

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016

CANDIDATE NAME

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CLASS

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INDEX NUMBER

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1128/01

Paper 1 Writing

16 August 2016

Secondary 4 Express & 5 Normal Academic

Duration: 1 hour 50 minutes

Setter: Ms Katherine Chew

Vetter: Ms Amy Chan

Additional Materials: Writing paper
Insert

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Write your name, class and index number in the spaces provided on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black ink pen on both sides of the paper.

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

Answer **Section A**, **Section B** and one question from **Section C**.

Section A in an Insert.

For **Section A** write your answers in the spaces provided on the Insert.

For **Section B** and **Section C** write your answers on the writing paper provided.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the head of each section.

For Examiner's Use	
Section A	
Section B	
Section C	
Total	70
Parent's Signature	

Section B [30 marks]

You are advised to write between 250 and 350 words for this section.

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

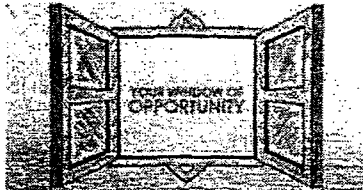
It is a tradition of your school's English Language Department to send a group of Secondary Three students on an Overseas English Immersion Programme to the United Kingdom. This year, you have been selected as part of this group of students who will be going on this learning trip. The English Language Head of Department (HOD) has shortlisted two language schools, namely Seaford Newlands English School and Oxford International Study Centre and would like students who are going for the trip to share their preference in a speech to teachers and other participating students.

Write a speech, stating clearly:

- which of the two schools you would like to visit
- how many days the trip would require
- what the activities that would take place during the trip are
- how students will benefit from this trip

Write your speech in clear, accurate English and in a confident and persuasive tone to convince your audience that your recommendation is ideal and would best benefit all who are involved.

You should use your own words as much as possible.

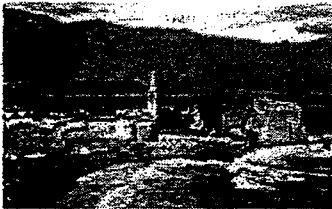


A WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY!

Take part in a school trip to enhance your English language in the United Kingdom

Where you can go

Newlands English School - Seaford

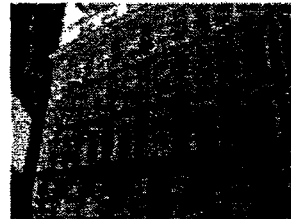


Seaford Newlands English School is located in the picturesque seaside town of Seaford, between Brighton and Eastbourne.



OR

Oxford International Study Centre - Oxford



Oxford International Study Centre is situated in the very centre of Oxford, surrounded by the Colleges of the University.



What you can do



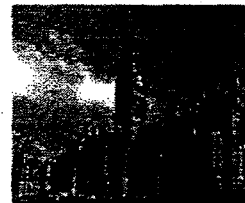
Stay with a local family and be immersed in local culture and customs



Live in the centre's student hostel and meet people from all over the world



Engage in local recreational activities like horse-riding, sailing, trekking



Visit famous landmarks and city sights of the United Kingdom

Section C [30 marks]

Begin your answer on a fresh page.

You are advised to write between 350 and 500 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 the most memorable episodes of school life and how they have contributed to your growth as an individual.
2. Should parents allow their schooling children to work during the school holidays?
3. Consider the idiom 'playing with fire'. Do you find yourself attracted to activities that are potentially undesirable or even dangerous?
4. 'One should always care about the weakest and most vulnerable members of society.' Discuss.

Preliminary Examination 2016

CANDIDATE NAME

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CLASS

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INDEX NUMBER

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1128/01

Paper 1 Writing

16 August 2016

INSERT

Duration: 1 hour 50 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This insert contains **Section A**.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Hand in the completed **Section A** insert separately.

Section A [10 marks]

Carefully read the text below, consisting of 12 lines about a recent innovation in the administering of sunscreen. 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)** the library at noon. at

My mother always wears sensible clothes. ✓

Slathering on sticky sunscreen is nobody's idea of a day at the beach,
 so it is worth doing. Thousands of people around the world die of skin 1
 cancer each year, and ultraviolet light exposing is one of the main 2
 culprits in a cancer's development. While most of us know to use 3
 sunscreen, we do not always do a good job of applying it. 4
 Paul Long, a pharmaceutical expert at King's College London, want to 5
 solve the problem for a long-lasting sunscreen pill. To vanquish those 6
 streaky creams and greasy sprays, Long has found an unlikely ally on 7
 coral. He led a team who analysed coral samples from Australia's Great 8
 Barrier Reef and it turned out, coral is more than just snorkelling scenery. 9
 Coral is also a compact marine animal that can do what tanning addicts 10
 cannot: endure blistering UV rays without negative health effects.

ANSWERS

Examples: I arrived (to) the library at noon.	 at
My mother always wears sensible clothes.	 √
Slathering on sticky sunscreen is nobody's idea of a day at the beach,		
(so) it is worth doing. Thousands of people around the world die of skin	1	but/however/yet (conj)
cancer each year, and ultraviolet light (exposing) is one of the main	2	exposure (wf)
culprits in (a) cancer's development. While most of us know to use	3	the (Art)
sunscreen, we do not always do a good job of applying it.	4	√
Paul Long, a pharmaceutical expert at King's College London, (want) to	5	wants (SVA)
solve the problem (for) a long-lasting sunscreen pill. To vanquish those	6	with/ (Prep)
streaky creams and greasy sprays, Long has found an unlikely ally (or)	7	in (Prep)
coral. He led a team (who) analysed coral samples from Australia's Great	8	that/which (Rel.Pro)
Barrier Reef and it (turned) out coral is more than just snorkelling scenery.	9	turns (Present T)
Coral is also a compact marine animal that can do what tanning addicts	10	√
cannot: endure blistering UV rays without negative health effects.		

Preliminary Examinations 2016

CANDIDATE'S NAME

CLASS

INDEX NUMBER

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1128/02

Paper 2 Comprehension

August 2016

Secondary 4 Express 5 Normal

Duration: 1 hour 50 minutes

Setter: Mr Chow Zhen Zao and Mrs Amy Chan

Vetter: Mrs Amy Chan

Candidates answer on the Question Booklet.

Additional Materials: Insert

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

Write your name, index number and class on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the writing paper.

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

Answer all questions.

Write your answers in the spaces within this Question Booklet.

The Insert contains the texts for all the sections.

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

Text 1	
Text 2	
Text 3	
Total	50
Parent's Signature	

Section A [5 marks]

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

1. Look at the photograph under **Just Like Grandma’s Cooking!**. What idea is the photograph trying to establish?

.....
.....

[1]

2. Refer to the text under **You Deserve It**. Identify the **two phrases of not more than six words each** which suggest the following:

(i) In an unhealthy way:

.....

[1]

(ii) Prepare healthy meals:

.....

[1]

3. Meals Express promotes itself by listing the advantages for its customers. How is each of the following advantages represented by the different icons on the left-hand side of the webpage?

Convenience:

Value-for-money:

Flexibility:

[1]

4. What is the purpose of including the awards obtained by Meals Express?

.....
.....

[1]

Section B [20 marks]

Refer to Text 2 on pages 3 – 4 of the Insert for Questions 5 – 15.

5. Which two words in paragraph 1 suggest that Paris is a person?

..... [1]

6. From paragraph 2, explain how the language used shows that Paris is dangerous for the pedestrian. Support your explanation with three details from the paragraph.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

7. In paragraph 3, the writer tells us that he is not entirely sure how his wife was able to cross the busy road. Pick out one word which suggests this.

..... [1]

8. What is the writer's tone when he says that "the pedestrian-crossing lights have been designed with the clear purpose of leaving the foreign visitor confused, humiliated or dead" (lines 18 – 19)?

..... [1]

9. The writer starts with the pronoun "I" in paragraph 1 but the use of pronouns change as shown in the table below. Suggest why this may be so.

Paragraph(s)	Pronoun	Reason for change of pronoun
2 and 3	'one'	
5	'you'	

[2]

10. The writer describes the movement of various pedestrians. State how the following pedestrians crossed the road. **Answer in your own words.**

Pedestrian(s)	How the pedestrian(s) crossed the road
The old lady	
The pre-school children	

[2]

11. What is the irony of the writer's experience at the Parisian pedestrian light?

.....

.....

.....

.....

[1]

12. In paragraph 6, the writer says that in his descent down the hill, he was "a passenger on a pair of alien stilts".

What is effective about this expression?

.....

.....

[1]

13. From paragraph 6, identify two expressions of **not more than five words each** which emphasise the writer's clumsiness in his descent.

(i)

(ii)

[2]

14. The writer's expectation of how his injured ankle would appear is different from how the ankle actually turned out. What is the difference? **Answer in your own words.**

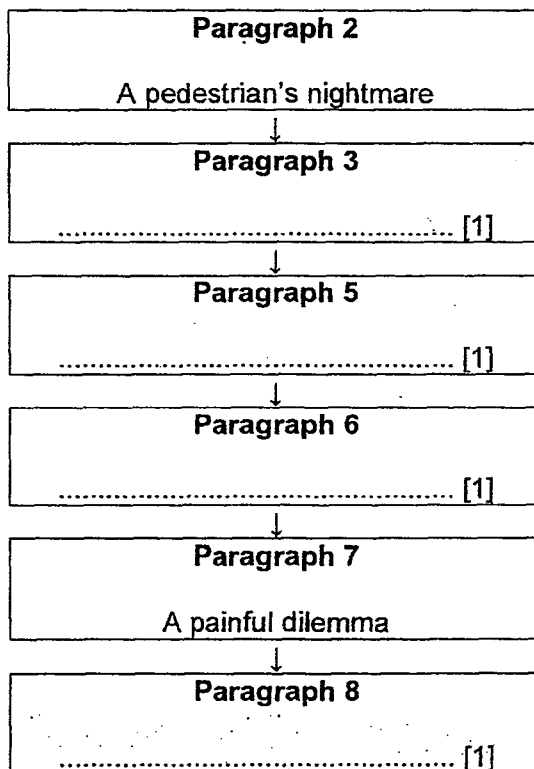
The writer's expectation	
In reality	

[2]

15. In this text, the writer recounts his travel experience in Paris and Belgium. Complete the flow chart below by choosing **one** phrase from the box to summarise the main focus of each stage of his recount. There are some phrases in the box you do not have to use.

An exasperating situation	A disappointing discovery
A dramatic accident	A short break
A great relief	A lucky escape
A haphazard environment	

Flow chart



[4]

Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 3 on pages 4 - 5 of the Insert for Questions 16 – 22.

16 Lines 2–3 ‘...the rain was still coming down in sheets.’ What does the word ‘still’ tell you about the rain?

.....
.....

[1]

17 The writer compared Nashville’s rain in 2010 to Hurricane Frederic in 1979.

(i) According to paragraph 1, what are the two records of rainfall set?

Year	Record of rainfall
2010	
1979	

[1]

(ii) What is the effect of this comparison?

.....
.....

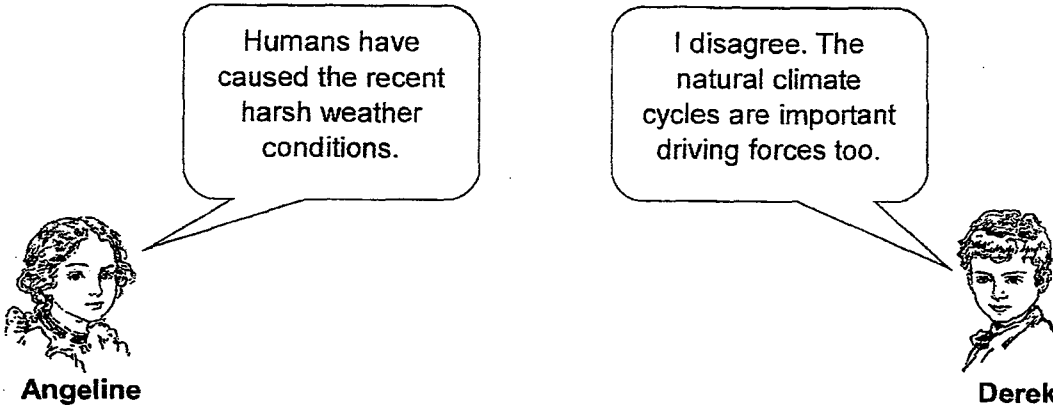
[1]

18 Line 7 ‘...torrential downpours dumped 11 inches of rain on Rio de Janeiro in 24 hours.’ What does the word ‘dumped’ tell you about the writer’s perception of the rain?

.....
.....

[1]

19 Here is a part of a conversation between two students, Angeline and Derek, who have read the article.



(i) Identify any two examples from paragraph 3 that Angeline can give to illustrate her view.

.....

.....

[1]

(ii) How would Derek explain his position with reference to lines 15—17? Answer in your own words.

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

20 Lines 48–49, '*But the jury is still out on whether any increase has occurred yet...*'

(i) What does the italicised phrase tell us about the views of the scientists on how global warming affects individual storms?

.....

.....

[1]

(ii) Write down a phrase from paragraph 7 that also conveys the idea that scientists cannot be exact about their predictions of future weather events.

.....

.....

[1]

Preliminary Examinations 2016

CANDIDATE'S NAME

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CLASS

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INDEX NUMBER

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1128/02

Paper 2 Comprehension Insert

August 2016

Secondary 4 Express and 5 Normal

Duration: 1 hour 50 minutes

Setter: Mr Chow Zhen Zao and Mrs Amy Chan

Vetter: Mrs Amy Chan

INSERT

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

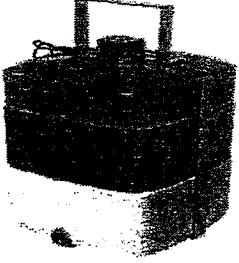
The Insert contains Text 1, Text 2 and Text 3.

Section A

Text 1


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

		My Account		Sign In	
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**Meals
Express®**
Delivery to your doorstep

“Just Like Grandma’s Cooking!”





“★★★★★” ilovetoeat.blogspot.com
“★★★★★” welovegoodfood.com


Food Caterer of the Year 2013, 2014, 2015
As featured in SGEats Magazine


Home	About Us	Our Menu	Our Reviews	FAQ	Contact Us
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Click [HERE](#) for Trial (50% off usual price)

 We source for and select only the finest ingredients

 A basic meal (2 dishes + soup) for less than \$5 per head

 Delivery to your doorstep
Disposable containers
No wash-up required

 Up to 4 cancellations per month to accommodate your schedule

 Check out our testimonials and reviews under “Our Reviews”

Too tired to whip up a meal after work? Too lazy to head out? Detest eating reheated leftovers? Dread washing up after dinner?

CONTACT US TODAY!

You Deserve It

*At your workplace, you take care of your work.
Is your workday is a frantic whirl of activity, a hectic battle against deadlines and a never-ending list of challenging tasks?
You deserve more than a hastily wolfed-down, reheated takeaway meal.*

*At home, you take care of your family.
Do you pore through your bills, clear your laundry, clean your house, press your clothes, care for your children, attend to your spouse, prepare dinner and wash the dirty dishes?
You deserve more time away from household chores, and more time to yourself.*

*At Meals Express®, we take care of your meals.
We consult our master chefs, plan meals with nutritional content and taste in mind, select the choicest ingredients, prepare them under the strictest standards, and deliver meals piping hot to your doorstep.
You deserve the best meal caterer – Meals Express®.*

Section B

Text 2

In the text below, a writer describes his travel experiences in France and Belgium. Read the text carefully and answer Questions 5 – 15 in the Question Paper Booklet.

- 1 In the morning I got up early and went for a long walk through the sleeping city. I love to watch cities waking up, and Paris does so more abruptly, more startlingly, than any place I know. One minute I have the city to myself: it is just me and the solitary street lamp. Then all at once it is frantic: cars and buses swishing past in sudden abundance, cafés and kiosks opening, people flying out of Metro stations like flocks of startled birds, movement everywhere, thousands of pairs of hurrying legs. 5
- 2 By half-past eight Paris is a pedestrian's nightmare. The roads, scribbled onto the land by drunken architects, scatter and converge in a dozen directions all at once. The Parisian pavements are the very training ground to produce the world's finest tightrope artistes. The only safe way of crossing a street is if one did so decked in a decade's worth of Christmas lights, as from the driver's seat, anything less dazzling would not be noticed. 10
- 3 One also constantly keeps coming up against these monumental squares and open spaces that are all but impossible to cross on foot. My wife and I went to Paris on our honeymoon and tried to cross the Place de la Concorde. She somehow managed to get to do so, but I was stranded in the midst of killer automobiles, waving weakly to my dear spouse of two days and whimpering softly while hundreds and hundreds of Renaults were bearing down on me with their drivers all wearing expressions like the Joker in Batman. 15
- 4 It still happens now. The problem is that the pedestrian-crossing lights have been designed with the clear purpose of leaving the foreign visitor confused, humiliated or dead.
- 5 This is what happens: you arrive at a square to find all the traffic stopped, but the pedestrian light is red and you know that if you venture off the kerb all the cars will surge forward and turn you into a gooey crepe. So you wait. A blind person comes along and crosses without hesitating. Then a ninety-year-old lady in a motorised wheelchair trundles past to the other side. You are uncomfortably aware that all the drivers are watching you expectantly. After another minute 150 pre-school children are herded across by their teachers, and then the blind man returns from the other direction with two bags of shopping. Finally, the pedestrian light turns green. You step off and all the cars come charging at you. 25
- 6 In Belgium, I had a misadventure in the smallest town on Earth. Durbuy lay at the foot of a startlingly steep hill. It was the kind of hill that, once you started down it, you could not guarantee to stop. I walked with an increasing loss of control; I was really just a passenger on a pair of alien stilts scissoring me towards a barn at the foot of the road. There, I stepped heavily into a wobbly drain, spectacularly spraining my ankle – I am sure I heard a crack as of splintering wood – did a series of graceless pirouettes, spun across the road, smacked face-first into the barn wall and, after teetering theatrically for a moment, fell backward. 35
- 7 I lay still in the tall grass, taking a minute to accommodate the idea that down at my right leg there was an unusual measure of agony going on. At intervals I gazed down the length of my body to see if my right foot was facing backwards or otherwise composed in a way that would account for the vividness of the pain, but it looked normal enough. From where I lay I could also see back up the hill and I spent some time wondering how I was going to get back up there with no buses or cabs to call on. 40

- 8 Eventually, I hauled myself upright, hobbled to a café and ordered a Coca-Cola. I took off my boot and examined my ankle, expecting - in a perverse manner - to find some splintered bone straining at the skin like a tent pole, making everyone who saw it queasy. But it was just faintly bluish, tender and very slightly swollen, and I realised that I had merely achieved acute pain, not the sort of grotesque injury that would lead to a mercy flight by helicopter and a fussing-over by young nurses. I sat glumly sipping my Coke. Upon rising, I discovered that the worst of the pain had subsided and I was able to walk after a fashion. 45

(adapted from *Neither Here Nor There* by Bill Bryson)

Section C

Text 3

The text below is about the recent changes in climate and some theories offered to explain them. Read it carefully and answer Questions 16 – 22 in the Question Paper Booklet.

- 1 Two to four inches of rain. That was the weekend weather forecast for Nashville, Tennessee. But by the Saturday afternoon of 1 May 2010, parts of the city had seen more than six inches, and the rain was still coming down in sheets. When the sun came out on Monday morning, 11 people had died and Nashville had seen more than 13 inches of rain—about twice the previous record of 6.6 inches set during Hurricane Frederic in 1979. 5
- 2 Extreme events like the Nashville flood are happening more frequently than they used to. A month before Nashville, torrential downpours dumped 11 inches of rain on Rio de Janeiro in 24 hours, triggering mud slides that buried hundreds. About three months after Nashville, record rains in Pakistan caused flooding that affected more than 20 million people. In 2011, floods in Thailand submerged hundreds of factories near Bangkok. 10
- 3 It is not just heavy rains that are making headlines. During the past decade, severe droughts, deadly heat waves and record numbers of tornadoes have also been reported. What is going on? Are these extreme events signals of a dangerous, human-made shift in Earth's climate? Or are we just going through a natural stretch of bad luck?
- 4 The short answer is: probably both. The primary forces driving recent disasters have been natural climate cycles, especially El Niño and La Niña. Scientists have learned a lot during the past few decades about how the strange seesaw between the El Niño and La Niña cycles in the Pacific Ocean affects weather worldwide. During an El Niño, a giant pool of warm water that normally sits in the central Pacific surges east all the way to South America; during a La Niña, it shrinks and retreats into the western Pacific. Heat and water vapour coming off the warm pool generate thunderstorms so powerful that their influence extends out of the tropics to the jet streams¹ that blow across the middle latitudes. As the warm pool shifts back and forth along the Equator, the wavy paths of the jet streams shift north and south—which changes the tracks that storms follow across the continents. An El Niño tends to push drenching storms over the southern U.S. and Peru while visiting Australia with drought. In a La Niña, the rains flood Australia and fail in the American Southwest and Texas. 15 20 25
- 5 But natural cycles cannot by themselves explain the recent streak of record-breaking disasters. Something else is happening too: The Earth is steadily getting warmer, with significantly more moisture in the atmosphere. A long-term build-up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is trapping heat and warming up the land, oceans and atmosphere. Although some places, notably the Arctic, are warming faster than others, the average surface temperature worldwide has risen nearly one degree Fahrenheit in the past four decades. 30
- 6 By the end of the century, scientists expect the weather to change substantially. The average world temperature could rise anywhere from three to eight degrees Fahrenheit—depending in part on how much carbon we emit between now and then. The tropical rain belt is already widening. The subtropical dry zones are being pushed pole-ward into regions such as the American Southwest, southern Australia and southern Europe, making these regions increasingly susceptible to prolonged and intense droughts. Storm tracks are moving pole-ward too. 35

¹A jet stream is a fast-flowing, narrow band of air current located several miles above the earth.

- 7 One of the biggest wild cards in our weather future is the Arctic Ocean, which has lost 40 percent of its summer sea ice since the 1980s. Autumn temperatures over what is now open ocean have risen 3.6 to 9°F, as the dark water absorbs sunlight that the ice once bounced back into space. New evidence suggests that warming is altering the polar jet stream, adding lazy north-south meanders to its path around the planet—which might help to explain why North America was so warm last winter and Europe so cold. Meandering farther north than normal into Canada, the jet stream brought warm air with it; dipping far south over Europe, it delivered frigid winds and snow to that region. 40
- 8 When it comes to individual storms, scientists predict that extra water vapour in the atmosphere could pump heat into big storms such as hurricanes and typhoons, adding buoyancy that causes them to grow in size and power. Some models have predicted the average strength of hurricanes and typhoons to increase by 2 to 11 percent by 2100. But the jury is still out on whether any increase has occurred yet as the same models that predict bigger hurricanes also say we could get fewer of them in the future because a hotter, wetter atmosphere might also reduce the wind shear needed for the storms to spawn twisters. While more tornadoes are being reported in the U.S., some scientists argue that there are now more people looking for them with better instruments. 45
- 9 Scientific theories aside, it is indisputable that increased moisture in the atmosphere intensifies rainfall. Gerald Meehl, a senior scientist at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado says global warming has changed the odds for extreme weather. 50
- 10 “Picture a baseball player on steroids who hit a home run². It’s impossible to say if he hit that home run because of the steroids, or whether he would have hit it anyway. The drugs just made it more likely. It is the same with the weather. Greenhouse gases are the steroids of the climate system. By adding just a little bit more carbon dioxide to the climate, it makes things a little bit warmer and shifts the odds toward these more extreme events,” he says. “What was once a rare event will become less rare.” 60

Adapted from “Weather Gone Wild” by Peter Miller, National Geographic (Sep 2012)

²A home run is a long hit in baseball which allows the player who hit the ball to run around all the bases and score a point.

**ENGLISH LANGAUGE 2016
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS
ANSWERS**

Answers

Section A

1. Look at the photograph under **Just Like Grandma's Cooking!**. What idea is the photograph trying to establish?

The photograph of the smiling woman (mother) tells the reader that the food at Meal's Express is prepared with the same amount of care and love that a mother would invest into her home-cooked food. [1]

(Note: Slant has to be on "care" and not how tasty the food is ← cannot be inferred from the photograph)

2. Refer to the text under **You Deserve It**. Identify the **two** phrases of not more than **six words each** which suggest the following:

(i) In an unhealthy way: "hastily wolfed-down" [1]

(ii) Prepares healthy meals: "meals with nutritional content" [1]

3. Meals Express promotes itself by listing the advantages for its customers. How is each of the following advantages represented by the different icons on the left-hand side of the webpage?

Convenience: The icon of a scooter / motor cycle.

Value-for-money: The icon of a moneybag (in the palm on a hand).

Flexibility: The icon of the mouse clicking on the *cancellation* button.

[1]

4. What is the purpose of including the reviews obtained by Meals Express?

It builds up the credibility of Meals Express (that it offers delicious food) and persuades the reader to order from them. [1]

Section B

5. Which **two** words in paragraph 1 suggest that Paris is a person? [1]

"sleeping", "waking" (both for 1 mark)

6. From paragraph 2, explain how the language used shows that Paris is dangerous for the pedestrian. Support your explanation with **three** details from the paragraph. [3]

i. "the roads, scribbled onto the land by drunken architects, scatter and converge in a dozen directions all at once" tells us that the roads are haphazardly planned / disorganised with messy vehicle traffic. (1)

ii. "the Parisian pavements... produce the world's finest tightrope artistes" tells us that the Parisian pavements are too narrow for people to safely walk on. (1)

iii. "the only safe way of crossing a street is if one did so decked in a decade's worth of Christmas lights as... anything less dazzling will not be noticed" tells us that Parisian drivers do not really pay attention to pedestrians crossing the road. (1)

7. In paragraph 3, the writer tells us that he is not entirely sure how his wife was able to cross the busy road. Pick out **one** word which suggests this. [1]

"somehow" (1)

8. What is the writer's tone when he says that "the pedestrian-crossing lights have been designed with the clear purpose of leaving the foreign visitor confused, humiliated or dead"? [1]

A sarcastic / critical / disapproving / mocking tone.

9. The writer starts with the pronoun "I" in paragraph 1 but the use of pronouns change as shown in the table below. Suggest why this may be so. [2]

Paragraph(s)	Pronoun	Reason for change of pronoun
2 and 3	'one'	(the use of the impersonal pronoun) makes the writer's opinion <u>appear more like an objective / factual general statement.</u>
5	'you'	(the use of the personal pronoun) <u>involves the reader by drawing the reader in</u> to experience the traffic conditions "first hand".

[2]

10. In paragraph 5, the writer describes the movement of various pedestrians. State how the following pedestrians crossed the road. **Answer in your own words.**

Pedestrian(s)	How the pedestrian(s) crossed the road
The old lady	She rolled along <u>unsteadily</u> in her wheelchair.
The pre-school children	They were <u>led / guided</u> across the road as a <u>group</u>

[2]

11. What is the irony of the writer's experience at the Parisian pedestrian light? [1]

People who flouted traffic rules and crossed when the pedestrian light was red got across the road safely. (1)
but by observing traffic rules / crossing only when the pedestrian light was green, he endangered himself (as the cars charged at him). (1)

12. In paragraph 6, the writer says that in his descent, he was "a passenger on a pair of alien stilts".

What is effective of this expression? [1]

Effective It shows us the total lack of control he had over his legs in his descent; it was just his legs carrying him involuntarily down the hill, just as how a passenger would not be in full control over where he is ferried. (1)

13. Identify two expressions of **not more than five words each** which emphasise the writer's clumsiness in his descent. [2]

(i) "graceless pirouettes" (1)

(ii) "teetering" (1)

14. The writer's expectation of how his injured ankle would appear is different from how the ankle actually turned out. What is the difference? **Answer in your own words.** [2]

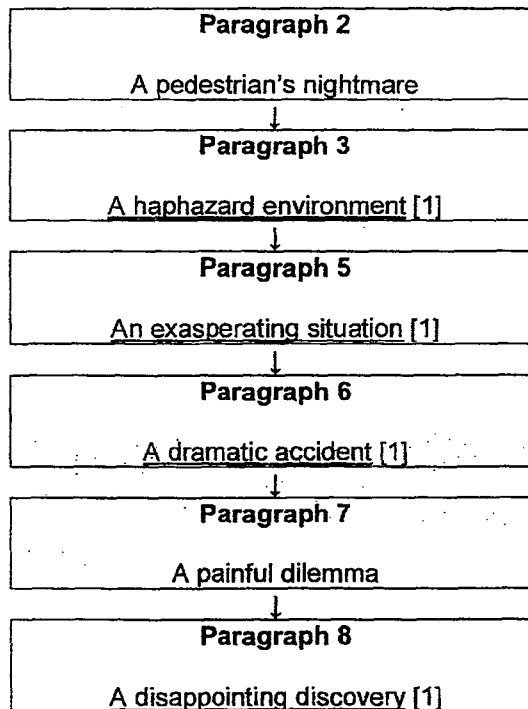
The writer's expectation	<p>"splintered bone straining at the skin like a tent pole"</p> <p>"splintered bone" → broken bone "straining" → pressing against, protruding against, poking out against "like a tent pole" → vertically</p> <p>broken bone pressing out vertically against the skin. (1)</p>
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In reality	"faintly bluish" → lightly bruised "tender" → sensitive to touch / pain "very slightly swollen" → just a little bulging (out) ankle was lightly bruised, just bulging a little and sensitive to touch (1)
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15. In this text, the writer recounts his travel experience in Paris and Belgium. Complete the flow chart below by choosing one phrase from the box to summarise the main focus of each stage of his recount. There are some phrases in the box you do not have to use.

An exasperating situation	A disappointing discovery
A dramatic accident	A short break
A great relief	A painful dilemma
A haphazard environment	A lucky escape

Flow chart



Section C

- 15 Lines 2–3 ‘...the rain was still coming down in sheets.’ What does the word ‘still’ tell you about the rain?

It was unrelenting/ showed no signs of stopping. [1]

- 16 The writer compared Nashville’s rain in 2010 to Hurricane Frederic in 1979.

(i) According to paragraph 1, what are the two records of rainfall set? [1]

Year	Record of rainfall
2010	More than 13 inches of rain
1979	6.6 inches of rain <i>(X – about twice the previous record)</i>

(Both must be correct to earn 1 mark.)

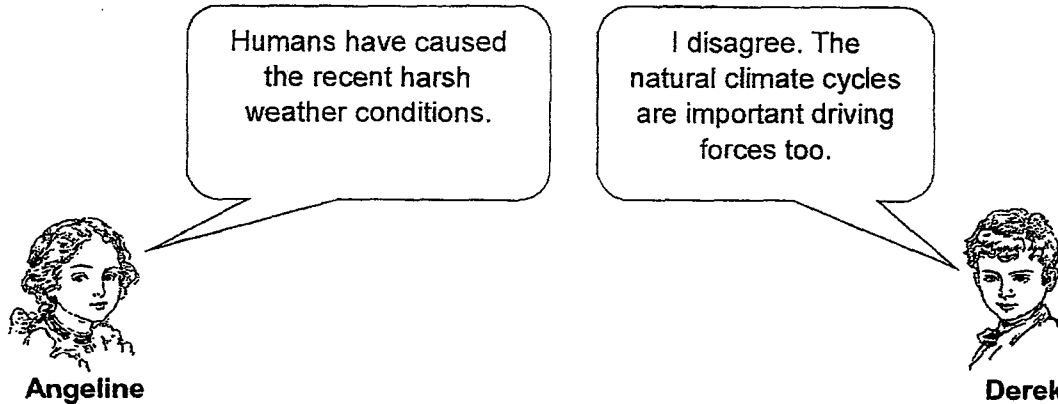
(ii) What is the effect of this comparison?

This is to emphasise how heavy/ severe/ intense the rainfall was in 2010. [1]

- 17 Line 7 ‘...torrential downpours dumped 11 inches of rain on Rio de Janeiro in 24 hours.’ What does the word ‘dumped’ tell you about the writer’s perception of the rain?

Answer: He thought the rain was cruel/ heartless/ overwhelming. [1]

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



(i) Identify any two examples from paragraph 3 that Angeline can give to illustrate her view. [1]

- heavy rains
 - severe droughts
 - deadly heat waves
 - record numbers of tornadoes
- (Any two of the above – 1 mark; excess denies)

(ii) How would Derek explain his position with reference to lines 15–17? Answer in your own words. [2]

From text:

'The primary forces driving recent disasters have been natural climate cycles, especially El Niño and La Niña. Scientists have learned a lot during the past few decades about how the strange seesaw between the El Niño and La Niña in the Pacific Ocean affects weather worldwide.

1st mark for the phrase 'strange seesaw'

- strange → peculiar/ inexplicable/ incomprehensible/ mysterious
- seesaw → fluctuation/ oscillation/ rise and fall of El Niño and La Niña in the Pacific ocean

2nd mark for the phrase 'affects weather worldwide'

- affects → influences/ shapes/ modifies
- weather → climate change
- worldwide → globally

19 Lines 48–49, '*But the jury is still out* on whether any increase has occurred yet...'

(i) What does the italicised phrase tell us about the views of the scientists on how global warming affects individual storms?

They are divided/ undecided/ uncertain in their views. [1]

(ii) Write down a phrase from paragraph 7 that also conveys the idea that scientists cannot be exact about their predictions of future weather events.

The phrase is 'One of the biggest wild cards'. [1]

20 In paragraph 10, Gerald Meehl says, 'Greenhouse gases are the steroids of the climate system.' How is the effect of steroids on a baseball player similar to the effect of greenhouse gases on the climate system? [1]

Steroids increase the likelihood of a baseball player hitting home run, just as the increase of greenhouse gases/ carbon dioxide in the environment increases the likelihood of the world experiencing more extreme weather events.

21 Using your own words as far as possible, summarise how scientists expect the weather to change by the end of the century and the reasons they give for the change.

Use only information from paragraphs 6 to 8.

By the end of the century, scientists expect that the

No.	From Passage	Paraphrase
1	The average world temperature could rise anywhere from three to eight degrees Fahrenheit (L32-33)	mean global temperature would increase from three to eight degrees Fahrenheit
2	—depending in part on how much carbon we emit between now and then. (L33-34)	hinging on the amount of carbon discharged
3	The tropical rain belt is already widening. (L34)	With the tropical rain belt expanding
4	The subtropical dry zones are being pushed poleward... (L34-35)	and the subtropical dry zones driven poleward
5	...making these regions increasingly susceptible to prolonged and intense droughts. (L34-37)	some areas become more prone to persistent and severe droughts
6	Storm tracks are moving poleward too. (L37)	Storm tracks are also changing.
7	...the Arctic Ocean, which has lost 40 percent of its summer sea ice since the 1980s. (L38-39)	The loss of the Arctic Ocean's summer sea ice
8	Autumn temperatures over what is now open ocean have risen 3.6 to 9°F... altering the polar jet stream (L39-41)	has caused an increase in temperatures, modifying the polar jet stream
9	which might help to explain why North America was so warm last winter and Europe so cold. Meandering farther north than normal into Canada, the jet stream brought warm air with it; dipping far south over Europe, it delivered frigid winds and snow to that region. (L42-44)	and causing harsher weather conditions.
10	scientists predict that extra water vapour in the atmosphere could pump heat into big storms such as	Excess water vapour in the atmosphere add heat into large storms, enlarging and strengthening them.

hurricanes and typhoons, adding buoyancy that causes them to grow in size and power. (L45-47)

By the end of the century, scientists expect that the

mean global temperature would increase from three to eight degrees Fahrenheit, hinging on the carbon amounts discharged. With the tropical rain belt expanding, the subtropical dry zones driven pole-ward and storm tracks changing, some areas become more prone to persistent, severe droughts. The Arctic Ocean's loss of summer sea ice has caused an increase in temperatures, modifying the polar jet stream and causing harsher weather conditions. Excess water vapour in the atmosphere add heat and enlarges and strengthens large storms.

(80 words)

