

A B C D

10. The police did not investigate the report made by the politician, as it was deemed frivolity and malicious in intent.

A B
C D



SECTION F | SUMMARY

Read the following passage carefully. Write a summary on:

- the challenges in Malaysia's education system

Your summary should be in continuous writing and should not be longer than 150 words. Credit will be given for the use of your own words. State in brackets the number of words you have written.

The Malaysia Education Blueprint 2013-2025 aims to transform the education system by focusing on accessibility, quality, equity, unity and efficiency. Despite added support and ICT (Information and Communication Technology) integration, significant challenges still hinder educational success in Malaysia.

Despite high government spending on education, school funding is based on enrolment rather than specific needs or student socioeconomic status. This leaves rural schools with fewer students, underfunded, limiting rural students' access to quality

educational resources. Most rural parents have lower incomes than those in cities and are therefore unable to provide the necessary facilities and resources for their children's education. This creates a gap in educational quality and student achievements between urban and rural areas.

Malaysia, like many nations, is embracing technology in education. Yet, challenges persist. A significant hurdle is the digital divide: urban schools are well-equipped, while rural schools often lack even basic infrastructure. This disparity limits equal learning opportunities. A major criticism of education quality in the country is the challenging syllabus. It is considered too advanced for primary and secondary students. Large class sizes, numerous subjects and heavy school bags strain children's health. The demanding curriculum burdens students and reduces both their enjoyment and success in learning.

Another major challenge in Malaysia's education system is quality. Although literacy rates and enrolment have improved, student performance in international assessments like PISA remains below average, indicating inadequate preparation for a globalised world. The Malaysian curriculum is also criticised for its exam-oriented focus, relying heavily on rote learning and memorisation rather than fostering critical thinking and problem-solving skills essential for the 21st century.

To improve education quality, the Malaysian government has introduced curriculum reforms. However, resistance from educators and parents who are accustomed to traditional teaching methods and exam-oriented curricula poses a key challenge. This slows down the implementation of reforms. Another critical aspect is the frequent changes in government and educational policies, which have been identified as a barrier to achieving stable and consistent educational outcomes. The Prime Minister has stressed the importance of overcoming denial and realistically assessing the nation's educational standing as a prerequisite for improvement.

For marginalised communities like the Orang Asli, accessing education is challenging. They live in remote villages far from city schools. Students endure long and exhausting journeys to reach schools, which consumes time and energy and contributes

to high dropout rates. They also face educational disadvantages due to systemic structures that overlook their needs. Government-designed education does not align with their traditions, where skills are family-taught. Many Orang Asli students struggle to connect with school subjects, as they prefer learning about their own community. The exam-oriented system conflicts with their learning styles, causing high dropout rates. Additionally, many parents are illiterate due to limited schooling opportunities. They cannot help their children with schoolwork, which has a negative impact on the students' learning experience.

In conclusion, Malaysia has made progress in education but still faces challenges. Addressing these issues requires joint efforts from the government, educators, parents and the community to ensure all children have access to quality education for a better future.





UNIT 2 MY CULTURE



SECTION A | MATCHING PARAGRAPH INFORMATION

You are going to read about four forms of puppetry in Malaysia. For questions 1 to 10, choose the answers from the paragraphs labelled A, B, C and D.

A

Wayang kulit is a traditional shadow puppetry integral to Malaysian culture, featuring four main types: Wayang Kulit Melayu, Wayang Kulit Gedek, Wayang Kulit Purwa and Wayang Kulit Kelantan, the latter being the most popular. The intricately crafted leather puppets are animated by the Tok Dalang, the master puppeteer, who brings their shadows to life. The figures are rear-projected on a taut linen screen using a light source. Male and female singers accompany the gamelan orchestra. The storylines are usually from the Hindu epics *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*. These stories are adapted to reflect local and contemporary issues. However, modern entertainment has diminished the interest of the audience in this art form. The National Heritage Department has submitted Kelantan's Wayang Kulit to UNESCO for inclusion in its List of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

B

Teochew rod puppets originated in the Central Plain of China and share construction similarities with wayang kulit, being made from leather. Initially two-dimensional shadow puppets, they evolved into three-dimensional iron-rod puppets during the Qing dynasty. These puppets are dressed in intricately designed and colourful costumes and are manipulated using three iron rods attached to their arms and torsos. The storylines often revolve around romantic tales or ghost stories from ancient China. A puppetry troupe typically includes performers for puppeteering, singing and playing instruments like gongs, drums, cymbals and the erhu (Chinese two-stringed fiddle). Performances are commonly held during Taoist festivals, such as the Hungry Ghost Festival and the birthdays of deities. These iron-rod puppets have significantly influenced the development of contemporary Teochew opera.

C

Puppets play a significant role in Malaysia's National Education Curriculum, being used in private and government day care centres, kindergartens and schools. Teacher training colleges recognise puppetry as an effective pedagogical tool. It enhances oral speaking skills through storytelling and skits, develops listening skills via stories and songs, and improves motor and social skills. Puppets also serve as role models to instil good moral values in children. A notable example is the Malaysia Dental Health Puppetry project launched by the Ministry of Health in 2013. These puppet-based programmes aired by Radio Television Malaysia (RTM) and television channels such as TV3 and NTV7, aimed at teaching oral hygiene and proper nutrition. This initiative set a record in the Malaysia Book of Records for the longest non-stop puppet show, lasting over 12 hours.

D

The Hokkien Potehi is a glove puppet theatre believed to have originated in Quanzhou city, southeast China's Fujian province. It features themes and characters similar to Chinese opera. Each puppet, fitting over the hand, has distinct characteristics and social statuses, with troupes ranging from forty to over a hundred puppets. The intricately designed facial features, particularly the eyebrows and eyes, are crucial for differentiation. Performances accompanied by a four-member music ensemble playing instruments like the flute, pipa (Chinese lute) and erhu. The shows can last up to three hours, often during religious events, festivals and funerals. Though this traditional art form is declining, dedicated groups are working to preserve it through performances, festivals, exhibitions and workshops.

Which paragraph has the following information? Write the correct letter A, B, C or D in the space provided. Each option may be chosen more than once.

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | The stories are based on love or spooky themes. | |
| 2 | The puppets' facial features are essential for distinguishing between them. | |
| 3 | They are being extensively used in the teaching curriculum. | |
| 4 | Some of the stories are adapted from Indian literature. | |
| 5 | The puppetry programmes were broadcast on local radio and television channels. | |
| 6 | It has evolved into a traditional live stage performance with real actors. | |
| 7 | A light source is an important requirement to get the show going. | |
| 8 | The puppet's movements are manipulated by using triple rods. | |
| 9 | These performances can last for extended periods. | |
| 10 | It has been nominated to receive international recognition. | |



SECTION B | READING

董總
DONG ZONG

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow. For each question, select the best answer from options A, B, C and D.

Comprehension and Vocabulary

Dancing has always been a part of every culture around the world. Cave and tomb paintings of dancing have been found in India (8000 B.C.) and Egypt (3300 B.C.). There is also a 20,000-year-old cave art in Borneo that shows humans dancing. These early dances were likely religious and ceremonial and have evolved over time to become integral to the traditions and cultures of various communities.

5

Malaysia is recognised as a country rich in various dance forms and styles. This is due to various ethnic groups who have preserved their traditional customs and cultures that have been **inherited from their ancestors**. We can say that Malaysia is not only a cultural melting pot of **exotic cuisines** and fashions, but also of vibrant dance traditions.

Ngajat is a traditional dance of the Iban tribe in Sarawak, inspired by the movements of two avian species, the Common Myna and the Great Argus. This dance is also performed in Brunei and some parts of Indonesia. The Ngajat Bebunuh mimics the warring and hunting activities and is performed by young men. Similarly, the Ngajat Lesung is a show of masculinity among the men, where part of the dance includes lifting a heavy rice mortar with teeth. Ngajat Pua Kumbu is performed by women using a traditional floral fabric called Pua Kumbu as an **essential element** of the dance. Ngajat Ngalu and Ngajat Muka Kuta are performed to welcome guests at official ceremonies, weddings, religious festivals and Iban cultural events. 10

Bharatanatyam is a classical dance from Southern India. This dance was introduced by the Indian diaspora who came to Malaysia in the 17th and 18th centuries. This dance form has a rich history dating back almost 2000 years. It is considered **the mother of many other Indian classical dances** and one of the most difficult dance forms in the world. It takes about eight to twelve years of training to master the dance movements and the rituals associated with the form. 15

The name Bharatanatyam is derived from several parts: 'Bha' for 'Bhava' (emotions), 'Ra' for 'Raaga' (music), 'Ta' for 'Taal' (rhythm) and 'natyam' meaning dance. This explains why the dance movements are so **intricate** and complex. Bharatanatyam is a combination of facial expressions, hand gestures, legs and body expressions that flow with the music and song. These elements tell stories from Indian **mythology**, religious themes, and the battle between good and evil. The dance costumes of both the male and female dancers are very traditional. The female attire resembles bridal wear, often in vivid colours, and is adorned with intricate embroidery. The dancers also wear an array of jewellery that complements their costumes. 20

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35 The lion dance in Malaysia originates from Guangdong, China. It was brought by the Chinese migrants to find a living. There are two main types: northern and southern lion, with the southern lion being more common in Southeast Asia due to the predominance of Southern Chinese heritage. The dance requires two performers—one controlling the head and the other the tail, both **mimicking the movements of a lion**. The dancers skilfully animate the lion's head, mouth, eyes, body and limbs while dancing and jumping to music. Through their movements, they express emotions such as curiosity, happiness, hunger, fear, respect and anger, making the performance dynamic and engaging.

45 The lion dance is believed to bring good luck and prosperity and is performed during events like Chinese New Year, business launches, cultural festivals and religious celebrations. Lion dance competitions are held globally. The teams that take part not only perform the dance but also showcase acrobatic stunts, including a unique pole-jumping movement which is **a local innovation** created by the Malaysian associations. A significant achievement was the founding of the Muhibah Lion Dance Troupe in 1984, Malaysia's first multiracial lion dance group. Another milestone came when Malaysia and China collaborated to nominate the lion dance for inclusion in UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

55 Both private and government organisations work to preserve traditional dances through cultural groups, dance schools and educational programmes. These traditional dances are performed during ceremonies, cultural performances and national celebrations. They are also integrated into school and university curricula. In addition, many national and state museums showcase these art forms, aiming to preserve them as a cultural heritage for future generations.

1. How does paragraph 1 describe the dance?
 - A It is a form of drawing.
 - B It is purely for entertainment.
 - C The dance originated in India and Egypt.
 - D It played an important part in ancient civilisations.

2. Why is Malaysia rich in different dance forms?
 - A The government encourages dance development.
 - B Malaysia has been colonised by many countries.
 - C It is because of the many native groups.
 - D Malaysia has many ethnic groups.

3. The phrase 'inherited from their ancestors' (line 8) literally means _____.
 - A adopted from neighbouring countries
 - B bequeathed by the forefathers
 - C learnt from other civilisations
 - D originated in Malaysia

4. Which of the following best explains 'exotic cuisines' (line 9)?
 - A Western food and Thai food in Malaysia
 - B Chinese and Indian food in Malaysia
 - C Foods that are foreign to Malaysia
 - D Local traditional food of Malaysia

5. The movements of Ngajat mimic those of the _____.

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A forest birds | B forest plants |
| C native dances | D forest animals |

6. Which of the following dances displays the strength of the male gender?

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A Ngajat Ngalu | B Ngajat Lesung |
| C Ngajat Muka Kuta | D Ngajat Pua Kumbu |

7. Which of the following best explains 'essential element' (line 16)?
 - A musical instrument
 - B attractive decoration
 - C important movement
 - D fundamental component

8. How did Bharatanatyam get to Malaysia?
- A It was brought in by the Indian migrants.
 - B It was introduced by the Indian government.
 - C It was developed by combining the local dances.
 - D It was a religious ceremony of the Indian migrants.
9. The phrase 'the mother of many other Indian classical dances' (line 22) means that _____.
- A the foundation of other Indian dance genres
 - B there are different types of Indian dances
 - C the first classical dance in India
 - D the only dance form in India
10. What makes Bharatanatyam one of the most difficult dances in the world?
- A It is an active dance form that needs a lot of energy.
 - B It takes eight years of training to learn the dance techniques.
 - C There are many complicated hand and facial expressions.
 - D The dance steps and the rituals take around ten years to master.
11. Which of the following statements is **not** true?
- A Bharatanatyam is strictly a religious ritual.
 - B Bharatanatyam tells a variety of stories.
 - C The name 'Bharatanatyam' is made up of four parts.
 - D Bharatanatyam costumes are colourful and glamorous.
12. The word that best replaces 'intricate' (line 27) is _____.
- A complicated
 - B exhausted
 - C attractive
 - D vivid
13. The word 'mythology' (line 29) means _____.
- A historical events
 - B native stories
 - C adventures
 - D folklores

20. Which of the following shows the commitment towards traditional dances?
- A They are included in the school and university curricula.
 - B They are mandatory performances at official events.
 - C There are traditional dance schools in every city.
 - D They are compulsory subjects in schools.



SECTION C | IDIOMS AND PHRASES

Fill in each blank with the most appropriate Idiom or Phrase given in the box.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Put words in someone's mouth | Blow hot and cold | Look to your laurels | Bite the dust | Bucket down |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|

1. Very heavy rain.

2. To suggest that someone said or meant something that he or she did not actually say or mean.

3. To make an extra effort to succeed because there is more competition.

4. Keep changing your attitude towards someone or something.

5. To die, fail or be defeated.



SECTION D | PATTERNS IN ACTION

Read the following questions carefully and choose the best answer.

Practice 1: Transitive Phrasal Verbs and Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

- Before using the oven, you need to _____ and preheat it.

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A turn it down | B turn it over |
| C turn it out | D turn it on |
- King Ahasuerus reads the Book of Chronicles, then _____ and goes to sleep.

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A puts it across | B puts it down |
| C puts it off | D puts it on |
- I need to _____ the clutter before my mother gets home from work.

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| A clear through | B clear off |
| C clear up | D clear of |
- The flight attendant requested that all passengers _____ the arrival card.

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A fill up | B fill out |
| C fill over | D fill with |
- If we are going to have lamb chops, we had better _____ of the freezer to thaw.

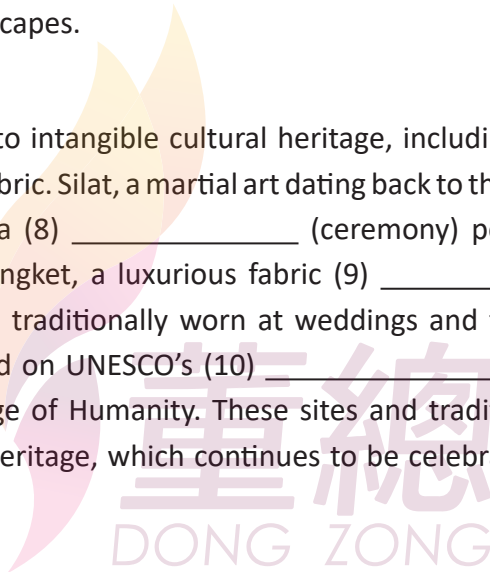
| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A take it off | B take it up |
| C take it out | D take it over |
- The organiser has _____ the outdoor concert until next weekend due to the bad weather.

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| A put down | B put out |
| C put off | D put on |

Malacca and George Town, historical cities in Malaysia, are recognised for their role in fostering trade and cultural (3) _____ (connect) between the East and West over 500 years. Visitors can explore colonial-era buildings, churches and forts that are rich in history. Malacca has been influenced by the Portuguese, Dutch and British, while George Town has (4) _____ (predominant) British influences.

The Lenggong Valley in Perak is a natural heritage site with archaeological evidence of (5) _____ (historic) humans dating back 2 million years. The Gunung Mulu National Park in Sarawak, (6) _____ (know) for its biodiversity, contains the world’s largest cave chamber and one of the most (7) _____ (study) tropical karst landscapes.

Malaysia is home to intangible cultural heritage, including traditional practices such as silat and songket fabric. Silat, a martial art dating back to the fifth century, requires extensive training and is a (8) _____ (ceremony) performance performed during cultural events. Songket, a luxurious fabric (9) _____ (weave) with gold and silver threads, is traditionally worn at weddings and festive occasions. Both silat and songket are listed on UNESCO’s (10) _____ (represent) List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. These sites and traditions reflect Malaysia’s rich cultural and natural heritage, which continues to be celebrated and preserved for future generations.



SECTION F | WRITING

Write an essay of not fewer than 350 words on one of the following topics.

1. What are the causes that contribute to the damage of heritage buildings?
2. Compare and contrast the languages of any two different cultures.
3. Should new schools be built away from city centres?
4. Environmental conservation should be made compulsory in primary and secondary schools. Express your opinion.
5. What are the influences of Western culture on Malaysian culture?



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