

Section A [10 marks]

Carefully read the text below, consisting of 12 lines, about climate change in Singapore. The first and 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.

..... ✓

The recent spells of hot weather that Singaporeans have **been experiencing**

may not be just temporary heatwaves. The island is heating up twice as fast

1 ✓

as the rest **for** the world. According to the Meteorological Service Singapore

2 of (Prep)

(MSS), it is almost 1 degree Celsius hotter today than in the 1950s. What is

3 ✓

grim news is that **Singapore** maximum daily temperatures could reach 35 to

4
grimmer/Singapore's(poss)

37 degrees Celsius by 2100, if carbon emissions **continued** to rise at a

5 degrees/continue (T)

similar rate, **warned** Dr Muhammad Eeqmal Hassim, a senior research scientist

6 warns (T)

with the MSS Centre for Climate Research Singapore. Other **country** are

7 countries (Plural)

already experiencing hotter temperatures but this is more alarming **with**

8 for (Prep)

Singapore because of **it** high level of humidity that is experienced all year

9 its (det)

round. This could **potential** lead to grave situations as our bodies struggle

10 potentially (adv)

to cope with the heat.

Section A [5 marks]

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

- 1 How does the main image at the top of the poster help support the header ‘Skip a Straw. Save a Sea Turtle.’?

The image shows a sea turtle struggling for air/drowning *suffocating/dying*. This evokes sympathy/*pity/empathy* in the readers, which may encourage them to stop using straws in order to protect sea creatures. [1]

Note: Students must first describe the image (drowning) before explaining how the image supports the header in persuading readers not to use plastic straws.

DNA: Either describing the image/explaining the header (no reference to both parts)

- 2 ‘If plastic continues to **infect** our ocean, by 2050, there will be more plastic than fish.’

Paying close attention to the bolded word, what is the intended effect of this sentence on the readers?

Through likening the use of plastic to a disease which could plague/damage/harm the ocean [1], the writer wishes to warn the audience not to contribute to the loss of marine creatures [1] like fish, which would soon be outnumbered. [2]

- 3 State how the writer tries to persuade the readers to step forward and be more involved in supporting the organisation.

The use of imperatives like ‘Join (a community)’, ‘Sign up...’ and ‘Register...’
OR

The use of rhetorical questions like ‘Ready to take on an active role in saving sea turtles?’ [1]

Note: Need to state the language devices i.e simply quoting is not acceptable

- 4 Which two groups of people are ‘Sailors for the Sea’ targeting through this poster?

(i) **Parents of young children**

(ii) **Marine animal lovers/ Marine enthusiasts/ People concerned about marine conservation** [1]

Both groups for one mark

OAA: people who use plastic straws

DNA: Kids/parents

Section B [20 marks]

Refer to Text 2 on pages 3 and 4 of the Insert for Questions 5–12.

- 5 Explain, in your own words, why some of the new prisoners were described to be 'naïve' (line 3).

The new prisoners did not **fully understand/comprehend** [1] that they were not allowed to keep any of their belongings/possessions, even the **most treasured/valued ones** [1].

[2]

(DNA: 'grasp the fact that everything would be taken away', 'could not keep a wedding ring, a medal or a good-luck piece')

DNA: prisoners 'asked' if they could throw the possessions (doesnt convey naivety)

- 6 (a) In Paragraph 2, the writer spoke to one of the old prisoners. In which two ways does he emphasise to them that he did not want his manuscript to be lost?

(i) **He starts the conversation/sentence with 'Look' (an imperative) which demands that the listener pay attention to what he has to say.**

(ii) **He uses the modal 'must' and the phrase 'at all costs' to emphasise that he will do all it takes to protect his manuscript.**

(iii) **He ends with the question 'Do you understand that?', demanding a reply/cooperation from the other prisoner that he would help to protect the manuscript.**

Note: Choose any 2 of the 3 possible answers; 1 mark for each point

[2]

- (b) Which words or phrases in Paragraph 2 describe the manner in which the writer spoke to the other prisoner?

Descriptions	Word or phrase from the passage
(i) avoid any attention that might lead to trouble	'furtively'
(ii) telling of a private matter in complete trust	'into my confidence' DNA: "take one of the prisoners into my confidence"

[1]

[1]

- 7

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‘At that moment, I saw the plain truth and did what marked the culminating point of the first phase of my psychological reaction – I struck out my whole former life.’ (lines 15–17)

(a) According to Paragraph 3, what does ‘the plain truth’ refer to?

It would be impossible for the writer to preserve his manuscript, no matter how hard he tried. [1]

(b) What does the word ‘culminating’ suggest about how the writer reacted?

It was a pivotal turning point for him/ a sudden realisation that he could not return to his old life (before he was held captive). [1]

DNA: shocked, defeated, disappointed, devastated

- 8 Paragraph 5 begins, ‘With unthinkable haste, people tore off their clothes.’ Why do you think the prisoners did so ‘with unthinkable haste’?

They had a limited amount of time (only two minutes) to do as they were told./ They did not have the luxury of time to think or react. [1]

They also had to remove their clothing quickly out of fear (of punishment). [1] [2]

DNA: extremely afraid to go against them (why?) & only given 2 mins to do so (doesn't explain the fact that they had no time to think)

- 9 (a) Identify one example of personification in Paragraph 5.

‘leather straps beating down on naked bodies’ [1]

DNA

‘time grew shorter’

(b) What is the effect of the use of personification in (a)?

It emphasises how powerful/forceful the whipping from the straps was, which rendered the prisoners helpless. [1]

- 10 Which two expressions in Paragraph 6 suggest that the prisoners were under absolute control of their captors?

‘[we] were herded’ and ‘lined up again’ (need to have ‘again’)

Note: Both expressions for 1 mark

DNA: ‘lined up’

[1]

- 11 At the end of the text, the writer observes the change in appearance of the prisoners over time. Explain how the language used in Paragraph 8 makes the prisoners appear unhealthy. Support your ideas with three details from the paragraph.

The simile 'looked like skeletons disguised with skin and rags' implies that the prisoners' bodies were devoid of fat OR the prisoners were severely bony/malnourished/ emaciated/thin as a rake. [1]

The phrase 'our bodies beginning to devour themselves' suggests that they lost a lot of weight as time went by. [1]

The phrase 'the body had no powers of resistance left' suggests that the prisoners were weak/not strong/no energy [1]

The phrase 'organism digested its own proteins and its muscles' suggests that the prisoners were malnourished/starving/deprived of food that they were eating themselves away. [3]

The phrase ' muscles disappeared' suggests that that the prisoners were weak/getting weaker.

The phrase ' last layers of subcutaneous fat had vanished' suggests that they were losing weight/ getting skinner/thinner.

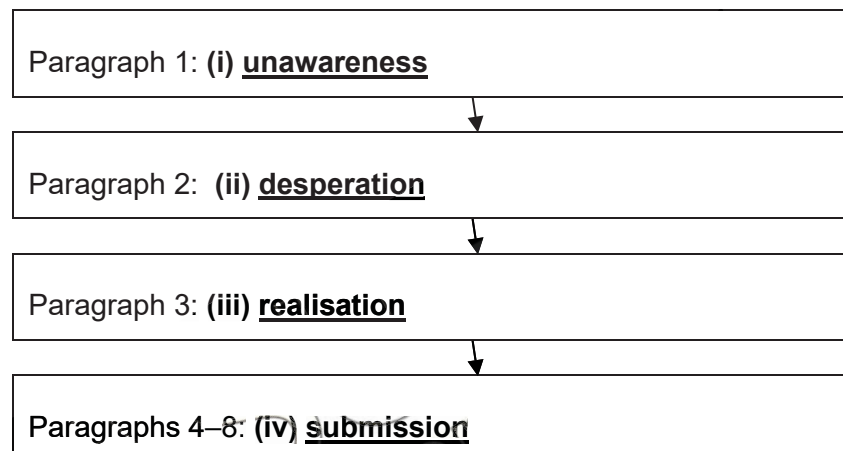
Note: Quotation and explanation must both be correct in order to award 1 mark for each point.

- 12 The structure of the text reflects the writer's thoughts and feelings throughout his imprisonment. Complete the flowchart by choosing one word from the box to summarise the main thought or feeling presented in each part of the text. There are some extra words in the box you do not need to use.

The writer's thoughts and feelings

submission	uncertainty	unawareness	realisation
desperation	oblivion	tolerance	

Flow chart



[4]

Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 3 on pages 5 and 6 of the Insert for Questions 13–19.

- 13 In Paragraph 2, the writer mentions that the uninitiated diner decades ago were attracted to the visual appeal of sushi and sashimi, but 'all interest stopped there' (line 11). What does the writer mean?

People who were unfamiliar with Japanese cuisine, while attracted by how sushi and sashimi looked, were unwilling/not keen to try or taste them. [1]

**DNA: they did not like (the taste of) Japanese food → 'jumping the gun' (only need to unpack 'no interest')
did not try/ did not want to eat**

- 14 'Those who did not wish to offend their hosts surreptitiously deposited sashimi into a convenient paper napkin, or else swallowed it unchewed and washed it down with copious gulps of beer or saké.' (lines 11–13)

What do the underlined words mean?

(i) 'surreptitiously' – **secretly/ stealthily/ in a discreet manner**

[1]

AA: sneakily

DNA: carefully (not accurate enough) / answers in wrong form (e.g. 'not obvious') [1]

(ii) 'copious' – large/huge/very/extremely big

AA: many

DNA: continuous/repeated

*For this question, DNA if student provided more than one answer (mark the first answer).

- 15 'It does seem an injustice that for a very long time Japanese food did not receive the widespread recognition that it deserves.' (lines 13–15)

What does this suggest about the writer's attitude towards Japanese cuisine and its recognition in the world?

The writer has an indignant/ a disapproving attitude that Japanese food was not as well-appreciated as it should have been. [1]

AA (because students are doing so badly! :(): The writer is dissatisfied/ annoyed/ upset/ unhappy that... (but need to point out to students that these are not 'attitudes', so these are not the best answers)

AA: disappointed

DNA: ...feels that it is unfair (merely unpacking 'injustice' → and so?) / sad (not accurate)

DNA: angry

- 16 What do many first-timers expect of Japanese food, and how does it taste in reality? Answer in your own words.

Expectation	<p>Well-flavoured OR different types/a mixture of condiments</p> <p>AA: strong flavours/ well seasoned (DNA: 'expecting elaborate blends of seasoning' though the word 'seasoning' does not need to be paraphrased)</p> <p>DNA: tasty (subjective and too vague) DNA: nice (pls highlight to students to avoid using the word nice. Nice is the all-inclusive word for Singaporeans)</p>	[1]
Reality	<p>Bland/ Flavourless/ Tasteless (DNA: 'insipid' / 'subtle')</p> <p>DNA: bad</p> <p>AA: not very seasoned/ unseasoned/ lighter flavour Answers need to be negative, not positive eg subtle is wrong</p>	[1]

- 17 Here is a part of a conversation between two students, Juliana and Andy, who have read the article.



- (a) With reference to Paragraph 5, how can Juliana explain her position?

(from text: 'Organic crop production and local farmers' markets are also making it easier to find chemical-free produce nearby.' → cannot lift, since this is an 'explain' question)

Crops are grown without the use of chemicals (like fertilisers and pesticides) [1] and these agricultural products are easily accessible as they are sold at local farmers' markets [1].

DNA lifting, need to explain/ paraphrase

- (b) Provide two ways in which Andy can support his position.

Modern freezing and transportation have allowed the people in Japan to do so. [1]

Direct lifting from text capturing the two ways would be accepted ('Modern freezing and transportation methods have made exotic foodstuffs and fresh Asian vegetables and fungi available to all.'). but **excess would be denied** (e.g. most Japanese shopped for food every day to ensure freshness (read carefully → that is twenty years ago!) and modern freezing and transportation methods have made exotic marine food...)

DNA excess 1st part- Organic crop production and local farmers' market make it easier to find fresh ingredients. Modern freezing and transportation methods make it easy to get very fresh ingredients.

- 18 Other than its taste and attractive visuals, state **two** reasons from Paragraph 6 that explain why one should consume Japanese food.

It consists of a balanced diet (in its combination of rice, vegetables, ...) and many of its components have disease-preventing qualities. [1]

Note: Award 1 mark only when both points are mentioned

***Excess denied**

- 19 Using your own words as far as possible**, summarise the fine art of hosting a Japanese meal.

Use only information from paragraphs 3 to 4.

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 fine art of hosting a Japanese meal starts with ...

	From text	Paraphrased
1	before each diner is an <u>array</u> of small <u>individual</u> servings <u>painstakingly</u> (required, DNA if missing) prepared by the chef	A variety of food is meticulously made in single portions by the chef and
2	...each a <u>work of art</u> framed in its own exquisite receptacle	each dish, as delicate as a piece of art, is placed in its beautifully-detailed container.
3	Plates of all possible geometric <u>shapes</u> → square, rectangular, crescent- or fan-shaped → in many <u>colours</u> , <u>sizes</u> , and <u>textures</u> decorate the table. Not all are porcelain – slabs of wood, baskets, even chestnut husks can hold food	Different types - shapes, colours, sizes, textures and materials- of plates are also used.
4	The Japanese care about the <u>ambience</u> (DNA if spelt wrongly) as much as the food.	Another element is the atmosphere in which they dine in.
5	Artistry is not limited to the <u>table arrangements</u> , <u>outdoor gardens</u> , or <u>exterior and interior architecture</u> of the venue and main rooms. In the <u>washrooms</u> ...	Hosts ensure that not just the main dining area is tastefully decorated, but every peripheral aspect, ranging from the table set-up, the outdoor gardens, the

		architecture of the location, and even the washrooms, is well-considered.
6	the graciousness of service...	Hospitable service is ensured
7	attention to guests	and guests' needs are well attended to.
8	(ingredients) are not only fresh (NOTE: 'vegetables in the grocery stores/ supermarkets are very fresh' → does not really answer the question (what's that go to do with the fine art?))	Lastly, only the freshest,
9	but also of perfect appearance, shape, and size.	and flawless ingredients are used.

[15]

Content – 1 mark for each correct point, up to 8 marks

Language (refer to rubrics on 'Summary Style Descriptors') – up to 7 marks

Minus 1 mark if no word count is given.

Summary

The fine art of hosting a Japanese meal starts with a variety of food that is meticulously made in single portions¹ and each dish is delicately placed in its beautifully-detailed container². Different types of plates, ranging from shapes, colours, sizes, textures and materials, are also used³. Another element is the atmosphere in which they dine in⁴. Hosts ensure that the main dining area as well as the peripheral aspects are tastefully decorated⁵. Hospital service is ensured⁶ and guests' needs are well attended to⁷. Lastly, only the freshest⁸ and the most flawless ingredients are being used⁹.

(77 words for 8 points)

