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Candidate Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Index No: \_\_\_\_\_

	<b>Chong Boon Secondary School</b> <b>Mid-Year Examination 2016</b> <b>Secondary 2 Express</b> <b>English Language</b>	
	<b>Paper 1 Writing</b>	<b>1128/01</b>
<b>29 April 2016 (Friday)</b>		<b>1 hour 50 minutes</b>

**INSERT****READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.

This insert contains **Section A**.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Fasten the completed **Section A** Insert to your Answer Paper.

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	/10
Section B	/30
Section C	/30
Total	70



## Section A [10 marks]

Carefully read the text below, consisting of 12 lines, about cherry blossoms. The first and the last lines are correct. For eight of the lines, there is one grammatical error in each line. There are two more lines with no errors.

If there is NO error in a line, put a tick (✓) in the space provided.

If the line is incorrect, circle the incorrect word and write the correct word in the space provided. The correct word you provide must not change the original meaning of the sentence.

Examples:

I arrived (to) my destination at 2 pm. ....at.....

My mother always wears sensible clothes. ....✓.....

It is "hanami" season again. Literally translated to mean "flower blooming", this is the time when many Japanese engages in the traditional custom of a outdoor party to enjoy the beauty of flower in the country, especially when the sakura or cherry blossoms are in bloom from late March to early April. However, Japan does not lay sole claims to cherry blossoms. Countries as far flung as Sweden, Canada or the United States sprout cherry blossoms during this period as well. The popularity in these blooms is undisputed. Here in Singapore, there has been a spike in visitors to Gardens by the Bay before it introduced the Blossom Beats floral display feature more than twenty varieties of cherry blossoms.

	1	.....
	2	.....
	3	.....
	4	.....
	5	.....
	6	.....
	7	.....
	8	.....
	9	.....
	10	.....

Adapted from "<http://www.todayonline.com/lifestyle/travel/five-things-say-sound-cherry-blossom-expert>"



**Section B [30 marks]**

You are advised to write between 200 and 300 words for this section.

You should look at the printout of a programme sheet on page 3, study the information carefully and plan your answer before beginning to write.

You are a student writer for your school's newsletter. Recently, your school celebrated its 22<sup>nd</sup> Speech and Prize Presentation Day. The details of the programme are in the printout on page 3. You were there at the event and you observed the various segments of the event. You even interviewed a few students and teachers on their reactions to the programme.

Write an article for your school's newsletter, including the following:

- a title to attract readers' attention
- how your school celebrated the school's 22<sup>nd</sup> Speech and Prize Presentation Day
- the descriptions of the day's programme
- the reactions from the audience to the performances and the prize presentation
- how the event motivated your schoolmates and you

Write your article for your school's newsletter in clear, accurate English and in a lively, engaging tone to let your readers remember fondly the special event.

You should use your own words as much as possible.

**22<sup>nd</sup> SPEECH & PRIZE PRESENTATION DAY****14 April 2016 (Thursday)****0900 – 1200 hrs****Theme: Soaring to Greater Heights****Guest-of-Honour: Dr Eric Hong Cho Tek****Programme:**

- 9.30 am            **Arrival of Guest of Honour in the hall**  
 9.35 am            **School Song**  
                       **Principal's Speech**  
                       **Guest of Honour's Speech**  
 10.05 am          **Concert Performance Part 1**  
                       • A Cappella Performance and Dance Performance



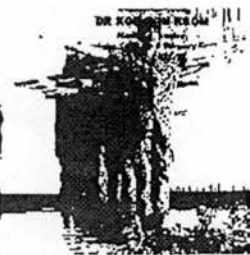
The A Cappella Club will be performing "Fire" by Bruce Springsteen. This popular song has been rearranged and revitalised to give it a modern twist! The second piece is called "Alive" which is a special original song written by our very own Chong Boon student. This beautiful song is about the many struggles one faces in life, whilst still embracing the gift of being alive.



The Dance Society celebrates this joyous day with an energetic dance. They will be dancing to a mix of two songs by popular singers Becky G and Fergie.

- 10.15 am          **Prize Presentation of School Academic Awards**  
                       **Prize Presentation of Co-Curricular Activity Awards**

- 11.10 am          **Vote of Thanks**  
 11.15 am          **Concert Performance Part 2**  
                       • National Cadet Corps Drill Display and Symphonic Band Performance



Watch the exciting performance by our very own National Cadet Corps Cadets who will perform two drills, choreographed and learnt all by themselves. The Precision Drills will feature moves such as the "Champagne", the "Flipper", the "Double Jumbo" and the "Ramesh Toss"!



The Symphonic Band will wrap up the event with two melodious pieces of music. Enjoy the music and be entertained by the band members.

- 11.25 am          **Lunch Reception**

**Section C [30 marks]**

Begin your answer on a fresh page.

You are advised to write between 300 and 450 words on one of the following topics.


At the head of your composition, write the number of the topic you have chosen.

- 1 Describe some of your experiences in Singapore's parks or gardens. How important are these places in your life as a teenager in Singapore?
- 2 Write about a time when you went travelling with your family. Describe the experiences and what you learnt about the country from the journey.
- 3 What are the advantages and disadvantages of electronic devices such as tablets and smart phones?
- 4 "It is the duty of all children to look after their parents in their old age." How far do you agree with this statement?

Candidate Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Index No: \_\_\_\_\_

	<b>Chong Boon Secondary School</b> <b>Mid-Year Examination 2016</b> <b>Secondary 2 Express</b> <b>English Language</b>	<b>1128/02</b>
	<b>Paper 2 Comprehension</b>	
<b>29 April 2016 (Friday)</b>		<b>1 hour 50 minutes</b>

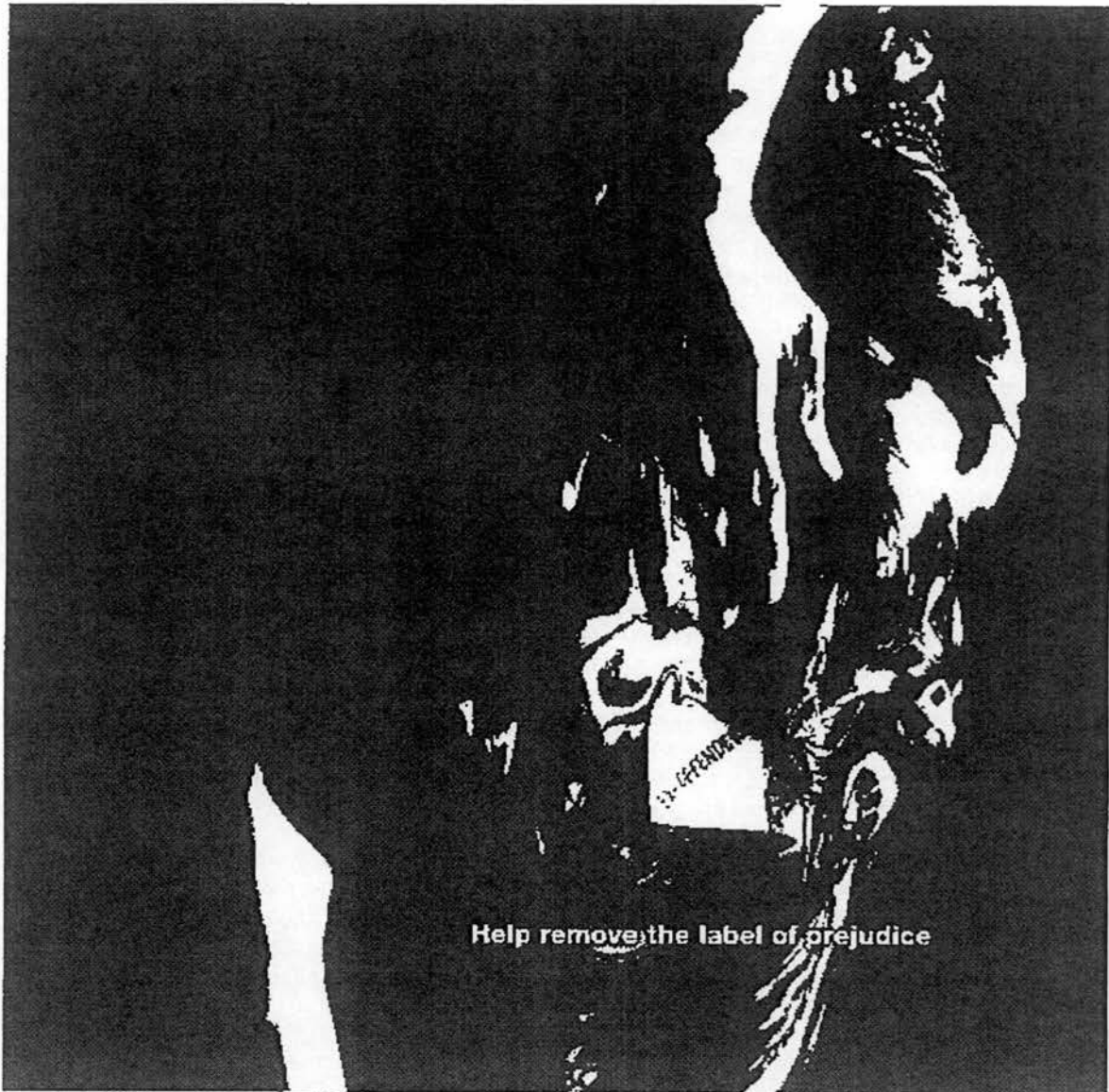
**INSERT****READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST****Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.**

This insert contains Text 1, Text 2 and Text 3.

## Section A

## Text 1

Study the poster below and answer Questions 1 – 4 in the Question Booklet.



Every year more than 11,000 ex-offenders complete their sentences and are released from our prisons and drug rehabilitation centres (DRCs). Yet many continue to carry the label, the label of our prejudice. You can help ex-offenders put their past behind them, beyond just words. Especially when they try their best at home, at work and in the community. Your actions can make the difference.

**The Yellow Ribbon Project. Giving ex-offenders a second chance. Beyond just words.**

## Section B

## Text 2

The text below recounts a turtle's egg-laying ritual which takes place in Kuala Terengganu. Read it fully and answer Questions 5 – 14 in the Question Paper Booklet.

## Midnight on the Beach

- 1 Each year between May and September, more than 1000 leatherback turtles come across the Pacific to nest along the short stretch of beach near Kuala Terengganu on the east coast of Malaysia. Throngs of tourists make a pilgrimage here to witness this awesome ritual.
- 2 In the murkiness of midnight, a group of people huddle together on the cool sand. They form speak in whispers. Suddenly, one man, their guide, raises a hand and everyone 5 understands the cue. About 100 metres away, in the dim light of the half moon, a massive form has emerged from the waters and is lurching across the sand. With monumental effort, the creature heaves itself up toward the dunes, halting now and then in exhaustion.
- 3 At last, only 20 metres away, the plodding thumps cease. Waves of sand are flung in the air rhythmically as the creature begins to dig. The creature is a giant leatherback turtle, drawn 10 by some strange instinct to deposit her eggs along this particular stretch of beach. Nervous and excitable when she first emerges from the sea, she is now wholly engrossed in her preparations for laying eggs. With quick sweeps of her powerful front flippers, she hollows out a narrow crevice in the sand. Then still undaunted by the surrounding sightseers and their flashing cameras, she positions her tail over the opening and begins to lay her eggs. 15
- 4 People take turns to touch her smooth black skin, flecked with bluish-white spots that all resemble bubbles of surf. Children audaciously pose for pictures on her back. Oblivious of these indignities, the creature continues depositing eggs. Her eyes are streaming tears and sand clings like a sugar coating to her body.
- 5 The leatherback is becoming an endangered species because a vast number of her eggs 20 are being eaten by people. Here at Pantai Penyu (Turtle Beach) the Malaysian Government maintains a hatchery to protect them. A quota system limits the number of eggs which local residents may collect. The rest are guarded during their incubation period.
- 6 The giant leatherback is still laying eggs in the hollow. Two employees of the hatchery now join the circle of tourists and watch her closely. As soon as she leaves her nest, they will dig 25 up her cache of eggs and transplant it within the enclosed hatchery. About eight weeks from now the eggs will hatch. When conditions are more favourable (often after a gentle rainfall) the tiny turtles will begin wriggling their way toward the surface. Although less than ten centimetres long they are perfect miniatures of their huge mother.
- 7 The baby turtles find their way at once to the sea. These first moments in the water are 30 crucial, as they will have to brave the attacks of crabs, seagulls and hungry schools of fish. Here at Pantai Penyu the hatchlings are given a headstart: before sunrise they are carried past the breakers in fishing boats and dropped into the deeper waters of the South China Sea.
- 8 The great creature has deposited the last of her ninety eggs. Suddenly, she lunges aside 35 covering her nest hole with a few scoops of her front flippers. Then she turns towards the water. Once again she labours across the sand in agonising thrusts. The crowd trails her to the surf. Finally, the sea comes to her, restoring her graceful ease, and she disappears into the waves.

## Section C

## Text 3

The article below is about thin and fat people. Read it carefully and answer Questions 15 – 21 in the Question Booklet.

## That Lean and Hungry Look

- 1 In the first place, thin people aren't fun. They don't know how to goof off, at least in the best, fat sense of the word. They've always got to be *adoing*. Give them a coffee break, and they'll jog around the block. Supply them with a quiet evening at home, and they'll fix the screen door. They say things like "there aren't enough hours in the day." Fat people never say that. Fat people think the day is too long already. 5
- 2 Thin people make me tired. They've got speedy little metabolisms that cause them to bustle briskly. They're forever rubbing their bony hands together and eyeing new problems to "tackle". I like to surround myself with sluggish, inert, easy-going fat people, the kind who believe that if you clean it up today, it'll just get dirty again tomorrow.
- 3 Some people say the business about the jolly fat person is a myth, that all of us chubbies are neurotic, sick, sad people. I disagree. Fat people may not be chortling all day long, but they're a lot nicer than the wizened and shrivelled. Thin people turn surly, mean and hard at a young age because they never learn the value of a hot-fudge sundae for easing tension. Thin people don't like gooey soft things because they themselves are neither gooey nor soft. They are crunchy and dull, like carrots. They go straight to the heart of the matter while fat people let things stay all blurry and hazy and vague, the way things actually are. Thin people want to face the truth. Fat people know that there is no truth. One of my thin friends is always staring at complex, unsolvable problems and saying, "The key thing is ..." Fat people never say things like that. They know there isn't any such thing as the key thing about anything. 10  
15  
20
- 4 Thin people believe in logic. Thin people have a long list of logical things they are always spouting off to me. They hold up one finger at a time as they reel off these things, so I won't lose track. They speak slowly as if to a young child. The list is long and full of holes. It contains tidbits like "get a grip on yourself", "cigarettes kill", "cholesterol clogs", "as fit as a fiddle", "ducks in a row", "organise", and "sound money management." Phrases like that abound. Fat people see all sides. The sides fat people see are rounded blobs, usually grey, always vague and truly not worth worrying about. 25
- 5 Fat people know all about the mystery of life. They are the ones acquainted with the night, with luck, with fate, with playing it by the ear. One thin person I know once suggested that we arrange all the parts of a jigsaw puzzle into groups according to size, shape and colour. He figured this would cut the time needed to complete the puzzle by at least 50 per cent. I said I wouldn't do it. One, I like to muddle through. Two, what good would it do to finish early? Three, the jigsaw puzzle isn't the important thing. The important thing is the fun of four people (one thin person included) sitting around a card table, working a jigsaw puzzle. My thin friend had no use for my list. Instead of joining us, he went outside and did some gardening. The three remaining fat people finished the puzzle and made chocolate double-fudged brownies to celebrate. 30  
35
- 6 The main problem with thin people is they oppress. Their good intentions, bony torsos, tight ships, neat corners, cerebral machinations and pat solutions loom like dark clouds over the loose, comfortable, spread-out, soft world of the fat. Long after fat people have removed their coats and shoes and put their feet up on the coffee table, thin people are still sitting on the edge of the sofa, looking neat as a pin, discussing the benefits of eating turnip. Fat people are heavily into fits of laughter, slapping their thighs and whooping it up, while thin people are still politely waiting for the punch line. 40

- 7 Fat people are convivial. They will like you even if you're irregular and have pimples all over your face. They will put your name in the pot. They will let you off the hook. Fat people will gab, giggle, guffaw, gallumph, gyrate and gossip. They are generous, giving and gallant. They are gluttonous and goodly and great. What you want when you're down is soft and jiggly, not muscled and stable. Fat people know this. Fat people have plenty of room, they will take you in. 45
- 50

**Copyright Acknowledgements:**

- Text 1 © Yellow Ribbon Project; <http://wardrobetrendsfashion.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/WTFSG-yellow-ribbon-project.jpg>
- Text 2 © Midnight on the Beach; <http://www.oldschool.com.sg/>
- Text 3 © That Lean and Hungry Look; <http://www.math.rutgers.edu/~sujith/lhl.html>


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Candidate Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class:	
Index No:	

	<b>Chong Boon Secondary School</b> <b>Mid-Year Examination 2016</b> <b>Secondary 2 Express</b> <b>English Language</b>	<b>1128/02</b>
	<b>Paper 2 Comprehension</b>	
29 April 2016 (Friday)		1 hour 50 minutes

Additional Materials:      Insert

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST****Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.**

Candidates answer on the Question Booklet.

Write your class and candidate number on the cover sheet.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in the Question Booklet.

The Insert contains the texts for **all** the sections.

The number of marks is given in brackets [    ] at the end of the question or part question.

The total of the marks for this paper is 50.

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	/5
Section B	/20
Section C	/25
Total	/50

Section A [5 marks]

Text 1

Refer to the poster (Text 1) on page 2 of the Insert for Questions 1 – 4.

- 1 How does the line 'Help remove the label of prejudice' and the illustration highlight the problem that ex-offenders face after they are released from prison or DRCs?

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

- 2 In the write up below the illustration, how does the poster personally involve the reader in this section?

.....  
..... [1]

- 3 In the poster, the phrase 'beyond just words' is used. What is the intended message behind the phrase?

.....  
..... [1]

- 4 Which sentence gives the main purpose of the poster?

.....  
..... [1]

Section B [20 marks]

Refer to Text 2 on page 3 of the Insert for Questions 5 – 14.

5 What is the 'awesome ritual' (line 3) the writer is referring to?

.....  
.....  
..... [1]

6 In the sentence 'Suddenly, one man, their guide, raises a hand and everyone understands the cue' (lines 5 – 6), what do they understand?

.....  
.....  
..... [1]

7 What does the phrase 'with monumental effort' (line 7) tell you about how the turtle moves along the sand and why it is moving as such?

(i) How? .....

.....

(ii) Why?.....

..... [2]

8 Identify two examples from Paragraph 3 which suggest that the turtle was familiar with the process it was undertaking.

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

9 Quote **two** phrases from Paragraph 3 to show that the turtle is not bothered by the presence of the onlookers.

The first phrase is .....

The second phrase is..... [2]

- 10 What do the following words from Paragraph 4 suggest about how the children and the turtle are feeling?

(i) Based on the following <i>italicised</i> words,	the children are feeling...
Children <i>audaciously</i> pose for pictures on her back.	

(ii) Based on the following <i>italicised</i> words,	the turtle is feeling...
<i>Oblivious</i> of these indignities...	
Her eyes are <i>streaming</i> tears...	

[3]

- 11 List three predators that the baby turtles need to be wary of when entering the sea.

.....  
 ..... [1]

- 12 'Suddenly, she lunges aside covering her nest hole *with a few scoops* of her front flippers. Then she *turns towards the water*.' (lines 35 to 37)

With reference to the words in italics, why do the turtle's actions appear to be based more on instinct than on genuine concern and need to protect her young?

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 ..... [2]

- 13 In your own words, describe the movements of the turtle on land and at sea.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 ..... [2]

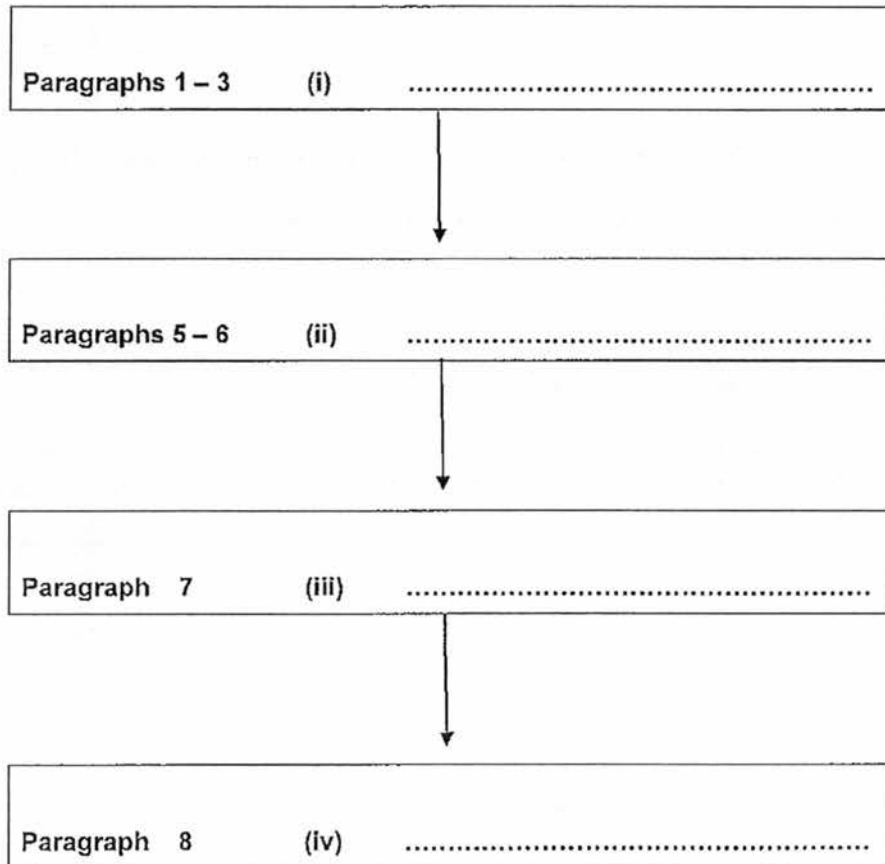
14 The structure of the text reflects the main stages in the narrative.

Complete the flow chart by choosing one phrase from the box to summarise the main focus of each stage of the narrative. There are some extra phrases in the box that you do not need to use.

**Main focus**

an unexpected discovery	preventing accidents	a helping hand
preservation of species	shared responsibilities	poachers appear
an attack occurs	fulfilment of duty	an observed ritual

**Flow chart**



[4]

Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 3 on pages 4 and 5 of the Insert for Questions 15 – 21.

15 According to Paragraph 1, what are the two reasons which indicate that the writer does not favour thin people?

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

16 In your own words, with reference to Paragraph 2, state what fat people believe in.

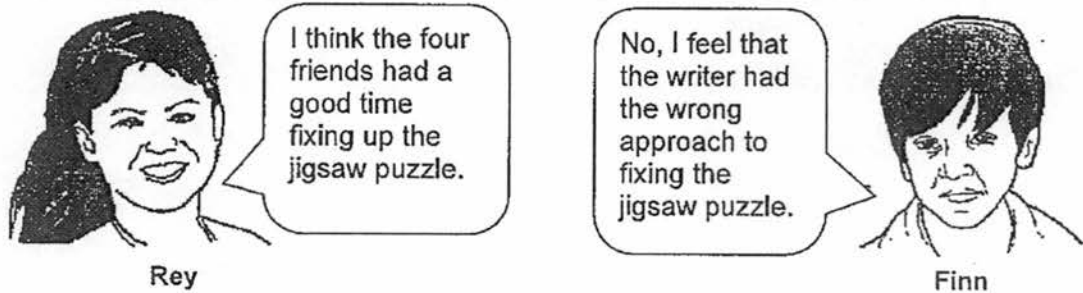
.....  
.....  
..... [1]

17 In Paragraph 4, identify the two phrases, each of five words, which suggest:

(i) constant boasting ..... [1]

(ii) a person to be in very good health ..... [1]

18 Here is part of a conversation between two students, Rey and Finn, who have read the article.



(i) Identify two examples from Paragraph 5 that Rey can use to support her argument.

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

(ii) Explain how Finn would justify his position, with reference to lines 29 – 32.

.....  
.....  
..... [1]

19 With reference to lines 41 – 42, how did the writer describe thin people? **Answer in your own words.**

.....  
.....  
..... [1]

20 Explain the sentence 'Fat people have plenty of room, they will take you in' (lines 49-50). **Answer in your own words.**

.....  
.....  
..... [1]

21 **Using your own words as far as possible**, summarise what the writer feels are the positive attributes of fat people.

**Use only material from Paragraphs 3 to 5 of Text 3.**

Your summary must be in continuous writing (not note form). It must not be longer than 80 words, not counting the words given to help you begin.

*The writer feels that one of the positive attributes of being fat is .....*

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
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.....





Chong Boon SS ANLS

**Marking Scheme  
Mid-Year Exam 2016  
Setter: Kelly Cho**

**Section A [10 marks]**

It is "hanami" season again. Literally translated to mean "flower blooming", this is the time when many Japanese engages in the traditional custom of a outdoor party to enjoy the beauty of flower in the country, especially when the sakura or cherry blossoms are in bloom from late March to early April. However, Japan does not lay sole claims to cherry blossoms. Countries as far flung as Sweden, Canada or the United States sprout cherry blossoms during this period as well. The popularity in these blooms is undisputed. Here in Singapore, there has been a spike in visitors to Gardens by the Bay before it introduced the Blossom Beats floral display feature more than twenty varieties of cherry blossoms.

- 1 engage (SVA)
- 2 an (A)
- 3 flowers (N)
- 4 ✓
- 5 claim (N)
- 6 and (C)
- 7 of (P)
- 8 ✓
- 9 after (WW)
- 10 featuring (Wf)

**Marking Scheme**  
**Sec 2E EL Mid-Year Exam**  
**Setter: Kelly Cho**

**Section B [30 marks]**

**Suggested Response**

**Consider PASTE:**

<b>Purpose:</b>	Write an article about the 22 <sup>nd</sup> Speech and Prize Presentation Day to let your readers remember fondly the special event.
<b>Audience:</b>	School mates and school staff
<b>Situation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22<sup>nd</sup> Speech and Prize Presentation Day was held on the 14 April 2016</li> <li>• Programme as stated in Printout – you need to describe the individual programmes</li> <li>• You interviewed a few students and teachers on their reactions</li> </ul>
<b>Text-Type &amp; Tone:</b>	Article + Formal + Lively + Engaging
<b>Elaboration on missing information:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a title to attract readers' attention</li> <li>• how your school celebrated the school's 22<sup>nd</sup> Speech and Prize Presentation Day</li> <li>• the descriptions of the day's programme</li> <li>• the reactions from the audience to the performances and the prize presentation</li> <li>• how the event motivated your schoolmates and you</li> </ul>

**Title: e.g. Soaring to Greater Heights! / 22<sup>nd</sup> Speech and Prize Presentation Day**

**Para 1:**

Report on the facts of the event: Who, When, Where, What, Why.

**Para 2:**

- how your school celebrated the school's 22<sup>nd</sup> Speech and Prize Presentation Day – refer to programme sheet

**Para 3:**

- the descriptions of the day's programme – 4 concert items + students' and teachers' reactions

**Para 4:**

- the descriptions of the day's programme – Prize presentation + students' and teachers' reactions and how the event motivated your schoolmates and you

**Para 5:**

Conclusion – memorable event.

Chong Boon SS

**Section C [30 marks]**

- 1 Describe some of your experiences in Singapore's parks or gardens. How important are these places in your life as a teenager in Singapore?

**Text Type: Mixed genre – Exposition & Personal recount**

**Suggested approach:**

- Para 1: Exposition on parks and/or gardens in Singapore e.g. Bishan Park, Botanical Gardens
- Para 2: Describe one interesting experience at one of these places – e.g. Exercise / family outing / cross-country etc.
- Para 3: Describe another interesting experience at one of these places – e.g. Exercise / family outing / cross-country etc.
- Para 4: Explain how important are these places in your life as a teenager in Singapore
- Para 5: Conclusion

- 2 Write about a time when you went travelling with your family. Describe the experiences and what you learnt about the country from the journey.

**Text Type: Personal Recount**

**Suggested approach:**

Use language devices to enhance personal recount.  
Focus must be on an overseas trip with your family.

- Para 1: introduction to hook readers / background of the trip – reasons why your family went on the trip etc.
- Para 2: describe in chronological order what happened during the trip (experiences)
- Para 3: describe in chronological order what happened during the trip (experiences)
- Para 4: what did you learn from about the country (people, culture, food etc)
- Para 5: resolution

- 3 What are the advantages and disadvantages of electronic devices such as tablets and smart phones?

**Text Type: Discursive (Exposition)**

**Suggested approach:**

Factual and persuasive writing.  
Use of present tense  
Use of PEEL structure

- Para 1: introduction to hook using Facts, Opinions, Rhetorical Question, Comparison, Establishing scope, Stand
- Para 2: Advantage #1 – easy access to information and communication (portable / wi-fi connection / telecommunication)
- Para 3: Advantage #2 – source of entertainment (games / social media)
- Para 4: Disadvantage #1 – Addiction (Too much time spent on the gadgets at the expense of other more urgent and important things e.g. family / studies)
- Para 5: Disadvantage #2 – always need upgrading – costly
- Para 6: Review, Rephrase, Recommend

- 4 "It is the duty of all children to look after their parents in their old age." How far do you agree with this statement?

**Text Type: Argumentative**

**Suggested approach:**

Use of present tense

Use of PEEL structure

- Para 1: introduction to hook using Facts, Opinions, Rhetorical Question, Comparison, Establishing scope, Stand – agree or disagree

	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>
Para 2:	Since parents were responsible for their children's care, there is a moral obligation for those children to take care of their parents when they become elderly.	Parents should be responsible to plan for their retirement and care.
Para 3:	Asian value. Filial piety. Need to show gratitude and repay them for bringing us up.	Children when they become adults will have their own children to look after.
Para 4:	It will be a burden on society if the children do not take care of them.	Sometimes when parents are sick in their old age and require lots of medical treatment, the children may not have the means to help. Government should step in to provide medical and financial assistance to these elderly people.
Additional point		Not all parents looked after their children well e.g. neglect / abuse etc.

- Para 5: Review, Rephrase, Recommend

**CHONG BOON SECONDARY SCHOOL**  
Mid-Year Examination 2016  
Secondary Two Express  
English Language Paper 2  
(ANSWER SCHEME)

**SETTER: Benedict Lee**

**Section A [5 marks]**

**Text 1**

Refer to the poster (Text 1) on page 2 of the Insert for Questions 1 – 4.

- 1 How does the line 'Help remove the label of prejudice' and the illustration highlight the problem that ex-offenders face after they are released from prison or DRCs?

**Ex-offenders are often stereotyped (similar to people with full-body tattoos) [1] The post-it note is on the back of the offender and it requires the aid of others to remove it. / The offender is unable to remove the stereotype alone, just like the post-it note on his back. [1]**

- 2 In the write up below the illustration, how does the poster personally involve the reader in this section?

**The writer does so through the use of pronouns 'you' and 'your' [1]**

- 3 In the poster, the phrase 'beyond just words' is used. What is the intended message behind the phrase?

**To help the ex-offenders, it requires actual actions not use words alone. [1]**

- 4 Which sentence gives the main purpose of the poster?

**Giving ex-offenders a second chance. [1]**

## Section B [20 marks]

Refer to Text 2 on page 3 of the Insert for Questions 5 – 14.

From Paragraph 1:

Each year between May and September, more than 1000 leatherback turtles come across the Pacific to nest along the short stretch of beach near Kuala Terengganu on the east coast of Malaysia. Throngs of tourists make a pilgrimage here to witness this awesome ritual.

- 5 What is the 'awesome ritual' (line 5) the writer is referring to? **(LITERAL)**  
It refers to leatherback turtles coming across the Pacific to nest along the short stretch of beach near Kuala Terengganu on the east coast of Malaysia. [1]

From Paragraph 2:

In the murkiness of midnight, a group of people huddle together on the cool sand. They speak in whispers. Suddenly, one man, their guide, raises a hand and everyone understands the cue. About 100 metres away, in the dim light of the half moon, a massive form has emerged from the waters and is lurching across the sand. With monumental effort, the creature heaves itself up toward the dunes, halting now and then in exhaustion.

- 6 In the sentence 'Suddenly, their guide raises a hand and everyone understands the cue' (lines 5 – 6), what do they understand? **(INFERENTIAL)**

**They understand that they need to keep quiet. [1]**

- 7 What does the phrase 'with monumental effort' (line 7) tell you about how the turtle moves along the sand and why it is moving as such?

**How: The turtle requires a lot of energy to move. [1] Note: No mark for repetition of the word "effort".**

**Why: The turtle is very massive / heavy / huge / tiring or difficult to move on sand. [1]**  
**(HOW LANGUAGE CREATES IMPACT)**

- 8 Identify two examples from paragraph 3 which suggest that the turtle was familiar with the process it was undertaking. **(LITERAL)**

**The turtle was drawn to that particular stretch of beach. [1] The turtle was digging into the sand rhythmically. [1]**

From Paragraph 3:

At last, only 20 metres away, the plodding thumps cease. Waves of sand are flung in the air rhythmically as the creature begins to dig. The creature is a giant leatherback turtle, drawn by some strange instinct to deposit her eggs along this particular stretch of beach. Nervous and excitable when she first emerges from the sea, she is now wholly engrossed in her preparations for laying eggs. With quick sweeps of her powerful front flippers, she hollows out a narrow crevice in the sand. Then still undaunted by the surrounding sightseers and their flashing cameras, she positions her tail over the opening and begins to lay her eggs.

- 9 Quote **two** phrases from paragraph 3 to show that the turtle is **not bothered** by the presence of the onlookers.

**(QUOTATION)**

The first phrase is "wholly engrossed".

The second phrase is "undaunted by the surrounding sightseers and their flashing cameras". [2]

From Paragraph 3:

At last, only 20 metres away, the plodding thumps cease. Waves of sand are flung in the air rhythmically as the creature begins to dig. The creature is a giant leatherback turtle, drawn by some strange instinct to deposit her eggs along this particular stretch of beach. Nervous and excitable when she first emerges from the sea, she is now wholly engrossed in her preparations for laying eggs. With quick sweeps of her powerful front flippers, she hollows out a narrow crevice in the sand. Then still undaunted by the surrounding sightseers and their flashing cameras, she positions her tail over the opening and begins to lay her eggs.

10 What do the following words from Paragraph 4 suggest about how the children and the turtle are feeling?

(INFERENTIAL)

(i) Based on the following <i>italicised words</i> ,	the children are feeling...
Children <i>audaciously</i> pose for pictures on her back.	Brave / bold / fearless / disrespectful / ill-mannered

(ii) Based on the following <i>italicised words</i> ,	the turtle is feeling...
<i>Oblivious</i> of all these indignities...	Indifferent / nonchalant / undaunted / not bothered / unawares
Her eyes are <i>streaming tears</i> ...	Pain (no marks for sad).

[3]

11 List three predators that the baby turtles need to be wary of when entering the sea. (LITERAL)

Crabs, seagulls and hungry schools of fish. [1]

From Paragraph 7:

The baby turtles find their way at once to the sea. These first moments in the water are crucial, as they will have to brave the attacks of crabs, seagulls and hungry schools of fish. Here at Pantai Penyu the hatchlings are given a headstart: before sunrise they are carried past the breakers in fishing boats and dropped into the deeper waters of the South China Sea.

From Paragraph 8

The great creature has deposited the last of her ninety eggs. Suddenly, she lunges aside covering her nest hole with a few scoops of her front flippers. Then she turns towards the water. Once again she labours across the sand in agonising thrush. The crowd trails her to the surf. Finally, the sea comes to her, restoring her graceful ease, and she disappears into the waves.

12 'Suddenly, she lunges aside covering her nest hole *with a few scoops* of her front flippers. Then she *turns towards the water.*' (lines 37 to 39)

With reference to the words in italics, why do the turtle's actions appear to be based more on instinct than on genuine concern and need to protect her young?

(INFERENTIAL)

She did not cover the hole thoroughly (as she only covered with a few scoops of sand) [1] and she moved away as soon as that was done. [1]

- 13 In your own words, describe the movements of the turtle on land and at sea. (INFERENTIAL AND VOCABULARY)

On land, the turtle uses a lot of effort, moving painfully across the sand. [1]

In the sea, the turtle is able to move freely / effortlessly. [1]

NOTE: Do not lift "labours across", "agonising thrusts", "sea comes to her", "graceful ease"

- 14 The structure of the text reflects the main stages in the narrative. (GLOBAL)  
Complete the flow chart by choosing one phrase from the box to summarise the main focus of each stage of the narrative. There are some extra phrases in the box that you do not need to use.

- (i) an observed ritual
- (ii) preservation of species
- (iii) a helping hand
- (iv) fulfilment of duty

1m each

## Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 3 on pages 4 – 5 of the Insert for Questions 15 – 21.

- 15 According to paragraph 1, what are the two reasons which indicate that the writer does not favour thin people? (LITERAL)

The writer feels that thing people are not fun people to be around [1m]. He also feels that they do not know how to take a break / goof off / let loose [1m] once in a while.

*From Paragraph 1:*

In the first place, thin people aren't fun. They don't know how to goof off, at least in the best, fat sense of the word. They've always got to be doing. Give them a coffee break, and they'll jog around the block. Supply them with a quiet evening at home, and they'll fix the screen door. They say things like "there aren't enough hours in the day." Fat people never say that. Fat people think the day is too long already.

- 16 In your own words, with reference to paragraph 2, state what fat people believe in. (INFERENCE / OWN WORDS)

Fat people believe in doing only what is necessary / not doing more than required. [1m]

NOTE: Do not lift "easy-going" "today... tomorrow"

*From Paragraph 2:*

Thin people make me tired. They've got speedy little metabolisms that cause them to bustle briskly. They're forever rubbing their bony hands together and eyeing new problems to "tackle". I like to surround myself with sluggish, inert, easy-going fat people, the kind who believe that if you clean it up today, it'll just get dirty again tomorrow.

- 17 In paragraph 4, identify the two phrases, each of five words, which suggest: (VOCABULARY)

(i) constant boasting: always spouting off to me [1m]

(ii) a person to be in very good health: as fit as a fiddle [1m]

*Paragraph 4:*

Thin people believe in logic. Thin people have a long list of logical things they are always spouting off to me. They hold up one finger at a time as they reel off these things, so I won't lose track. They speak slowly as if to a young child. The list is long and full of holes. It contains tidbits like "get a grip on yourself", "cigarettes kill", "cholesterol clogs", "as fit as a fiddle", "ducks in a row", "organize", and "sound money management." Phrases like that abound. Fat people see all sides. The sides fat people see are rounded blobs, usually grey, always vague and truly not worth worrying about.

- 18 Here is part of a conversation between two students, Rey and Finn, who have read the article.

- (i) Identify two examples from paragraph 5 that Rey can use to support her argument.

(LITERAL)

They had fun sitting around the table / they had fun being in each other's company [1m] AND they celebrated completing the puzzle by making chocolate double-fudged brownies [1m]

- (ii) Explain how Finn would justify his position, with reference to lines 29 – 32. (INFERENCE)

The writer's friend suggested that they arrange all the parts according to size, shape and colour to complete the puzzle more efficiently / quicker / faster but he refused to. [1m]

*Paragraph 5:*

Fat people know all about the mystery of life. They are the ones acquainted with the night, with luck, with fate, with playing it by the ear. One thin person I know once suggested that we arrange all the parts of a jigsaw puzzle into groups according to size, shape and colour. He figured this would cut the time needed to complete the puzzle by at least 50 per cent. I said I wouldn't do it. One, I like to muddle through. Two, what good would it do to finish early? Three, the jigsaw puzzle isn't the important thing. The important thing is the fun of four people (one thin person included) sitting around a card table, working a jigsaw puzzle. My thin friend had no use for my list. Instead of joining us, he went outside and did some gardening. The three remaining fat people finished the puzzle and made chocolate double-fudged brownies to celebrate.

- 19 With reference to lines 41 – 42, how did the writer describe thin people? Answer in your own words. (HOW LANGUAGE ACHIEVES IMPACT / OWN WORDS)

Thin people are tense / rigid / uptight / boring / uninteresting / prim & proper / orderly / formal / serious / [1m]

NOTE: Do not lift "looking as neat as a pin", "sitting on the edge of the sofa", "discuss... eating turnip"

*Paragraph 6:*

The main problem with thin people is they oppress. Their good intentions, bony torsos, tight ships, neat corners, cerebral machinations and pat solutions loom like dark clouds over the loose, comfortable, spread-out, soft world of the fat. Long after fat people have removed their coats and shoes and put their feet up on the coffee table, thin people are still sitting on the edge of the sofa, looking neat as a pin, discussing the benefits of eating turnip. Fat people are heavily into fits of laughter, slapping their thighs and whooping it up, while thin people are still politely waiting for the punch line.

- 20 Explain the sentence 'Fat people have plenty of room, they will take you in' (lines 49-50). Answer in your own words. (INFERENCE / OWN WORDS)

Fat people are welcoming / have space in their heart/lives for everyone / are open to everyone and anyone. [1m]

NOTE: Do not lift phrases from the question.

*Paragraph 6:*

Fat people are convivial. They will like you even if you're irregular and have pimples all over your face. They will put your name in the pot. They will let you off the hook. Fat people will gab, giggle, guffaw, gallumph, gyrate and gossip. They are generous, giving and gallant. They are gluttonous and goodly and great. What you want when you're down is soft and jiggly, not muscled and stable. Fat people know this: Fat people have plenty of room, they will take you in.

- 22 Using your own words as far as possible, summarise what the writer feels are the positive attributes of fat people.

Use only material from paragraphs 3 to 4 of Text 3.

Your summary must be in continuous writing (not note form). It must not be longer than 80 words, not counting the words given to help you begin.

*The writer feels that one of the positive attributes of being fat is*

	<i>From the passage</i>	<i>Rephrase</i>
1	Fat people may not be chortling all day long, but they're a lot <i>nicer</i>	that they are more pleasant/amiable/charming
2	... fat people let things <b>stay all blurry and hazy and vague, the way things actually are.</b>	Fat people are not too worried/troubled about how issues are defined
3	Fat people <b>know that there is no truth.</b>	Fat people do not see the need to believe in/confront/deal with reality (because they do not acknowledge it)
4	They know there isn't any such thing as the <b>key thing about anything</b>	They do not worry about the details
5	Fat people <b>see all sides.</b>	they are open minded
6	The sides fat people see are <b>rounded blobs, usually gray, always nebulous and truly not worth worrying about.</b>	and welcome all possibilities
7	Fat people know about all the <b>mysteries in life</b>	They are knowledgeable / know that some things cannot be changed/explained
8	... acquainted with the night, <b>with luck, with fate, with playing it by the ear.</b>	and let nature take its course and go with the flow of things
9	The <b>important thing</b> is the fun of four people (one thin person included) sitting around a card table, working a jigsaw puzzle.	Fat people know it is important to enjoy the process rather than focus on the result
10	... <b>finished the puzzle</b> and made chocolate double-fudged brownies to celebrate.	and know how to have fun / let loose after finishing their tasks.

The writer feels that one of the positive attributes of being fat is that they are more pleasant. Fat people are not too worried or troubled about how issues are defined. They do not see the need to deal with reality because they do not acknowledge it. So, they do not worry about the details. Fat people are opening minded and welcome all possibilities. They are knowledgeable about life and would rather let nature take its course and go with the flow of things. (8 points = 71 words)

Fat people know it is important to enjoy the process rather than focus on the result and they and know how to let loose after finishing their tasks. (10 points = 99 words)

**Marking scheme:**

Points : 8 marks  
 Style : 7 marks  
 Total : 15 marks

Mark	Summary Style Descriptors
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a <b>sustained and successful attempt to re-phrase</b> the text language.</li> <li>The summary is free from lifting except for phrases from the text which are difficult to substitute.</li> <li>Apart from very occasional slips, <b>the language is accurate.</b></li> </ul>
5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a <b>noticeable attempt to re-phrase</b> the text.</li> <li>The summary is <b>free from stretches of concentrated lifting.</b></li> <li>The language is <b>almost always accurate. Serious errors</b> will be so isolated as to be almost unnoticeable.</li> </ul>
3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are recognizable but <b>limited attempts to re-phrase</b> the text detail.</li> <li>Groups of <b>text expression</b> are <b>interlaced with own words.</b></li> <li>The expression may not always be secure, but <b>the attempt to substitute the text will gain credit.</b></li> <li>The language is <b>largely accurate.</b></li> </ul>
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Wholesale copying of large areas</b> of the text, but <b>not a complete transcript.</b></li> <li>Attempts to substitute <b>own language</b> will be <b>limited to single word</b> expression.</li> <li><b>Irrelevant sections fo the text</b> will be <b>more frequent</b> at this level and below.</li> <li>Meaning is not in doubt but <b>serious errors</b> are becoming more <b>frequent.</b></li> </ul>
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pretty well a <b>complete transcript</b> of the text expression.</li> <li>Originality is barely noticeable.</li> <li>There may also be <b>random transcription of irrelevant sections</b> of the text.</li> <li><b>Heavy frequency of serious errors, impeding the reading in many places.</b></li> </ul>

Serious errors Wrong verb forms Serious tense errors Serious errors of sentence structure, especially in setting up subordination. Omission or obvious misuse of prepositions Wholesale misunderstanding over the meanings of words used. Serious errors of agreement Ingrained weakness of punctuation, i.e. the habitual comma replacing the necessary full stop.	Minor Errors Mis-spelling of a minor nature. Count as a serious error when the form of the word is severely mangle. Obvious slips of repetition or omission Minor errors of punctuation, i.e. the failure to complete pairs of commas in parenthetical phrases. Clauses. Omissions of stops after introductory words like 'however'. The key here is to see how far the mis-use or omission destroys the reading sense. Major destruction will count as a serious error. Inconsistent American spelling.
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