

**YISHUN SECONDARY SCHOOL***We Seek, We Strive, We Soar***MID-YEAR EXAMINATION**

Name: _____ Reg. No: _____ Class: _____

Secondary 3E**ENGLISH LANGUAGE****1128/02**

Paper 2 Comprehension

2 May 2019**INSERT****1 hour 50 minutes**

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST:


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

This document consists of 6 printed pages including the cover page.


[Turn Over

Section A


Text 1




nexus



spore



THE SINGAPORE STORY
OURS TO CREATE



TOGETHER WE KEEP SINGAPORE STRONG

Our efforts today play a big part in making us strong tomorrow. Together, we can make a difference and build a better Singapore.

Totaldefence.sg

TOGETHER
WE KEEP

Overseas Home (OH) Service

Total Defence 2015 Special Exhibitions

3 Spore Discovery Centre
2 Feb - 12 Mar, 9am to 5pm daily (except Mondays)
The Maritime Museum, Fort of Our Exhibition
5 Feb - 15 Feb, 9am to 10pm daily (closed on 8 and 9 Feb)

An interactive experience and activities that let us appreciate our nation's strength and challenges that Singapore may face in the future.
Understand the complex and unpredictable threats that will test our strength.
Be inspired by Singaporeans who have shown that we have what it takes to survive and succeed in the future.
Come and to play your part in Total Defence and keep Singapore strong.



FREE

Total Defence Carabineer when you visit our exhibition!

Army Museum of Singapore (ARMS) Special Exhibition - Our Army, Our Nation's Strength

20 Feb - 31 Jul

Visit ARMS Special Exhibition - Our Army, Our Nation's Strength as it takes you on a journey to understand the contributions of the various Army formations in operations readiness, Army's core values, as well as roles and functions as a formidable force.

Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) Showcase and Vehicle Display

2 - 5 Feb, 11 - 12 Feb, 15 - 19 Feb

Learn more about the capabilities of the SCDF and acquire valuable crisis management skills through participating in interactive activity stations.

Total Defence Play

13 - 14 Feb, 20 - 21 Feb

Catch this inspiring 20-minute play, specially produced to commemorate Total Defence Day! Follow Desmond on his journey to the past and future as he discovers the importance of playing a part to keep Singapore strong.

"TD Defenders Unite!" Drop-In Craft

20 - 21 Feb, 12 - 20 Mar

While stocks last. (*Limited to one TD Defenders Unite! admission ticket.) Introducing SDC's first release of the TD Defenders! Dressed in their different iconic characters that represent the 5 pillars of Total Defence, these exclusive paper toys are a fitting reminder to our commitment to play our part for Total Defence - Collect all 5 individual characters during this Total Defence period!

Let Us Forget - A Special Total Defence Day (TDD) Trail

12 Mar, 2pm to 5pm

(\$15 per participant, \$50 Special Package for groups of 4)

Join us with your loved ones on a special Total Defence Day (TDD) Trail that invites you to reflect on our war experience and discover how far Singapore has come as a nation. For registration and enquiries, please e-mail publicprogrammes@adc.com.sg.



\$88 Fortune Wheel

WIN an Apple iPad mini when you spin 3 consecutive 8s on our fortune wheel!

This lucky new year, from 6 to 22 Feb, get lucky at Spore Discovery Centre's retail store. For every \$8 spent in a single receipt, you will be entitled to ONE lucky spin on our wheel of fortune. If you spend \$18 and more, you get THREE spins and could be the lucky winner to an Apple iPad mini! Good luck!

*Terms, conditions apply.

For more information, please visit www.adc.com.sg.

Spore Discovery Centre 510 Upper Jurong Road Singapore 638365 | Tel: (65) 6752 5186 | www.adc.com.sg | info@adc.com.sg |  [SporeDiscoveryCentre](https://www.facebook.com/sporediscoverycentre)
 Army Museum of Singapore 520 Upper Jurong Road Singapore 638367 | Tel: (65) 6841 3857 | www.armymuseum.sg | armymuseum@adc.com.sg |  [ArmyMuseumSingapore](https://www.facebook.com/armymuseum)

Section B

Text 2

The text below describes an old fisherman's ordeal while he was out at sea fishing. Read it carefully and answer Questions 4-13 in the Question Paper Booklet.

1 Regardless of race, language, age or religion, our efforts today play a big part in making us strong tomorrow. Together, we can make a difference and build a better Singapore.
Totaldefence.sg

ing scavenger had come up from deep down in the of fish that the old man had captured had settled and had come up so fast that it broke the surface of the k into the sea and picked up the scent and started

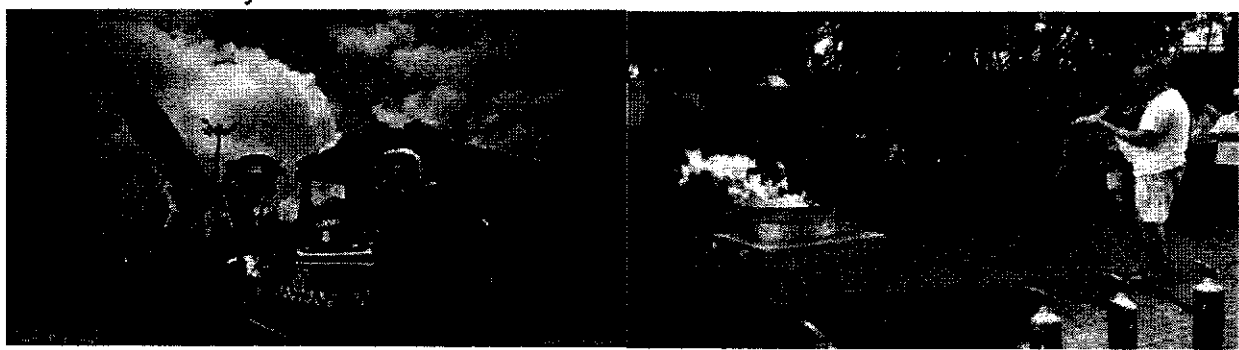
2 Sometimes it lost the scent. big Mako shark built to swim beautiful except its jaws. Its smooth and handsome. Inside slanted inwards. They were shaped like a man's fingers w of the old man and they had r

Army Museum of Singapore (ARMS) Special Exhibition – Our Army, Our Nation's Strength
20 Feb – 31 Jul
Visit ARMS Special Exhibition – Our Army, Our Nation's Strength as it takes you on a journey to understand the contributions of the various Army formations in operations readiness, the Army's core values, as well as its roles and functions as a formidable force.

3 When the old man saw it cor

Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) Showcase and Vehicular Display
2 – 5 Feb, 11 – 12 Feb, 15 – 19 Feb

4 Learn more about the capabilities of the SCDF from the showcase of some of SCDF's vehicles and tools and acquire valuable crisis management skills through participating in interactive activity stations.



8 For more information, visit www.sdc.com.sg

9 By midnight, he still persisted in a valiant fight though this time he knew the fight was useless. They came in a pack. Panic seized him like terrorists instilling fear. He jabbed desperately at what he could only feel and hear and he felt something seize the club and it was gone. He jerked the tiller free from the rudder and beat and chopped with it holding it in both hands and driving it down again and again.

10 One came, finally, aiming straight for the last of the haul of fish hanging against his boat and he knew that it was over. He swung the tiller across the shark's head. He swung it once and twice and again. The shark let go and rolled away. That was the last shark of the pack that came. There was nothing more for them to eat.

11 The old man could hardly breathe now and he felt a strange taste in his mouth. It was coppery and 40
sweet and he was afraid of it for a moment. He spat into the ocean and said, "Eat that, *galanos*¹."
He put the sack around his shoulders and put the skiff on her course. He had no thoughts nor any
feelings of any kind. He only noticed how lightly and how well the skiff sailed now that there was no
great weight beside her. He could feel he was inside the current now and he could see the lights of
the beach along the shore.

Adapted from "The Old Man and the Sea" by Ernest Hemingway.

¹ A Spanish word referring to a kind of fish

Section C

Text 3

The text below is about the world's plastic crisis. Read it carefully and answer Questions 14-21 in the Question Paper Booklet.

- 1 After Malaysia Airlines Flight 370 disappeared from radar screens in March 2014 while on its way from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing, the search for it extended from Indonesia to the southern Indian Ocean. It captivated a global audience for weeks. No sign of the wreckage appeared. On several occasions, when satellite images revealed collections of objects floating on the sea surface, hopes soared that they would turn out to be aircraft parts. They were not. It was all trash—pieces of broken shipping containers, abandoned fishing gear, and of course, plastic shopping bags. 5
- 2 How did we get here? When did the dark unscrupulous side of the miracle of plastic first show itself? It's a question that can be asked about many of the marvels of our technological world. Since helping the Allies win World War II—think of nylon parachutes or lightweight airplane parts—plastics have transformed all our lives as few other inventions have, mostly for the better. They have eased travel into space and revolutionised medicine. They lighten every car and jumbo jet today, saving fuel—and reduce pollution. In the form of clingy, light-as-air wraps, they extend the life of fresh food. In equipment such as airbags, incubators, helmets, or simply by delivering clean drinking water to poor people in those now demonised disposable bottles, plastics save lives daily. 10
- 3 In one of their early applications, they even saved wildlife. In the mid-1800s, piano keys, billiard balls, combs, and all manner of trinkets were made of a scarce natural material: elephant ivory. With the elephant population at risk and ivory expensive and scarce, a billiards company in New York City offered a \$10,000 reward to anyone who could come up with an alternative. As Susan Freinkel tells the tale in her book, *Plastic: A Toxic Love Story*, an amateur inventor named John Wesley Hyatt took up the challenge. His new material, celluloid, was made of cellulose, the polymer found in all plants. Hyatt's company boasted that it would eliminate the need "to ransack the Earth in pursuit of substances which are constantly growing scarcer." Besides sparing at least some elephants, celluloid also helped change billiards from solely an aristocratic pastime to one that working people play in bars. Thereafter, this ushered in a profound revolution of plastic. A world of possibilities opened up. Anything and everything could be made of plastic, and so it was, because plastics were cheap. 15
- 4 Six decades later, roughly 40 percent of the now more than 448 million tons of plastic produced every year is disposable, much of it used as packaging intended to be discarded within minutes after purchase. Production has grown at such a breakneck pace that virtually half the plastic ever manufactured has been made in the past 15 years. Last year the Coca-Cola Company, perhaps the world's largest producer of plastic bottles, acknowledged for the first time just how many it makes: 128 billion a year. Nestlé, PepsiCo, and others also churn out torrents of bottles. 20
- 5 The growth of plastic production has far outstripped the ability of waste management to keep up: in recent years the surge in production has been driven largely by the expanded use of disposable plastic packaging—where garbage collection systems may be underdeveloped or nonexistent. In 2010, according to an estimate by Jambeck, half the world's mishandled plastic waste was generated by just five Asian countries: China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Sri Lanka. 25
- 6 Meanwhile, ocean plastic is estimated to kill millions of marine animals every year. Nearly 700 species, including endangered ones, are known to have been affected by it. Some are harmed visibly—strangled by abandoned fishing nets or discarded six-pack rings. Many more are probably harmed invisibly. Marine species of all sizes, from zooplankton to whales, now eat microplastics that poison them silently. On some beaches on the Big Island of Hawaii, as much as 15 percent of the sand is actually grains of microplastic. 30
- 7 That is why the oceans are under assault. Microplastics have been found everywhere in the ocean that people have looked, from sediments on the deepest seafloor to ice floating in the Arctic—which, 35

as it melts over the next decade, could release more than a trillion bits of plastic into the water. Microplastics are not the scariest. We need to worry more about the things that none of us can see—the chemicals added to plastics to give them desirable properties, such as malleability, and the even tinier nanoplastics that microplastics presumably degrade into. Those might pass into the tissues of fish and humans. We need to act fast before the ocean turns, irretrievably and for 50 centuries to come, into a thin soup of plastic.

Adapted from <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/magazine/2018/06/plastic-planet-waste-pollution-trash-crisis>



YISHUN SECONDARY SCHOOL
We Seek, We Strive, We Soar
MID-YEAR EXAMINATION

Name: _____ Reg. No: _____ Class: _____

Secondary 3E

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1128/02

Paper 2 Comprehension

2 May 2019

1 hour 50 minutes

Candidates answer in the Question Booklet.

Additional Materials: Insert

Max Marks: 50

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST:

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

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

Answer **all** questions.

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

The Insert contains the text for all the sections.

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

At the end of the examination, submit the **Insert** and the **Question Booklet** separately.

This document consists of **8** printed pages including the cover page.

[Turn Over

Name: _____ Reg. No: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 2
QUESTION BOOKLET**

Section A [5 marks]

Text 1

Refer to the poster (Text 1) on page 2 of the Insert for Questions 1-3.

- 1. The webpage begins with the heading **Together We Keep Singapore Strong**. What effect is this heading intended to have on the readers?

..... [1]

- 2. With reference to the section **Army Museum of Singapore (ARMS) Special Exhibition – Our Army, Our Nation’s Strength**, identify the **two** phrases that suggest that the Singapore Army is a strong one.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

- 3. Refer to the text in the section **Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) Showcase and Vehicular Display**. In which **two** ways do the illustrations below this highlight the writer’s message in this section?

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

Section B [20 marks]

Refer to Text 2 on pages 3 and 4 of the Insert for Questions 4–13.

4. In paragraph 1, what does the “killing scavenger” refer to?

.....
 [1]

5. Why did the killing scavenger come up from deep down in the water?

.....
 [1]

6. In paragraph 2, the author describes a Mako shark. Explain how the language used in paragraph 2 indicates that the shark was dangerous.

Support your ideas with **three** details from paragraph 2.

.....

 [3]

7. Explain **in your own words** why we are told that the writer was “full of resolution but he had little hope” in paragraph 4.

.....
 [2]

8. In paragraph 6, the writer says, “The old man knew that it was dead but the shark would not accept its ill fate. Seemingly undefeated, it ploughed over the water as a speedboat does. Then it lay quietly for a little while and went down very slowly.”

Which phrases in the given sentences describe the actions of the shark?

Descriptions	Phrases from the passage
(i) tossed through the air	

(ii) a fast action	
(iii) still movement	

[3]

9. What does "persisted" in paragraph 9 suggest about the old man's character?
[1]

10. Give a phrase in paragraph 9 that suggests that there was more than one shark.
 [1]

11. In paragraph 9, "panic seized him like terrorists instilling fear."
 (i) Which word in paragraph 9 suggests that panic was like a person?

 [1]
 (ii) Explain why this comparison is effective.

 [1]

12. In paragraph 11, "he felt a strange taste in his mouth. *It* was coppery and sweet and he was afraid of it for a moment."
 (i) What do you think the italicised word "It" refers to?

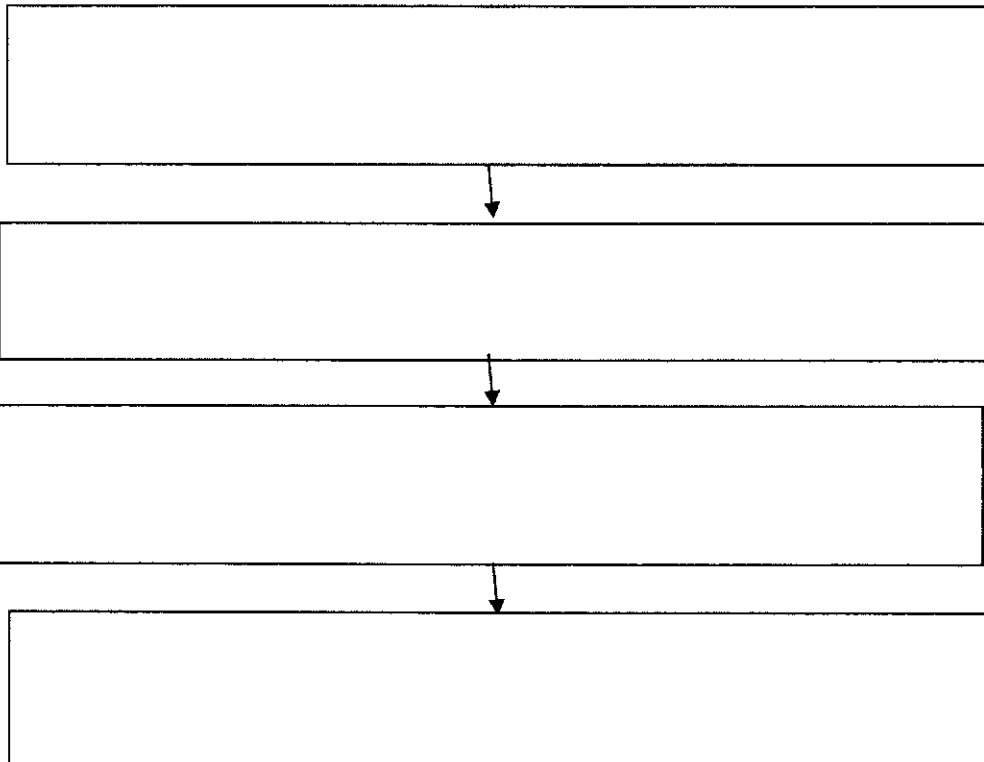
 [1]
 (ii) What do you think caused this strange taste in his mouth?
[1]

13. The structure of the text reflects the different stages of the old man's encounter. Complete the flow chart by choosing one phrase from the box to summarise the stages described in each part of the text. There are some extra phrases in the box that you do not need to use.

Main focus

the reckless killer	having resolve
giving up	resolution at last
the battle	the start of trouble
overwhelming weariness	

Flow Chart



[4]

Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 3 on pages 5 and 6 of the Insert for Questions 14-21.

14. In paragraph 1, "On several occasions, when satellite images revealed collections of objects floating on the sea surface, hopes soared that they would turn out to be aircraft parts. They were not." (lines 3-5)

What effect does the writer aim to create by using a short sentence after a longer one?

.....
[1
]

15. What does "dark unscrupulous side" (line 7) suggest about the writer's attitude towards the use of plastic?

.....[1
]

16. How did the invention of celluloid in paragraph 3 change the status of the game of billiards?

(i) Before the invention of celluloid	The game of billiards was...
(ii) After the invention of celluloid	The game of billiards is...

[1]

17. From paragraph 4, what does "torrents" (line 33) suggest about the production of plastic bottles?

.....[1]

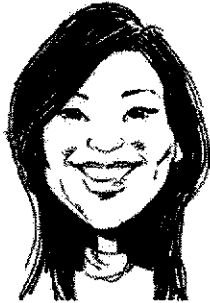
18. In paragraph 5, explain **in your own words** why "the growth of plastic production has far outstripped the ability of waste management to keep up" (line 34).

.....
[2
]

19. Quote a word from paragraph 5 that suggests that plastic waste management was unsuccessful.

.....[1
]

20. Here is a part of a conversation between two students, Xin Yi and Haziq, who have read the article.



Xin Yi

[Empty speech bubble box]



Haziq

[Empty speech bubble box]

a) Give two examples from paragraph 6 to support Xin Yi's view.

(i)[1]
]

(ii)[1]
]

b) How would Haziq explain his position with reference to lines 49-52?

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

21. **Using your own words as far as possible**, summarise the benefits of plastics.
Use only information from paragraphs 2 and 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).

One benefit of plastics is that they are used in.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Language	
Total	

Section A [10 marks]

Carefully read the text below, consisting of 12 lines, about drinking straws. 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 2pm.at.....

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

In a cringe-inducing video that's gone viral, a team of scientists were seen pulling a plastic straw from the nostril of a olive ridley sea turtle. Figgener, a sea turtle expert 1 an (art)
at Texas A&M University, and her colleagues were collecting data in sea turtle 2 on/about/of (pp)
mating when they notice something in the nose of a 35-kilogram male. After the team 3 noticed (t)
member extracted a couple of centimetres of the object with pliers and snipped off a 4 members
sample, they discovered that the wrinkle, brownish object was a plastic drinking 5 wrinkled (wf)
straw. "Usually the trash, such as plastic bags and even toothbrushes, end up in a 6 _____
sea turtle's stomach. It's also quite common to see fishing hooks embedded in a 7 ends (sva)
turtle's mouth or flipper," Figgener said. "Straws are useless, and contributes to the 8 _____
5.25 trillion pieces of marine trash that end up in the ocean. People can drink out of 9 contribute (sva)
a cup just as well without one. Along this video, we can actually show where some 10 With / Through / From
end up." (pp)

For Q10: "In" is not accepted .

Adapted from <https://www.nationalgeographic.com.au/animals/how-did-sea-turtle-get-a-straw-up-its-nose.aspx>

ANSWER SCHEME

SECTION A

1. The webpage begins with the heading **Together We Keep Singapore Strong**. What effect is this heading intended to have on the readers?

It makes the readers feel empowered/confident [1] that with the unity of strength, everyone can keep Singapore a strong nation./It gives the readers a sense of (personal) responsibility to keep the nation strong.

Not accepted:

feel a sense of belonging X

feel enthusiastic X

(Any answers phrased like answering the Purpose of the text are rejected. Eg. To convince the readers to be united as one, etc)

2. With reference to the section **Army Museum of Singapore (ARMS) Special Exhibition – Our Army, Our Nation’s Strength**, identify the two phrases that suggest that the Singapore Army is a strong one.

operations readiness [1] Reject “operation^ readiness”

formidable force [1]

Reject: Nation’s Strength (“strength” has the same root word as “strong” in the question)

Not accepted: the Army’s core values, as well as its roles and function as a formidable force X (Excess Denied)

3. Refer to the text in the section **Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) Showcase and Vehicular Display**. In which two ways do the illustrations below this highlight the writer’s message in this section?

Format: [Description of the illustration] + [Link to the keywords found in the text]

1st part of message: Learn about the capabilities of the SCDF from the showcase of some of SCDF’s vehicles and tools

2nd part of message: ...acquire valuable crisis management skills through participating in interactive activity stations

(i) The illustration of a type of SCDF vehicle and the SCDF members decked out in their gear demonstrates the prowess of the SCDF in terms of their vehicles and equipment. / The illustration of an SCDF vehicle and the SCDF members decked out in their gear highlights how people can learn about the capabilities of the SCDF from the showcase of some of SCDF’s vehicles. [1]

(ii) The illustration of a participant taking part in a fire drill activity shows that the participants will be able to engage in hands-on activities to learn some life-saving skills. [1]

Note: EXP errors are not accepted

Section B [20 marks]

Refer to Text 2 on pages 3 and 4 of the Insert for Questions 5–14.

4. In Paragraph 1, what does the “killing scavenger” refer to?

It refers to a shark. [1]

5. Why did the killing scavenger come up from deep down in the water?

It was because the dark cloud of blood from the haul of fish that the old man had captured had settled and dispersed in the mile-deep sea, attracting it. [1]

Note: Any answer that does not include the idea of the shark being attracted by the dark cloud of blood is not accepted.

-It was picking up the scent of fish that the old man had captured X

-To attack the fish X

6. In Paragraph 2, the author describes a Mako shark. Explain how the language used in Paragraph 2 indicates that the shark was dangerous.

Support your ideas with **three** details from Paragraph 2.

“the fastest murderer in the sea” suggests that the shark moved extremely quickly in the water and had the power to kill. [1]

“shaped like a man’s fingers when they are curled like claws” suggests that the shark’s teeth were very long and pointed, just like the sharp nails of a predator. [1]

“razor-sharp cutting edges like daggers” suggests that the shark’s teeth were so piercing that they were as menacing as weapon knives. [1]

Any answer that merely uses the same keywords as the evidence and the question stem keyword “dangerous” is rejected as there is no explanation of these keywords.

7. Explain in **your own words** why we are told that the writer was “full of resolution but he had little hope” in Paragraph 4.

He was certain that he could take aim/hit the shark [1] but he also did not have faith that he would prevent the shark from attacking him. [1]

Rephrase: “I cannot keep him from hitting me but maybe I can get him.”

“I cannot keep him from **hitting** me”: he did not have faith that he would prevent the shark from attacking him

“but maybe I can get him”: he was certain that he could take aim/hit the shark

8. In Paragraph 6, the writer says, “The old man knew that it was dead but the shark would not accept its ill fate. Seemingly undefeated, it ploughed over the water as a speedboat does. Then it lay quietly for a little while and went down very slowly.”

Which phrases in the given sentences describe the actions of the shark?

Descriptions	Phrases from the passage
(i) lifted through the air	ploughed over the water [1] X ploughed
(ii) a fast action	as a speedboat does [1] X speedboat X as a speedboat
(iii) still movement	lay quietly [1] X lay X lay quietly for a while (E.D.)

9. What does "persisted" in Paragraph 9 suggest about the old man's character?

It suggests that he is a persevering/determined character/someone who never gives up/is strong-willed [1]

10. Give a phrase in Paragraph 9 that suggests that there was more than one shark.

The phrase is "came in a pack". [1]

Reject "They came in a pack" as it is a sentence.

11. In Paragraph 9, "panic seized him like terrorists instilling fear."

- (i) Which word in Paragraph 9 suggests that panic was like a person?

The word is "seized"/"terrorists". [1]

- (ii) Explain why this comparison is effective.

The word "seized" is effective because it suggests that panic took over him suddenly just like someone who controlled him all of a sudden.

OR

The word "terrorists" is effective because it suggests that panic took over him suddenly just like how a terrorist strikes fear in someone. [1]

12. In Paragraph 11, "he felt a strange taste in his mouth. *It* was coppery and sweet and he was afraid of it for a moment."

- (i) What do you think the italicised word "it" refers to?

"It" refers to blood. [1]

Reject "a strange taste"; Note that the next part is asking about "this strange taste" and Cambridge will never give the answer away in the next part

- (ii) What do you think caused this strange taste in his mouth?

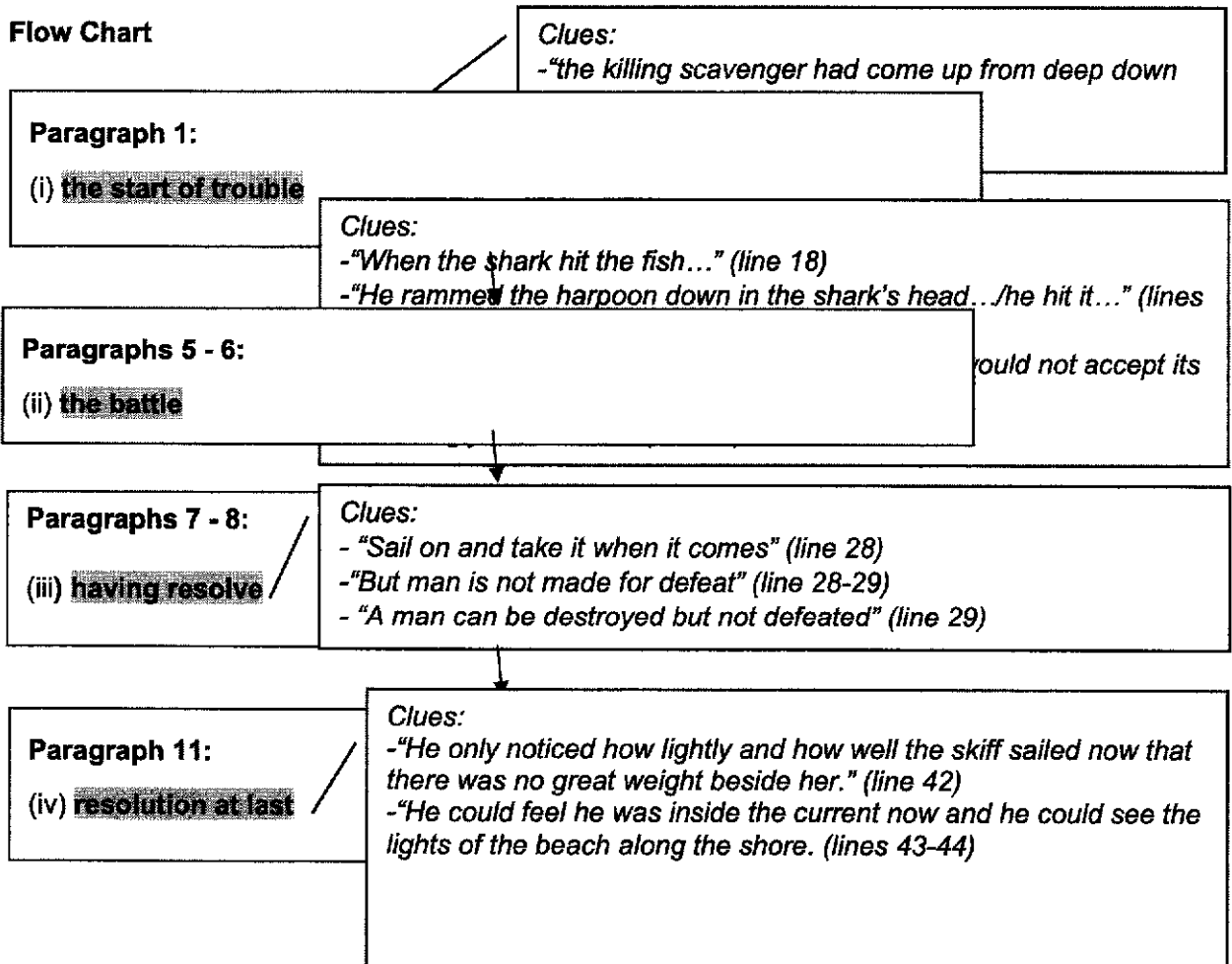
It could be blood from an injury of the old man that splattered onto his face/blood from the inside of the old man's mouth when he had bitten himself during the battle with the sharks/the blood from the fish when the shark attacked/blood from the injured shark. [1] Accept any logical answer.

13. The structure of the text reflects the different stages of the old man's encounter. Complete the flow chart by choosing one phrase from the box to summarise the stages described in each part of the text. There are some extra phrases in the box that you do not need to use.

Main focus

the reckless killer giving up the battle overwhelming weariness	having resolve resolution at last the start of trouble
--	--

Flow Chart



Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 3 on page 5 and 6 of the Insert for Questions 14-21.

14. In paragraph 1, "On several occasions, when satellite images revealed collections of objects floating on the sea surface, hopes soared that they would turn out to be aircraft parts. They were not."

What effect does the writer aim to create by using a short sentence after a longer one?

The writer aims to create the effect of suspense [1] so as to find out what information would come up next./The abruptness of the short sentence reflects the abrupt way in which the hopes of the reader are dashed. Accept any logical answer.

Reject: the writer wants to know what will happen next [wrong context!]

15. What does "dark unscrupulous side" (line 7) suggest about the writer's attitude towards the use of plastic?

**The writer has a disapproving attitude towards the use of plastic [1]/
the writer is not a fan of the use of plastic/does not support the use of plastic/condemns against the use of plastic**

Reject: the writer hates plastic/the writer's attitude is very bad/ the writer is disgusted by plastic [too extreme!]

16. How did the invention of celluloid in paragraph 3 change the status of the game of billiards?

(i) Before the invention of celluloid	The game of billiards was... an aristocratic pastime [1]
(ii) After the invention of celluloid	The game of billiards is... one that working people play in bars. [1]

17. From paragraph 4, what does "torrents" suggest about the production of plastic bottles?

It suggests that the production is at a rapid/extremely fast speed. [1]

Reject: the production was extremely much X

the production of plastic bottles was a lot X

there were a lot of plastic bottles X

[All EXP errors are rejected]

18. In paragraph 5, explain in your own words why "the growth of plastic production has far outstripped the ability of waste management to keep up".

It is because there is an increased use of plastic wrapping that can be thrown after a one-time use/single-use plastic wrapping [1] and rubbish gathering processes are not present or established. [1]

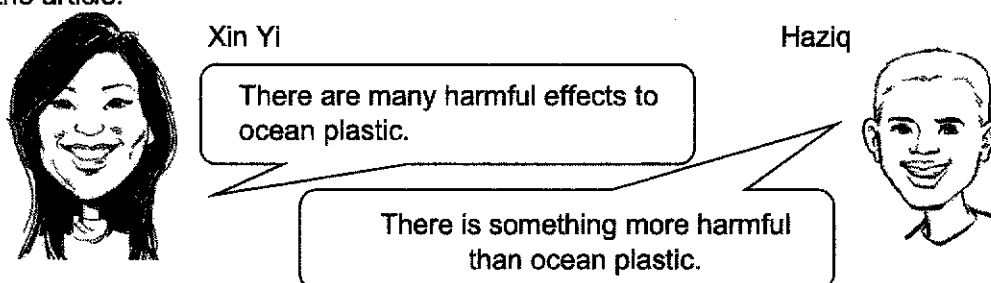
Rephrase: the surge in production has been driven largely by the expanded use of disposable plastic packaging—where garbage collection systems may be underdeveloped or nonexistent. [Expanded use=increased use] [disposable = one-time use/single-use] [plastic packaging = plastic wrapping] [garbage collection systems = rubbish gathering processes] [underdeveloped = not established] [nonexistent = not present]

19. Quote a word from paragraph 5 that suggests that plastic waste management was unsuccessful.

The word is "mishandled". [1]

Reject "The word is mishandled" without the inverted commas/quotation marks

20. Here is a part of a conversation between two students, Xin Yi and Haziq, who have read the article.



- a) Give two examples from paragraph 6 to support Xin Yi's view.

1 mark for any two of the points below; 2 marks in total

- (i) Ocean plastic is estimated to kill millions of marine animals every year/Nearly 700 species, including endangered ones, are known to have been affected by it/Some are harmed visibly—strangled by abandoned fishing nets or discarded six-pack rings/ Marine species of all sizes, from zooplankton to whales, now eat microplastics that poison them silently.

Reject: As much as 15 percent of the sand is actually grains of microplastic (this is just an elaboration of the previous point!)

- b) How would Haziq explain his position with reference to lines 49-52?

1 mark for either of the points below

He can explain that the chemicals added to plastic that give them desirable properties, such as malleability can cause more harm/ the even tinier nanoplastics that microplastics presumably degrade into might pass into the tissues of fish and humans, causing more harm [1]

Note: The answer must be directly linked back to the "something more harmful than ocean plastic". If the answer does not answer the question, marks will not be awarded.

21. Using your own words as far as possible, summarise the benefits of plastics.

Use only information from paragraphs 2 and 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).

- 2 How did we get here? When did the dark unscrupulous side of the miracle of plastic first show itself? It's a question that can be asked about many of the marvels of our technological world. Since helping the Allies win World War II—think of nylon parachutes or lightweight airplane parts—plastics have transformed all our lives as few other inventions have, mostly for the better. They have eased travel into space and revolutionised medicine. They lighten every car

and jumbo jet today, saving fuel—and pollution. In the form of clingy, light-as-air wraps, they extend the life of fresh food. In airbags, incubators, helmets, or simply by delivering clean drinking water to poor people in those now demonised disposable bottles, plastics save lives daily.

- 3 In one of their early applications, they even saved wildlife. In the mid-1800s, piano keys, billiard balls, combs, and all manner of trinkets were made of a scarce natural material: elephant ivory. With the elephant population at risk and ivory expensive and scarce, a billiards company in New York City offered a \$10,000 reward to anyone who could come up with an alternative. As Susan Freinkel tells the tale in her book, *Plastic: A Toxic Love Story*, an amateur inventor named John Wesley Hyatt took up the challenge. His new material, celluloid, was made of cellulose, the polymer found in all plants. Hyatt's company boasted that it would eliminate the need "to ransack the Earth in pursuit of substances which are constantly growing scarcer." Besides sparing at least some elephants, celluloid also helped change billiards from solely an aristocratic pastime to one that working people play in bars. Thereafter, this ushered in a profound revolution of plastic. A world of possibilities opened up. Anything and everything could be made of plastic, and so it was, because plastics were cheap.

One benefit of plastics is that they are used in...

	Points from the passage	Paraphrased points
1	plastics have transformed all our lives as few other inventions have, mostly for the better.	improvement/revolutionisation of our lives
2	They have eased travel into space	by making space travel easier
3	revolutionised medicine. Reject: eased revolutionised medicine	and transforming medicine.
4	They lighten every car and jumbo jet today/ nylon parachutes or lightweight planes parts	They reduce modern vehicles' weights
5	... saving fuel—and pollution. Note: Point 5 is only valid when it is linked to Point 4	and cut fuel and pollution.
6	helping the Allies win World War II	, even aiding the Allies to be World War II's victors.
7	In the form of clingy, light-as-air wraps, they extend the life of fresh food. Reject: they extend the life of fresh food (keyword of "wraps" is important!)	They prolong the freshness of food with clingwrap
8	In equipment such as airbags, incubators, helmets,	and are used in tools
9	simply by delivering clean drinking water to poor people in those now demonised disposable bottles. Reject: they contribute to drinking water (keywords: delivering, clean, bottles)	and also ensure sanitary drinking water to the impoverished in single-use bottles/containers.
10	In one of their early applications, they even saved wildlife. In the mid-1800s, piano keys, billiard balls, combs, and all manner of trinkets were made of a scarce natural material: elephant ivory. With the elephant population at risk and ivory expensive and scarce, a billiards company in New York City offered a \$10,000 reward to anyone who could come up with an alternative. As Susan Freinkel tells the tale in her book, <i>Plastic: A Toxic Love Story</i> , an amateur	They save animals by eliminating the use of the rare elephant ivory in items Keywords: saved wildlife, a scarce natural material: elephant ivory

	<i>inventor named John Wesley Hyatt took up the challenge.</i>	
11	<i>celluloid also helped change billiards from solely an aristocratic pastime to one that working people play in bars.</i>	and helped billiards become more accessible to people.
12	<i>A world of possibilities opened up/Anything and everything could be made of plastic because...</i>	Plastic could be used to create anything because
13	<i>plastics were cheap</i>	they were cost-savvy/cost-efficient

One benefit of plastics is that they are used in revolutionisation of our lives by making space travel easier and transforming medicine. They reduce modern vehicles' weights and cut fuel and pollution. They prolong the freshness of food with clingwrap and are used in tools. They also ensure sanitary drinking water to the impoverished in single-use bottles. They save animals by eliminating the use of the rare elephant ivory in items and helped billiards become more accessible to middle-class people. Plastic could be used to create anything because they were cost-savvy. [80words]

