

PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI
SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

WEEK 19

Year/Level: 13 Subject: ENGLISH

Strand 2& 3	Reading and Viewing & Writing and Shaping
Sub Strand	2.1 COMMUNICATION TET TYPES MEDIA TEXT, EVERYDAY COMMUNICATIN & LITERARY TEXT EN . 13.2.1 Read and demonstrate understanding of a variety of complex texts. 3.3 SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXTS AND SITUATIONS EN. 13.3.3.1: Identify and use specific language used to appropriately suit a variety of contexts and situations for a particular audience and purpose
Content Learning Outcome	-Read and view from a variety of sources – for information and evaluate their reliability -Use appropriate words and phrases to communicate information about issues to suit any audience and purpose.

COMPREHENSION [15 marks]

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow . Use your own words as far as possible and write in complete sentences.

The end of America’s war in Afghanistan has **prompted** an enormous amount of finger-pointing and second-guessing among U.S. officials seeking to make sense of how a 20-year campaign to build up a stable Afghan government could be all but erased in a matter of weeks by the Taliban.

U.S. involvement in the country — from the initial choice to invade to the swift withdrawal, and everything in between — will surely be debated for a long time. There are also questions about what the end of the war means for the people of Afghanistan, U.S. interests in the region and the long list of other countries affected by the Taliban’s **resumption** of power.

The invasion of Afghanistan was the first marker of a new era in America’s relationship with the world that emerged in response to the Sept. 11 attacks, after which the U.S. was much more willing to intervene militarily in the name of global counterterrorism efforts. As the conflict comes to an end, foreign policy experts are debating what lessons the U.S. should take from its longest war and how those lessons should inform leaders’ actions when they’re inevitably confronted with future crises abroad.

In the eyes of many experts, the most important thing the U.S. should take from its struggles in Afghanistan is a sense of humility. The core mistake of the war, they argue, was the assumption that American values could be imposed on a country as complex and divided as Afghanistan. These experts say too many members of the foreign policy establishment see the U.S. as an unequivocal force for good, **blinding** them to the harm that its presence can cause in countries it occupies.

A common belief, especially among former President Donald Trump’s allies, is that the war has shown that the U.S. should focus on its own domestic problems and avoid interventionism and nation building abroad. They argue that the U.S. has consistently come up short of its goals while causing substantial suffering along the way, with other examples including the Iraq War and more limited engagements in Syria and Libya.

Others worry that the U.S. will become too isolationist in response to Afghanistan. Many left-**leaning** foreign policy voices in particular argue that America can, and should, be a force for good in the world — if it abandons its reliance on military force and instead invests in humanitarian strategies designed to materially improve the lives of vulnerable people around the globe. Meanwhile, foreign policy hawks want the U.S. to remain committed to its global counterterrorism mission despite this obvious setback.

Questions

- a. What is causing finger pointing and second guessing in paragraph one of the passage. [1 mark]

- b. State the phenomena that will be debated for a long time. [1 mark]

- c. Discuss the reasons for USA's initial invasion of Afghanistan. [2 marks]

- d. Explain what USA'S Foreign Policy Experts have to say on the matter.[2 marks]

- e. Elaborate in your own words the expert's view on humility. [2 marks]

- f. What views are Former President Trump's allies of? [2 marks]

- g. Quote to support that USA's intervention has caused more problems than good. [1 mark]

- h. What approach must be adopted by USA according to the experts. [2 marks]

- i. i. prompted- [directed, signaled, resulted, awaken]

ii. Resumption- [continue, takeover, diminished, control]

iii. blinding- [undermining, cause, rupture, inflict]

iv. Leaning- [sloping, reliable, opt, secondary] [2 marks]