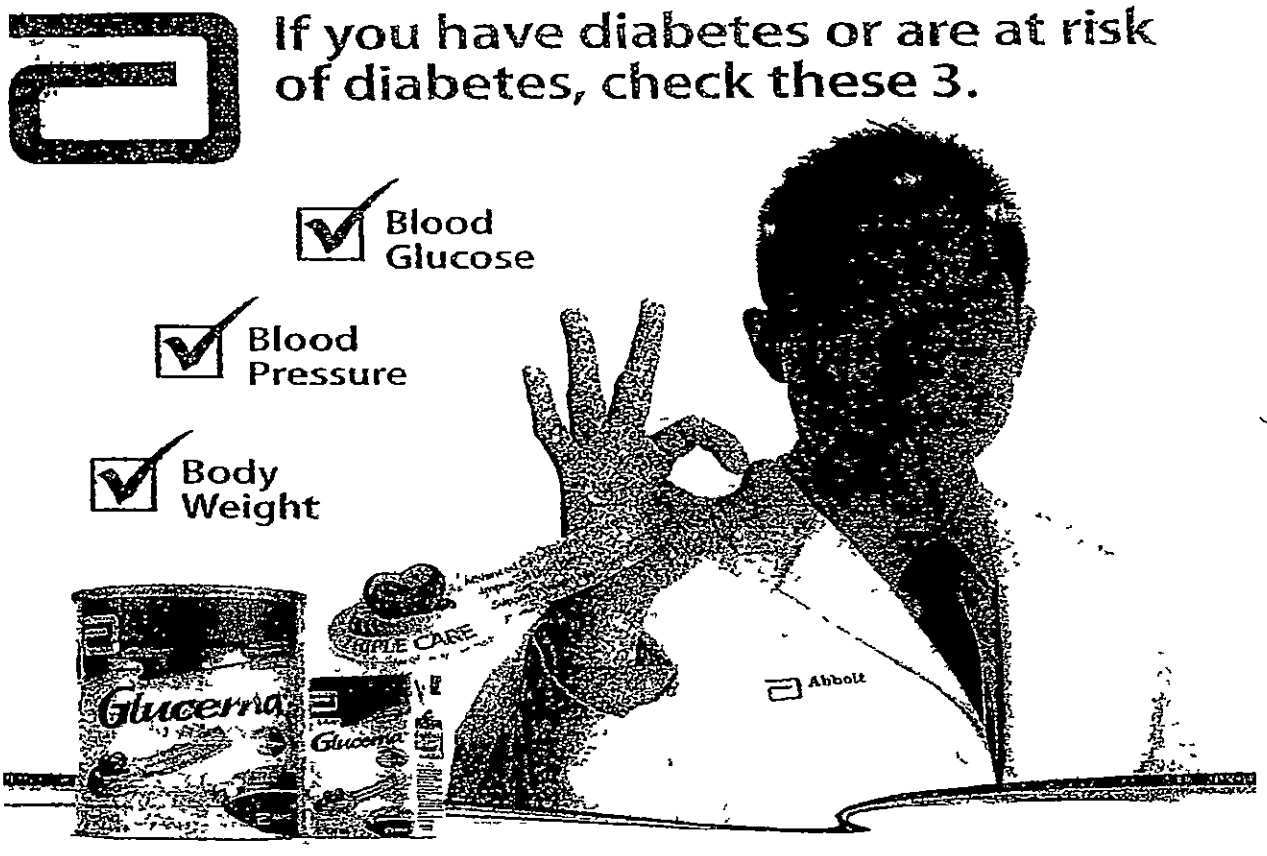
SCGS 2014

Singapore Chinese Girls' School
SA2 2

Section A

Text 1

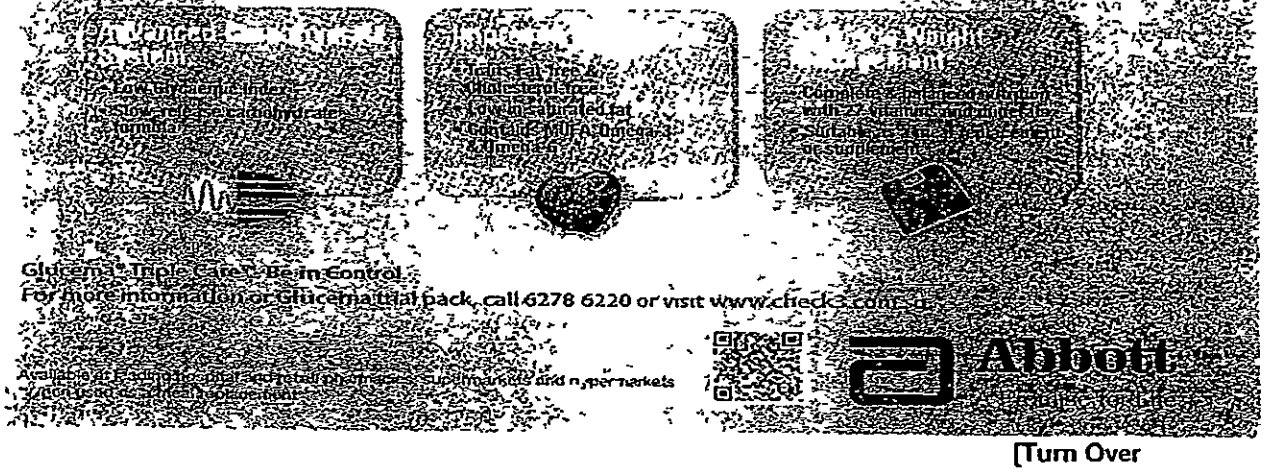
Study the webpage below and answer Questions 1 – 4



With Triple Check, supported by Glucerna Triple Care, managing diabetes and pre-diabetes can be simple

Perform the Triple Check regularly to monitor your blood glucose blood pressure and body weight to prevent complications from developing.

Take control of your health with an active lifestyle, healthy eating and Glucerna, now formulated with a unique Triple Care system of nutrients.



Glucerna® Triple Care™. Be in Control.
For more information or Glucerna trial pack, call 6278 6220 or visit www.check3.com.sg

Available at ... supermarkets

Abbott

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Section B

Text 2

The text below depicts how the narrator, as a sub-divisional police officer of a town in Moulmein, Burma, tries to adjust to living with the indigenous people and grapples with killing an elephant in this extract Read the text carefully and answer Questions 5 – 14

In Moulmein, in lower Burma I was hated by large numbers of people - the only time in my life that I have been important enough for this to happen to me I was sub-divisional police officer of the town, and in an aimless, petty kind of way anti-European feeling was very bitter No one had the guts to raise a riot, but if a European woman went through the bazaars alone somebody would probably spit betel juice over her dress As a police officer I was an obvious target and was baited whenever it seemed safe to do so When a nimble Burman tripped me up on the football field and the referee (another Burman) looked the other way, the crowd yelled with hideous laughter This happened more than once In the end, the sneering yellow faces of young men that met me everywhere, the insults hooted after me when I was at a safe distance, got badly on my nerves The young Buddhist priests were the worst of all There were several thousands of them in the town and none seemed to have anything to do except stand on street corners and jeer at Europeans

All this was perplexing and upsetting For at that time I had already made up my mind that imperialism was an evil thing and the sooner I chucked my job and got out of it the better Theoretically – and secretly, of course – I was all for the Burmese and all against their oppressors, the British As for the job I was doing, I hated it more bitterly than I can perhaps make clear In a job like that you see the dirty work of the Empire at close quarters. The wretched prisoners huddling in the stinking cages of the lock-ups, the grey, cowed faces of the long-term convicts, the scarred buttocks of men who had been flogged with bamboos – all these oppressed me with an intolerable sense of guilt

With one part of my mind I thought of the British Raj as an unbreakable tyranny, as something clamped down, upon the prostrate peoples, with another part I thought that the greatest joy in the world would be to drive a bayonet into a Buddhist priest's guts Feelings like these are the normal by-products of imperialism; ask any Anglo-Indian official, if you can catch him off duty

Early one morning, the sub-inspector at a police station rang me up on the phone and said that there was an elephant ravaging the bazaar Would I please come and do something about it? I did not know what I could do, but I wanted to see what was happening and I got on to a pony and started out. I took my rifle an old 44 Winchester and much too small to kill an elephant, but I thought the noise might be useful *in terrorem*[1]

Various Burmans stopped me on the way and told me about the elephant's doings It was not, of course, a wild elephant, but a tame one which had gone 'must'[2] It had been chained up, as tame elephants always are when their attack of 'must' is due, but on the previous night it had broken its chain and escaped Its mahout, the only person who

[1] *in terrorem* in fright or terror; by way of threat
[2] must' period of highly aggressive behavior accompanied by a large rise in reproductive hormones

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could manage it when it was in that state, had set out in pursuit, but had taken the wrong direction and was now twelve hours' journey away, and in the morning the elephant had suddenly reappeared in the town The Burmese population had no weapons and was quite helpless against it It had already destroyed somebody's bamboo hut, killed a cow and raided some fruit-stalls and devoured the stock, also it met the municipal rubbish van, and, when the driver jumped out and took to his heels, had turned the van over and inflicted violence upon it.

6 The Burmese sub-inspector and some Indian constables were waiting for me in the quarters where the elephant had been seen It was a very poor quarter, a labyrinth of squalid bamboo huts, thatched with palm-leaf, winding all over a steep hillside I remember that it was a cloudy, stuffy morning at the beginning of the rains We began questioning the people as to where the elephant had gone, and as usual, failed to get any definite information I had almost made up my mind that the whole story was a pack of lies, when we heard yells a little distance away There was a loud, scandalised cry of, "Go away, child! Go away this instance!"

Adapted from 'Shooting an Elephant' by George Orwell

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Section C

Text 3

The article below explains Bhutan's way of measuring prosperity Read the text carefully and answer Questions 15 – 22

1 A series of hand-painted signs dot the side of the winding mountain road that runs between the airport and the Bhutanese capital, Thimphu Instead of road hazards or signs that caution one to watch the speed limit, they offer the traveller a series of mantras 'Life is a journey! Complete it!" says one, while another urges drivers to, "Let nature be your guide"

2 It's a suitably uplifting welcome to visitors to this remote kingdom, a place of ancient monasteries, fluttering prayer flags and staggering natural beauty Less than 40 years ago, Bhutan opened its borders for the first time Since then, it has gained an almost mythical status as a real-life Shangri-La largely for its determined and methodical pursuit of the most elusive of concepts – national happiness

3 Since 1971 the country has championed a new approach to development, which measures prosperity through formal principles of gross national happiness (GNH) and the spiritual, physical social and environmental health of its citizens and natural environment For the past three decades, this belief that wellbeing should take preference over material growth has remained a global oddity. Now, in a world beset by collapsing financial systems, gross inequity and wide-scale environmental destruction this tiny Buddhist state's approach is attracting a lot of interest

4 Bhutan's stark warning that the rest of the world is on an environmental and economical suicide path is starting to gain traction Last year the United Nations (UN) adopted Bhutan's call for a holistic approach to development, a move endorsed by 68 countries A UN panel is now considering ways that Bhutan's GNH model can be replicated across the globe

5 As other countries find ways of reaching a consensus on global emissions, Bhutan is also being held up as an example of a developing country that has put environmental conservation and sustainability at the heart of its political agenda In the last 20 years Bhutan has doubled life expectancy, enrolled almost 100% of its children in primary school and overhauled its infrastructure

6 At the same time, placing the natural world at the heart of public policy has led to environmental protection being enshrined in the constitution The country has pledged to remain carbon neutral and to ensure that at least 60% of its landmass will remain under forest cover in perpetuity It has banned export logging and has even instigated a monthly pedestrian day that bans all private vehicles from its roads

7 "It's easy to mine the land and fish the seas and get rich," says Thakur Singh Powdyel, Bhutan's Minister for Education, who has become one of the most eloquent spokespeople for GNH "Yet we believe you cannot have a prosperous nation in the long run that does not conserve its natural environment or take care of the wellbeing of its people, which is being borne out by what is happening to the outside world "

8 Despite its focus on national wellbeing, Bhutan faces huge challenges It remains one of the poorest nations on the planet. A quarter of its 800,000 people survive on less than $1 25 a day, and 70% live without electricity It is struggling with a rise in violent

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crime, a growing gang culture and the pressures of rises in both population and global food prices

9 In Paro, an agricultural region one hour out of the capital, Dawa Tshering explains how the weather is already causing him problems The 53-year-old farmer grew up in Parp, surrounded by mountains and streams, but has found it increasingly difficult to work his two acres of rice paddy "The weather has changed a lot there is no snow in winter, the rains come at the wrong times and our plants get ruined There are violent storms," he says Around 70% of Bhutan's people are smallholder farmers like Tshering 4

10 Bhutan is taking action to try to protect itself Ground-breaking work is being done to try to reduce the flooding potential in its remote glacial lakes. Yet it cannot do it alone Small and developing countries like Bhutan must get more support, and the UK and other governments must start actually taking action, like pledging their share of money to the green climate fund and get it up and-running as soon as possible According to Thinley Namgyel, "We are banking on hydropower as the engine that will finance our development." 5 5

11 In Paro, teenagers in school uniform heading home from lessons are well aware of the hard times ahead for Bhutan "I want to be able to go out and see the world but then I want to come home to Bhutan and for it to be the same," says Kunzang Jamso, a 15-year-old whose traditional dress is offset with a hint of a boyband haircut "I think we must keep the outside from-coming-here too much because we might lose our culture, and if you don't have that then how do you know who you are?" 6

Adapted from 'Gross Happiness in Bhutan the big idea from a tiny state that could change the world' by Annie Kelly, The Observer, December 1st, 2012

END OF INSERT

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Section A [5 marks]

Text 1

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

1 Who is the target audience for this advertisement? [1]

2 Look at the photograph of the man in the poster. With reference to the advertisement, what do you think is being suggested by his attire? [1]

3 Explain two unspoken messages conveyed by the man's hand gesture in the photograph [2]

1

2

4 With reference to the tagline at the bottom of the advertisement, **Glucerna® Triple Care™ Be in Control**, what is the intended effect of this? [1]

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Section B [20 marks]

Refer to Text 2 on page 3 and 4 of the Insert for Questions 5 - 14

5 What is ironical about the situation that the writer was facing in lines 1 to 4?

[1]

6 'No one had the guts to raise a riot, but if a European woman went through the bazaars alone somebody would probably spit betel juice over her dress' (lines 4 - 5)

(i) What can you infer about the attitudes of the locals towards the Europeans from this line? [2]

(ii) How was this attitude of the locals further highlighted in paragraph 1? [1]

7 Why do you think the author regarded the young Buddhist priests as 'the worst of all' (line 11)? [2]

8 Identify two examples of the 'dirty work' of the Empire in paragraph 2 and explain how they are regarded as 'dirty' to the author [2]

Examples of 'dirty work' of the Empire	Explain how each example is regarded as 'dirty' to the author
1	
2	

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9 'With one part of my mind I thought of the British Raj as an unbreakable tyranny, as something clamped down .' (lines 22 – 23) With reference to this line how did the writer feel while working under British rule? [1]

10 'Feelings like these are the normal by-products of imperialism, ask any Anglo Indian official, if you can catch him off duty' (lines 25 – 26) What can you infer about the nature of the job of an Anglo Indian official? [2]

11 I took my rifle, an old 44 Winchester and much too small to kill an elephant, but I thought the noise might be useful *in terrorem*' (lines 30 – 32) What do you think the author planned to do? [1]

12 From paragraph 5 provide two reasons why you think the escaped elephant might seem dangerous to the locals [2]

13 From paragraph 6, identify two possible conditions and explain how they would hinder the author's search for the escaped elephant [2]

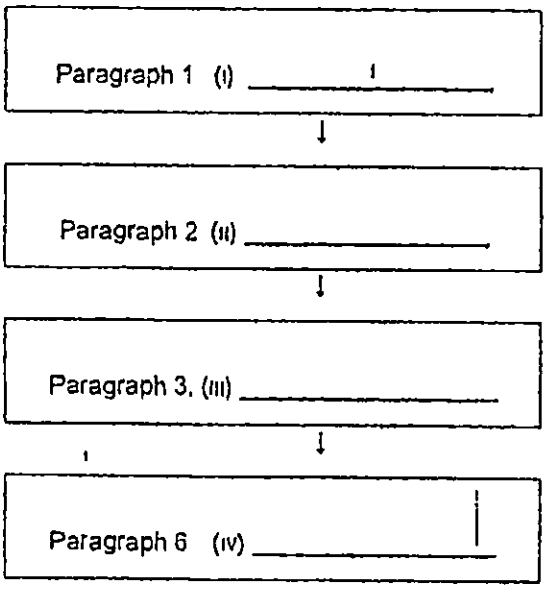
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14 The structure of the text reflects the main feelings of the author as he reacts to the events of the day
Complete the flow chart by choosing one word / phrase from the box to summarise the main feeling described in each part of the text There are some extra words / phrases in the box that you do not need to use

Author's Feelings

state of confusion	dismissive	trapped	denial	hatred	irritation	frustration	helplessness

Flow chart



[4

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Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 3 on pages 5 and 6 of the Insert for Questions 15 – 22.

15 In paragraph 1, explain fully why it is inconvenient for tourists to reach Thimphu? [1]

16 With reference from lines 2 to 5, compare the tone of road signs that a traveller might encounter in Bhutan with those found in other Western countries [1]

Those in Bhutan	
Those in other Western countries	

17 Why do you think the road signs are considered to be 'a suitably uplifting welcome to visitors' (line 6)? [1]

18 In Paragraph 2, which word tells us that happiness is difficult to attain? [1]

19 Bhutan's measure for progress has been described as a global oddity' (line 15) Explain this in your own words [2]

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20 'Bhutan's stark warning that the rest of the world is on an environmental and economical suicide path' (lines 18 to 19) What is so effective about using the phrase 'suicide path'? [2]

21 Here is a part of a conversation between two friends, Amanda and Barry, who have read the article

Amanda	Bhutan is completely dependent on the environment
Barry	Not necessarily The people do have some control

(i) Identify one main reason from Paragraph 9 that Amanda can give to support her view [1]

(ii) With reference from Paragraph 10, what reason can Barry give to explain his position? [1]

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SINGAPORE CHINESE GIRLS' SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2014

ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1128/02

Paper 2 Comprehension

Friday 25 July 2014 1 hour 50 minutes

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

ANS FOR PAPER 1 EDITING

1) @ – the
2) had – have
3) ✓
4) fatigued – fatigues
5) our – my
6) by – in
7) in – with
8) ✓
9) but – and
10) survive – survived/surviving

[Turn over

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Section A [5 marks]

Text 1

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

1 Who is the target audience for this advertisement?

[TARGET AUDIENCE] Those who are diabetic or pre-diabetic

2 Look at the photograph of the man in the poster With reference to the advertisement, what do you think is being suggested by his attire?

INFERENCE & IMAGE] He is wearing a white coat with a tie,
-and this causes the reader to associate him with someone in the medical profession, thus increasing credibility of the source.
-endorsing/ approving of the product.

3 Explain two unspoken messages conveyed by the man's hand gesture in the photograph

[IMAGE] The hand gesture shows 3 fingers
1 they reiterate the Triple Check of blood glucose, blood pressure and body weight
2 they refer to the Triple care system of nutrients of advanced carbohydrate system, improved lipid blend and weight management support. 1
3 product is suitable/ beneficial/ effective/ safe/ is approved for consumption for diabetics/ pre-diabetics
X good/ fine/ alright/ okay

4 With reference to the tagline at the bottom of the advertisement, 'Glucerna® Triple Care™ Be In Control ' What is the intended effect of this?

[EFFECT QTN] This is to encourage consumers to take charge in managing their diabetes (which is possible by consuming this system of nutrients).
√ can manage/ can control/ feel empowered to control condition
X can monitor/ buy product

[Turn c

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Section B [20 marks]

5 What is ironical about the situation that the writer was facing in lines 1 to 2? [1]
(LANGUAGE FOR EFFECT)

- Despite being a policeman who safeguards the natives' welfare/ wellbeing/ commands respect, he was hated
- Despite being a policeman who upholds justice and who has not done anything wrong to the people, he was hated

X important therefore is being hated

6 'No one had the guts to raise a riot, but if a European woman went through the bazaars alone somebody would probably spit betel juice over her dress" (lines 4 - 6)

(i) What can you infer about the attitudes of the locals towards the Europeans from this line? [2]

[INFERENCE]

- Scared/ cautious/ did not dare to raise a riot as they did not dare to publicly create a demonstration
- Antagonistic/ filled with hatred/ contemptuous/ condemning/ rude/ mean/animosity/ disrespectful/ despised/ detest/ loathe as they would pick on single female European females and spit on her as an insult.

X bitter/ look down/ discriminatory/ disapprove/ dislike/ ill feelings/ unwelcoming

(ii) How was this attitude of the locals further highlighted in paragraph 1? [1]

[DIRECT]

- *"As a police officer I was an obvious target and was baited whenever it seemed safe to do so." or*
- *When a nimble Burman tripped me up on the football field and the referee (another Burman) looked the other way, the crowd yelled with hideous laughter. or*
- *the sneering yellow faces of young men that met me everywhere, the insults hooted after me when I was at a safe distance*

Buddhist priests were jeering

7 Why do you think the author regarded the young Buddhist priests "the worst of all"-(line 11)? [1]

[INFERENCE]

- *There were thousands of them in the town and they jeered at the Europeans*
- *The author would have expected religious men to have upheld themselves with proper conduct*

8 Identify two examples of the 'dirty work' of the Empire in paragraph 2 and explain how it regarded as "dirty" to the author [2]

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[INFERENCE]

Examples of "dirty work' of the Empire	Explain how it is regarded as "dirty" to the author *Should show fault of the empire.*
1. "the wretched prisoners huddling in the stinking cages of the lock-ups"	*-the Empire subjected the prisoners to unhygienic/ unsanitary living conditions They were treated like animals/ treated inhumanely/ stripped of human dignity* *Also accepted subjected to dire/ uninhabitable conditions* *Not accepted: they lived in poor/ harsh conditions (vague, doesn't show fault of the empire)*
2. "the scarred buttocks of men who had been flogged with bamboos"	*-the inhumane beating* - subject to brutality/ abuse/ violent beatings* *Not accepted* they were tortured (different meaning). They were treated harshly* **students should not use the same keyword (e.g. 'inhumane') in both boxes*

9 "With one part of my mind I thought of the British Raj as an unbreakable tyranny, as something clamped down ." (lines 22 - 23) With reference to this line, how did the writer feel while working under British rule? [1]

[LANGUAGE FOR EFFECT]

- *He felt that he was stifled/ oppressed/ chained/ tied to a fixed or immovable institution. (restricted)*
- *He felt conflicted (or had mixed feelings) as he felt sorry for the oppressed people*

Not accepted: He felt unhappy

10 "Feelings like these are the normal by-products of imperialism, ask any Anglo Indian official, if you can catch him off duty" (lines 25 - 26) What can you infer about the nature of the job of an Anglo Indian official? [2]

[INFERENCE]

- *The job made one sandwiched/ caught between/ experience conflicting emotions/ emotional distress due to hatred for the British empire and rage for the mean-spirited locals*
- *The job is very busy/ demanding as it seemed hard to see an official on a break*
- *The job is very strict/ requires total submission as they can only speak freely when they are off duty*

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11 "I took my rifle, an old 44 Winchester and much too small to kill an elephant, but I thought the noise might be useful *in terrorem*" (lines 30 - 32) What do you think the author planned to do? [1]

- *[INFERENCE] Had only planned to scare the elephant*

12 From paragraph 5 provide two reasons why you think the escaped elephant might seem dangerous to the locals [2]

[DIRECT]

- *The escaped elephant has turned violent killing a cow (1)*
- *and overturning the van and hitting it (1)*
- *It has destroyed somebody's bamboo hut (destructive destroyed their property) (1)*

Not accepted Its handler, the only person who could tame it, has headed in a different direction (X) The locals do not have any instruments of defence against it (X) Raided some fruit-stalls and devoured the stock (X)

13 From paragraph 6, identify two possible conditions and **explain** how they would hinder the author's search of the escaped elephant? [2]

[INFERENCE]

- *The labyrinth of squalid bamboo huts - would limit their view when searching/ is like a maze which would confuse them*
- *The winding steep hillside – impedes movement/ is dangerous to trek on/ would block the search team's view of the elephant in the near distance*
- *The cloudy, stuffy morning at the beginning of the rains – would impede visibility or cause discomfort (due to the humidity)*
- *Locals could not give definite information (search could not be narrowed/ narrator did not know where to start)*

***Note:** Successful explanation is NOT simply paraphrasing the Q ("would impede the author's search/ made the search difficult"), much less simply lifting it!*
To successfully explain, link the evidence to the Q ("poor visibility"/ 'rain would cause delays")

14 **Main stages**

Flow chart [GLOBAL QUESTION]

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Paragraph 1: irritation
Paragraph 2: hatred
Paragraph 3. trapped
Paragraph 6: frustration

Section C [25 marks]

15 In paragraph 1, explain fully why it is inconvenient for tourists to reach Thimphu?

(Requires both 1 and 2 below)

1 *Because of the winding mountain road*
2 *This is dangerous for them for those who are unfamiliar with it OR Would require a guide/ Would be lost without a local guide OR is made worse by the lack of cautionary signs about hazards to look out for*

16 With reference from lines 2 to 5, compare the tone of road signs that a traveller might face in Bhutan and a Western country

[VOCAB & COMPARE/CONTRAST]

Bhutan	***Inspirational / Motivational/ uplifting / optimistic*** *X happy/ friendly*
Western Country	***Directive / Warning / strict / cautionary*** *X Cautious / loud and bossy*

Requires both answers to get 1 mark

Instead of **[Western countr]** road hazards or signs that caution **one to watch the speed limit,** (they tell you what to do) they offer the traveller a series of mantras. **[Bhutan] "Life is a journey! Complete it!"** says one, while another urges drivers to, **"Let nature be your guide"** (They tell you inspirational quotes).

17 Why do you think the road signs are considered to be "a suitably uplifting welcome to visitors" (line 6)?

[INFERENCE] Need to look at the contextual evidence in the paragraph and not just any possible answer Any link to how it reflects the state of the country will be awarded.

[Turn

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UPLIFTING → As Bhutan is known to be a largely spiritual place (clues taken from monasteries, fluttering prayer flags) [1], including motivational or inspirational phrases on the road signs is in line (suitable) with the nurturing/improves of a traveller's soul/mood when they arrive on their journey

OR Road signs are encouraging and offer series of mantras, and thus are a clear representation and introduction of Bhutan's determined pursuit of national happiness.

X phrases make people feel welcomed
X because it is uncommon

18 In Paragraph 2, what word tells us that happiness is difficult to attain? [1]
[VOCAB] elusive

Elusive hard to express or define / evasive

19 Bhutan's measure for progress has been described as "a global oddity" (line 15) Explain this in your own words [2]

EXPLAIN THIS "a global oddity" All that is needed is word substitution of 'global" and 'oddity"

OWN WORDS] Answer comes from "a global oddity" – Bhutan's measure has been considered to be one that is strange / peculiar (oddity) [1] As compared to the rest of the world (global) [1]

20 Bhutan's approach is a warning on the 'environmental and economical suicide path" (lines 18 to 19) that other countries are on What is so effective about using the phrase "suicide path"? [2]

1 Mark needs to focus on Suicide Harming of Self or Irreversible

1 Mark would be additional explanation How it is self harming because the way of measuring progress affects environment negatively and leads to financial collapse

If student writes literally "countries are killing themselves" – overall 1 mark will only be awarded due to language and expression issue

[EFFECTIVE – LANG USE] As other countries' way of measuring progress affects the environment negatively on a large scale and has resulted in financial collapse [1], it is effective as it reflects/emphasises the countries' self-harm/self-destruction [1]

21 Here is a part of a conversation between two friends, Amanda and Barry, who have read the article

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Amanda	Bhutan is completely dependent on the environment
Barry	Not necessarily The people do have some control

[1]

(i) Identify one main reason from Paragraph 9 that Amanda can give to support her view

Need to support the view of WHY BHUTAN IS COMPLETELY DEPENDENT ON ENVIRONMENT Answers must be angled towards that It is a broad question so you cannot just use the example of one person's crops.

PERSPECTIVES] They are mostly farmers and depend on the weather / good environment to produce their crops / for their living

X they are farmers

(ii) With reference from Paragraph 10, what reason can Barry give to explain his position?

They could rely on modern techniques like hydropower to aid in their agriculture.

Needs to be specific (People do work to reduce flooding → Too vague)

22 Using your own words as far as possible, summarise the positive effects Bhutan's government has on its people and the *problems it is facing as a nation.*

Use only information from paragraphs 5 to 8

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

Bhutan's policies have its advantages and disadvantages Mainly, the people

NOTE: Positive results should only focus on People.

A: positive effects Bhutan's government has on its people
B ***problems it is facing as a nation.***

Tense. Present

[Turn over

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	POSITIVE RESULTS (on people)	
1	"doubled life expectancy"	*Many people are living longer* *X Many people are living 100% longer*
2	"enrolled <u>almost 100%</u> of its children in primary school"	*<u>Almost all</u> of the children have basic education* *X All children*
3	'overhauled its infrastructure"	*(Transportation and communication systems) Accessibility or infrastructure has been improved for the people* **There is no need to actually replace the word infrastructure* *X buildings (infrastructure does not just encompass buildings)/ roads*
4	"wellbeing of its people" is taken care of	*There is a focus on the people's happiness / welfare* *(Those who tweaked their point on banning vehicles, etc to the positive effect on the people's wellbeing were provided with this point)*
	PROBLEMS	
5	"<u>one of the</u> poorest nations on the planet"	*However, they are <u>one of the</u> poorest countries on earth* *X They are not the poorest neither can you say as a poor nation*
6	A quarter of its 800,000 people survive on less than $1 25 a day.	*A quarter of the population survive on meagre earnings* *(Some calculated the percentage, etc but there is a need to mention that what they survive on is not just little money, but <u>very</u> little And not ALL of the people suffer in this way)*

[Turn over

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7	and 70% live without electricity	*And most / a majority do not have basic electricity* *X Many do not have*
8	It is struggling with a rise in violent crime, a growing gang culture	*Challenged with growing violent crimes due to an increase in gangs* *(Both violent crimes & gang culture needed)*
9	"the pressures of rises in both population"	*They also face problems in increasing population*
10	"and global food prices '	*And international food prices* *X pressures in rising food price*

END OF PAPER 75 words

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