Name: ..... Register no: ..... Class: .....

NGEE ANN SECONDARY SCHOOL

Building Character »»»»» Expanding Minds »»»»» Shaping Lives

Preliminary Examination 2 2012
Secondary 4 Express/ 5 Normal (Academic)

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English Language
1127/2

Wednesday
29 August 2012

Duration:
1hr 40min

Additional Materials
Writing paper

Instructions to Candidates:
Write your name, register number and class at the top of this page and on each page of your writing paper.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.
Leave a space of **one** line between your answers to **each part** of a question, e.g. between 4(a) and 4(b). Leave a space of at least **three** lines after your completed answer to each **whole** question.
Mistakes in spelling, punctuation and grammar may be penalised in any part of the paper.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely. **Hand in your summary separately.**
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

After checking of answer scripts		
Checked by	**Signature**	**Date**
Student		
Parent/ Guardian		

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

This Question Paper Consists of 6 Pages (including the cover page).

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Read Passage A & Passage B carefully and then answer all the questions which follow.

Passage A

1 Commercialisation has changed the face of sport in every way possible to take advantage of this phenomenon that was once simply enjoyed as a leisure-time activity. In the last three decades, sport has moved on from being played and run by amateurs and has grown into a huge money-making industry run by professionals. In fact, sport has now become more business-run and has adapted itself to being more market-oriented. Professionally hired management teams are now in place to set goals and targets using new and improved strategies to exploit the growing industry that is sport. Athletes are paid to train while sports managers are instrumental in running teams.

2 The growth of sport professionalism has heralded a new era of strategies that have been put in place to exploit the consumer and to maximize profit. Over the last three decades, many sports have allowed athletes to turn professional due to the modern re-structuring they have undergone. Sport is big business and big businesses are heavily involved in sport. Athletes are marketing commodities, broadcast rights cost huge amounts, sponsors fight it out for exclusive rights to events and more sports find themselves with the capacity to turn from amateur to professional every year due to large businesses supporting and expanding their sporting influence.

3 The modern media have also assisted in defining what sport is today. Since the beginning of the 19th century, media owners have used the popularity of various sports to their advantage, because in sports there is constant news, and news sells. The modern media have invested in or owned athletes, teams and stadiums. The most gifted athletes are targeted by the media, and through investment are able to participate in sports full time. This can explain the dramatic increase in levels of performance for modern athletes – records are constantly being broken in major sporting events and at the Olympics. Attendance levels at these events are soaring to new heights. On the other hand, the media tend to propagate sensational news about sport at the expense of the fundamental principles and values of sport. Many people have argued that stories on negative character qualities in individual sportsmen have ruined gamesmanship, thus taking away the "working class hero" and distancing sportsmen from the public.

4 The demand for more sports entertainment can now be met with sponsors, the media and broadcasters all playing a hand in commercialising sports and paying athletes to dedicate themselves to sports. In America, baseball was the first sport to employ professionals in 1871 whereas in Britain, football players were known to have been paid illicitly in the early 1880s before the football association made professionalism legitimate in 1885.

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5 Modern athletes can now make more money from sponsorship than their basic wages as the enigma surrounding a sports personality will sell products. In modern sport, sponsorship can be a sportsman's main source of income. Stars like Tiger Woods and David Beckham earn far more through deals from Nike and Adidas than from their basic wages or tournament wins. Individuals can now become professional by the way they look and act and not just from talent. Anna Kournikova, a tennis star, has never won a grand slam but has accrued more earnings through sponsorship alone than Justine Henin, ranked world number one at one point, may earn in a lifetime from grand slam wins.

6 Commercialisation has also had drawbacks on professionalism - with so much money now generated from the huge success of sports, athletes are now put under much more pressure to perform. The public demand more and constantly want to see extraordinary performances and new heights being reached. The pressures of success can encourage athletes to turn to deviance in sport, taking drugs and cheating in any way they can to feed public demand. This can have a profound impact on the young, who feel discouraged from participating in a sport that is corrupt and choose other careers; others follow suit and believe deviant actions are acceptable. Either way, the loss is clear.

Adapted from "The Influence of Commercialism on the Professionalisation of Sport" by George Churchill

Passage B

1 When Brian Hurley started out across the ice sheet that morning, the weather was cold but clear, with little wind. It was only a practice sledge run, but he had taken the precaution of carrying flags on slender poles, which he stuck periodically in the ice to mark his route. He might be new to Antarctica, but he was no stranger to Arctic cold or the danger of sudden, unexpected storms. He knew that a storm could come howling down the slope of the glacier without warning, blinding him with blowing snow, covering his tracks completely in the first minute. He took a watchful pleasure in the brilliant day, the squeak of the harness, the excited barks of his dog team, and in the lurching of his sledge over the uneven ice serrated by sastrugi – the sharp edged furrows that formed when the ice alternately melted and froze again.

2 Hurley was, in his own description, an unemployed archeologist. But he was not in Antarctica to dig into the exposed rock of the dry valleys, however fascinating that might be. A restless streak had lured him away, at least temporarily, from his chosen field. He first became interested in archeology as a child growing up in New Mexico, where even in high school he had been able to secure summer work at the nearby archeological digs. After graduating with a master's degree from the University of New Mexico, he had found the patient, dogged donkey work of field research more frustrating than rewarding. But the work had opened up to him corners of the world he would never otherwise have seen, and it had awakened in him the hunger for exploration.

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3 It had taken him to Alaska after various other sojourns; there he had laboured on the fishing boats and on the construction of the giant oil pipeline. And it was in Alaska that Hurley became acquainted with husky dog teams. He admired the dogs and the competition they inspired, and before long he was working with a team of his own. He had finished third in his last Iditarod race, a gruelling test of survival lasting eleven days across more than 1700 kilometres of the frozen Alaskan wilderness between Nome and Anchorage. His love of the dogs and his search for new challenges had now brought him to the wildest, emptiest, most elusive horizon on earth: Antarctica.

4 The only thing Hurley disliked about his current venture was the financial part. For a proposed one-man dog sledge challenging the record to climb the Hartsook Glacier and race nearly 1600 kilometres across the high plateau to the South Pole, he needed financial backing. The tab had been taken up by a cable television network, HTV, which proposed to film different stages of the journey to highlight its drama, its dangers and its harrowing difficulties. The run itself would not be made until next year – but Hurley was already conditioning both himself and his dogs to the Antarctic terrain and the formidable obstacles they would face.

5 The TV crew was already filming his training and trial runs. "We can splice these into the film of the actual race," the young producer had explained to Hurley.

"But it won't be the same thing," Hurley had protested.

"You're going to make the run in one piece, so you're not cheating anyone. But we need film. We need all the film we can get."

"If you try to fake anything, the deal's off."

"Hey, what did I tell you? You're calling the shots."

6 So with some misgivings, Hurley decided to let the HTV cameras film some of his work this season, on condition that events or segments of the final film would be properly identified.

Adapted from
"The Ice" by Louis Charbonneau

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From Passage A

From paragraph 1:

1. Quote the word which suggests that commercialisation has taken unfair advantage of sport. [1]

From paragraph 2:

2. **In your own words**, explain how athletes contribute to the businesses that support them. [2]

From paragraph 3:

3. Explain fully why sports are particularly attractive to the media. [2]

From paragraph 5:

4. Other than for their talent, why else would companies decide to sponsor sportsmen and sportswomen? [1]

From paragraph 6:

5. *"Either way, the loss is clear."* What is the loss to sport that the writer refers to? [2]

From Passage B

From paragraph 1:

6. What evidence is there to suggest that Brian Hurley was "no stranger" to the conditions in Antarctica? [1]

7. Explain fully the problems that the sudden storms might pose for Hurley. [2]

8. Quote **two consecutive words** which suggest that Hurley was both enjoying himself and being cautious at the same time. [1]

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From paragraph 2:

9. What aspects of Hurley's work in field research did he find frustrating? Answer **in your own words.** [2]

10. Give **two** reasons why Hurley appreciated his work as an archeologist. [2]

From paragraphs 4 & 5:

11. Why did Hurley have to arrive in Antarctica one year ahead of the race? [1]

12. Why did Hurley dislike the financial part of the venture? [1]

13. *"Hey, what did I tell you? You're calling the shots."* What do you think the producer was trying to tell Hurley? [2]

14. **From Passages A & B:**

For each of the following words, give **one** word or phrase (of not more than **seven** words) which has the same meaning that the word has in the passage.

From Passage A:
1. qualities (line 30)
2. accrued (line 45)

From Passage B:
3. lurching (line 9)
4. gruelling (line 26)
5. splice (line 40) [5]

15. **From Passage A:**

Using your own words as far as possible, summarise the positive and negative effects of commercialisation on sports and athletes. [25]

USE THE MATERIAL IN <u>PASSAGE A</u> FROM PARAGRAPHS 2 – 6.

Your summary, which must be in continuous writing (not in note form), must not be more than 150 words (not counting the words given to help you begin).

Begin your summary as follows:

The commercialisation of sports has enabled sports and athletes to….

*****End of Paper*****

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SEC 4E / 5NA
PRELIM 2 / 2012
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 2 (1127/2)

ANSWER SCHEME

From Passage A

From paragraph 1:

Quotation

1. Quote the word which suggests that commercialisation has taken unfair advantage of sport. [1]

"exploit"

From paragraph 2:

OW

2. **In your own words**, explain how athletes contribute to the businesses that support them. [2]

"marketing commodities"

Athletes help to promote (marketing) products (commodities).

From paragraph 3:

Literal

3. Explain fully why sports are particularly attractive to the media. [2]

Since the beginning of the 19th century, media owners have used the popularity of sports to their advantage, because in sports there is constant news and news sells. Do not accept lifting – answer must be an explanation.

Sports are popular so there will always be news on various sports. (1)
This will give the media a regular source of income
as they can be assured of selling sports stories / through the sale of sports stories. (1)

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From paragraph 5:

Inferential

4. Other than for their talent, why else would companies decide to sponsor sportsmen and sportswomen? [1]

The companies will sponsor sportsmen and sportswomen if they are able to represent the product / company well by the way they act or look (1).

Focus on the company's reason - Do not accept lifting of the line "Individuals can now become professional by the way they act and look"

From paragraph 6:

Inferential

5. *"Either way, the loss is clear."* What is the loss to sport that the writer refers to? [2]

He is referring to the loss of potential talent in young athletes who are discouraged to participate in sports because of corruption (1)
and to the loss of values in athletes who believe in being deviant to get what they want. (1)

Passage B

From paragraph 1:

Literal

6. What evidence is there to suggest that Brian Hurley was "no stranger" to the conditions in Antarctica? [1]

He took the precaution of carrying flags (on slender poles) and sticking them periodically in the ice to mark his route.

7. Explain fully the problems that the sudden storms might pose for Hurley. [2]

The storm might blind him, causing him to be unable to see his surroundings (1)
and
the snow will cover his tracks, causing him to be unable to retrace his route / find his way back. (1)

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Quotation

8. Quote **two consecutive words** which suggest that Hurley was both enjoying himself and being cautious at the same time. [1]

"watchful pleasure"

From paragraph 2:

Own Words

9. What aspects of Hurley's work in field research did he find frustrating? Answer **in your own words.** [2]

"patient, dogged donkey work"

The work was time-consuming (patient, dogged) (1)
and energy-consuming / difficult / hard (donkey) (1)

Literal

10. Give **two** reasons why Hurley appreciated his work as an archeologist. [2]

It opened to him corners of the world he would never otherwise have seen (1)
and it had awakened in him the hunger for exploration. (1)

From paragraphs 4 & 5 :

Literal

11. Why did Hurley have to arrive in Antarctica one year ahead of the race? [1]

He had to condition both himself and his dogs to the Antarctic terrain and the formidable obstacles they would face.

Inferential

12. Why did Hurley dislike the financial part of the venture? [1]

He would have to accommodate / accede to the demands of the cable TV network.

Inferential

13. ***"Hey, what did I tell you? You're calling the shots."*** What do you think the producer was trying to tell Hurley? [2]

He was trying to tell Hurley not to worry as(1)
he would not compromise Hurley's wishes.(1)

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14. **From Passages A & B:**

For each of the following words, give **one** word or phrase (of not more than **seven** words) which has the same meaning that the word has in the passage.

From Passage A:

1. qualities (line 30)
   traits

2. accrued (line 45)
   earned / collected / amassed

From Passage B:

3. lurching (line 9)
   sudden jerking / uncontrolled movement

4. gruelling (line 26)
   very difficult / challenging

5. splice (line 40)
   insert / interweave [5]

15. **From Passage A:**

Using your own words as far as possible, summarise the positive and negative effects of commercialisation on sports and athletes. [25]

USE THE MATERIAL IN PASSAGE A FROM PARAGRAPHS 2 – 6.

Your summary, which must be in continuous writing (not in note form), must not be more than **150** words (not counting the words given to help you begin).

Begin your summary as follows:
The commercialisation of sports has enabled sports and athletes to....
The growth of sport professionalism has heralded a new era of strategies that have been put in place to exploit the consumer and maximize profit. Over the last three decades, sports has allowed athletes to turn professional (1) due to the modern re-structuring sports has undergone. Sport is big business (2) and big businesses are heavily involved in sport. Athletes are marketing commodities, broadcast rights cost huge amounts, sponsors fight it out for exclusive rights to events and more sports find themselves with the capacity to turn from amateur to professional (3) every year due to large businesses supporting and expanding their sporting influence.

The modern media have also assisted in defining what sport is today. Since the beginning of the 19th century, media owners have used the popularity of sports to their advantage, because in sports there is constant news and news sells. The modern media have invested in or owned athletes, teams and stadiums (4). The most gifted athletes are targeted by the media and through investment are able to participate in sports full time (5). This can explain the dramatic increase in levels of performance for modern athletes (6) – records are constantly being broken in major sports events and at the Olympics. Attendance levels at sporting events are soaring (7) to new heights. On the other hand, the media tends to propagate sensational news about sport at the expense of the fundamental principles and values of sport (8). Many people have

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argued that negative character qualities in individual sportsmen have ruined gamesmanship (9), thus taking away the "working class hero" and distancing sportsmen from the public (10).

The demand for more sports entertainment can now be met with sponsors, the media and broadcasters (11) all playing a hand in commercialising sports and paying athletes to dedicate themselves to sports. In America, baseball was the first sport to employ professionals in 1871 whereas in Britain football players were known to have been paid illicitly in the early 1880s before the football association made professionalism legitimate in 1885.

The modern athletes can now earn more income from sponsorship (12) than their basic wage as the enigma surrounding a sports personality will sell products. In modern sport, sponsorship can be a sportsman's main source of income (13). Stars like Tiger Woods and David Beckham earn far more with deals from Nike and Adidas than from their basic wages or tournament wins. Individuals can now become professional by the way they look and act and not just from talent. (14) Anna Kournikova, a tennis star, never won a grand slam but accrued more earnings through sponsorship alone than Justine Henin, ranked world number one at one point, was to earn in a lifetime from grand slam wins.

Commercialisation has also had drawbacks on professionalism (15) - with so much money now generated from the huge success of sports, athletes are now put under much more pressure to perform (16). The public demand more and constantly want to see extraordinary performances and new heights being reached (17). The pressures of success can encourage athletes to use deviance in sport (18), taking drugs and cheating in any way they can to feed public demand. This can have a profound impact on the young, who feel discouraged from participating in a sport that is corrupt (19) and choose other careers; others follow suit and believe being deviant is natural (20). Either way, the loss is clear.

1	allowed athletes to **turn professional due to the modern re-structuring**	athletes to become professional as a result of re-structuring.
2	Sport is big business	Sports have become lucrative,
3	more **sports** find themselves with the capacity to **turn from amateur to professional** every year due **to large businesses supporting** and expanding their sporting influence	with more sports turning professional due to support from businesses.
4	modern **media have invested** in or owned athletes, teams and stadiums	The media have poured money into developing sports, buying athletes, teams and stadiums.
5	Gifted **athletes** are **targeted** by the media and **through investment** are able to **participate in sports full time**	Athletes are wooed and supported by the media and this enables them to focus their attention solely on sport,
6	dramatic **increase in** levels of **performance** for modern athletes	improving their performance significantly.
7	**Attendance levels** at sporting events	With commercialisation, there has also

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	are **soaring**	been a rise in attendance at sports events.
8	media tends to **propagate** sensational **news** about sport **at the expense of the fundamental principles and values** of sport	However, the media can spread news about sports and athletes which can undermine the basic principles and values of sport;
9	**negative character** qualities in individual sportsmen have **ruined gamesmanship**	bad character traits of athletes have been highlighted, bringing a bad name to sportsmanship
10	**taking away the "working class hero" and distancing sportsmen** from the public	and making athletes lose their appeal with the public.
11	The **demand** for more sports entertainment **can now be met with sponsors, the media and broadcasters**	The media has enabled sports to grow as a form of entertainment.
12	The modern **athletes can now earn more** income from sponsorship...(as the enigma surrounding a sports personality will sell products)	Athletes can earn more
13	**Sponsorship** can be a sportsman's **main source of income.**	or depend solely on sponsorships for their income.
14	Individuals can now **become professional by the by the way they look and act** and not just from talent	Unfortunately, some athletes are now recognised for their appearance and performance rather than their skills.
15	Commercialisation has also had **drawbacks on professionalism**	Another negative effect is on professionalism.
16	athletes are now put under much **more pressure to perform.**	Athletes face constant pressure
17	The **public demand** more and constantly want to see **extraordinary performances and new heights** being reached	as the demand for better performance increases.
18	success can encourage **athletes** to **use deviance in sport**, taking drugs and cheating	Sometimes, success can cause athletes to employ illegal means to achieve their goals, like consuming drugs and not playing fair.
19	profound impact on **the young,** who **feel discouraged** from participating in a sport that is **corrupt**	This has made the reputation of sport suffer, with some youngsters turning away from it because of moral issues
20	**others follow suit** and believe being deviant is natural.	while others fall into the trap of dishonesty.

The commercialisation of sports has enabled....

athletes to become professional as a result of re-structuring. Sports have become lucrative, with more sports turning professional due to support from businesses. The

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media have poured money into developing sports, buying athletes, teams and stadiums. Athletes are wooed and supported by the media and this enables them to focus their attention solely on sport, improving their performance significantly. With commercialisation, there has also been a rise in attendance at sports events. However, the media can spread news about sports and athletes which can undermine the basic principles and values of sport; bad character traits of athletes have been highlighted, bringing a bad name to sportsmanship and making athletes lose their appeal with the public. The media has enabled sports to grow as a form of entertainment. Athletes can earn more or depend solely on sponsorships for their income. Unfortunately, some athletes are now recognised for their appearance and performance rather than their skills. Another negative effect on professionalism is the pressure athletes face to constantly do better as the demand for better performance grows. Sometimes, success can cause athletes to employ illegal means to achieve their goals, like consuming drugs and not playing fair. This has made the reputation of sport suffer, with some youngsters turning away from it because of moral issues while others fall into the trap of dishonesty. (217 WORDS)

The commercialisation of sports has enabled….

athletes to become professional (1). Sports have become lucrative (2), with more sports turning professional due to commercial support (3) The media have developed sports and bought athletes, teams and stadiums (4). Paid athletes can focus on sports (5), improving their performances significantly (6). With commercialisation, there has also been improved attendance at sporting events (7). However, the media can spread information that undermines the principles of sport (8), bring sportsmanship into disrepute (9) and make athletes lose their appeal (10). The media has enabled sports to grow as entertainment (11) and athletes can earn more (12) or depend on sponsorships for income (13) .Unfortunately, professionalism has suffered (15) as some athletes are celebrated for their appearances rather than skills (14). They also face constant pressure to improve (16) alongside the demand for better performance (17). Success can make athletes employ underhanded means to enhance performance (18). Thus, some youngsters reject sport because of values (19) while others may succumb to deviance (20). (162 WORDS 20 PTS).

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Section One [30 Marks]

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. 'Be the change you wish to see in the world.' What are your views?
2. Write about an experience that taught you to be careful of what you wish for.
3. How relevant are the Olympic values of excellence, respect and friendship in today's world?
4. Describe a place that has played an important part in your life and explain why it means so much to you.
5. Integrity.

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Section Two [30 marks]

You are advised to write between 250 and 350 words for this section. You should read the information carefully and plan your answer before beginning to write.

You are the President of the Student Welfare Committee. At a recent dialogue, it was discovered that many graduating students in your school are suffering from stress-related problems. The following list of reasons were found to be responsible for the situation:

- insufficient breaks
- pressure from teachers
- long school hours
- homework
- examination and tests

Write a **proposal** to your Principal to suggest ways to tackle all of these issues. Explain in detail your suggestions, highlighting how they will help reduce the stress level faced by your peers.

Set out your report correctly, in **clear, accurate English** and in a **respectful** tone, to convince your Principal that your suggestions will be the best way to help look after the welfare of your peers.

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