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| Name: | | Index Number: | | Class: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# DUNMAN HIGH SCHOOL
## Mid-Year Examination
## Year 3 SAP

## English Language

Section A: Continuous Writing
Section B: Comprehension

**20 April 2015**
**1 hour 40 mins**

Additional Materials: Writing paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, index number and class on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a highlighter or soft pencil for any rough working.
Do not use paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO NOT WRITE ON THE MARGINS.

Answer all questions.
Leave a space of one line between your answers to each part of a question e.g. between 1(a) and 1(b).
Leave a space of at least one line 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 together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

For examiner's use only:

| | |
|---|---|
| Section A | / 30 |
| Section B | / 25 |
| **Total** | / 55 |

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## Section A (30 marks)

You are advised to write between 350 and 500 words on ONE of the following topics.
At the head of your essay, write the number of the topic you have chosen.

1) What are the advantages and disadvantages of social media?

2) What are the ways in which schools have encouraged students to have a healthy lifestyle?

3) How does school prepare you for the working world?

4) "A dream does not become reality through magic." What are your views?

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## Section B (25 marks)

**Text**

*The article below is about the challenges that sea turtles face in the warming world. Read it carefully and answer Questions 1 – 6.*

1 These are tough times for sea turtles. Historically plundered for their meat, shells, skins, and eggs, turtles continue to be poached even where they are legally protected. They suffer injury and drowning when they come into contact with fishing operations. As a result of the pressures on them, all seven species of sea turtles are considered at risk globally.

2 A warming climate will present new threats to these ancient reptiles. Warming may upset turtle population sex ratios. The sex of turtle hatchlings is determined by the temperature at which the eggs develop in the nest, with higher temperatures favouring the production of females. A study published in the scientific journal, Nature Climate Change, warns that once the sands in which sea turtle eggs incubate grow too warm, the population could become entirely female, risking the animal's extinction.

3 "Sea turtles are unusual in that the gender of the offspring is not driven by sex chromosomes, as in humans," said Professor Graeme Hays, one of the lead authors of the study. At the pivotal temperature of 29 degrees Celsius, the gender ratio of turtle hatchling is approximately 50:50. The ratio is upset as the temperature increases, until it reaches around 31 degrees Celsius. Higher temperatures will "almost exclusively produce female hatchlings," Hays said. Warmer air temperatures could result in an excess of females and a paucity of males, disrupting the equilibrium of the population.

4 Skewed sex ratios are not the only challenge posed by climate change. A predicted increase in extreme weather events triggered by a warmer atmosphere heightens the risk of storm surges that can inundate turtle nests. Storm surges can also destroy nesting beaches.

5 Climate change has an impact on turtle nesting sites. As global sea levels rise, nesting habitats will shrink. Many turtle species return to the exact beaches that they were hatched to lay eggs for the next generation of turtles. It is hard enough for turtles to find suitable egg-laying beaches now, as human activities spread along coastlines. With melting polar ice caps and rising sea levels, these beaches are beginning to disappear.

6 Sea turtles face other, less predictable climate impacts. Increases in sea temperature might limit the growth of sea grasses on which some turtles feed. Increasing air humidity could make eggs more

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susceptible to disease, resulting in higher mortality. Turtle hatchlings might also end up in places that are far from ideal for their survival and growth. In addition, familiar migratory pathways might be lost.

7 To help sea turtle populations cope with unknown future threats, one of the best things we can do is protect them from existing known harms—mortality in commercial fishing being one of the most grave.

8 Where those corridors bring turtles close to areas of fishing activity—especially coastal gillnetting, which entangles and kills thousands of sea turtles each year—mitigation strategies could include altering the design of nets to make them less likely to snag turtles, illuminating nets with light sticks, building in turtle escape devices, and, most importantly, say the biologists, educating fishermen about the need to avoid turtle bycatch.

9 Uncertainty surrounds all these potential effects, but of one thing biologists are certain: almost every aspect of turtles' lives – both on land and in sea – is linked tightly to environmental conditions. Their ability to adapt to a rapidly changing environment will be crucial to their survival.

Adapted from *'Climate Change Will Test Turtles' Mettle'* by Kennedy Warne, National Geographic March 2014 & *'More Sea Turtles Will be Born Female as Climate Warms, Study Shows'*, The Guardian May 2014.

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## Questions

1. From Paragraph 1, give **two** reasons why sea turtles are endangered. [2m]

2. What does the writer mean by the phrase 'disrupting the equilibrium' (line 23)? **Answer in your own words.** [2m]

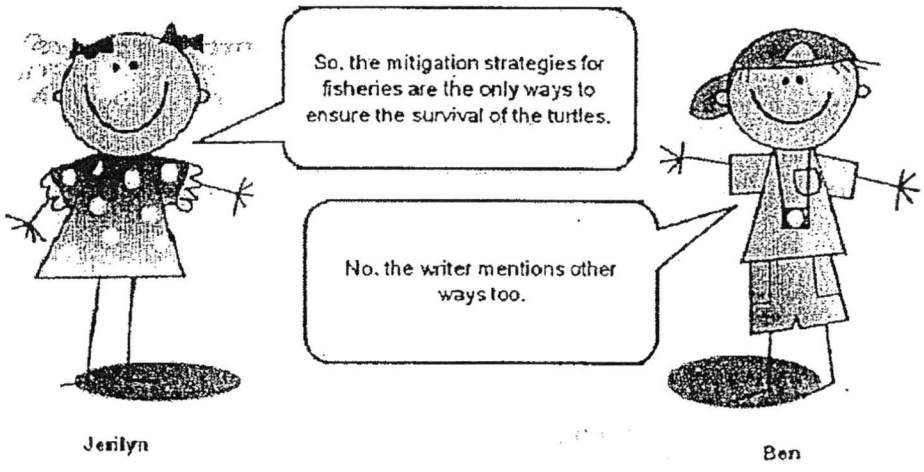
3. Would you agree that sea turtles are good navigators? Identify a piece of evidence from Paragraph 5 to support your answer. [1m]

4. The passage reveals several threats that are facing the sea turtles. Complete the table below by choosing the human activity that is an example of the threat illustrated in that particular paragraph. You can only use each word once. There are some extra words in the box you do not need to use. [2m]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| beach cleaning | coastal development | burning of fossil fuels |
| | littering | fishing |

| | |
|---|---|
| Paragraph 5 | Answer: |
| Paragraph 7 - 8 | Answer: |

5. Here is part of a conversation between two students, Jerilyn and Ben.




(i) Identify any **two** examples from Paragraph 8 that Jerilyn can give to explain why she believes that mitigation strategies for fisheries help ensure the survival of the turtles. [2m]

(ii) Identify a piece of evidence from Paragraph 9 that Ben can use to support his view. [1m]


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6. **Using your own words as far as possible**, summarise the threats which sea turtles face due to climate change. [15m]

**Use only information from paragraphs 4 to 6.**

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).

*Sea turtles face many threats posed by climate change ...*

**- End of Paper -**

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## Answer Key

### Section B (25 marks)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Paragraph 1** | |
| 1. From Paragraph 1, give two reasons why sea turtles are endangered.<br><br>Question Type: Literal<br><br>Answer:<br>1) they are plundered for their meat, shells, skins, and eggs; (1m)<br>2) turtles continue to be poached even where they are legally protected (1m)<br>3) they suffer injury and drowning when they come into contact with fishing operations. (1m)<br><br>Any **TWO** of the above.<br><br>**Do not accept:**<br>- turtles are being poached everywhere<br>- turtles are being poached for their body parts / different parts | 2m |
| **Paragraph 3** | |
| 2. What does the writer mean by the phrase 'disrupting the equilibrium' (line 23)? **Answer in your own words.**<br><br>Question Type: In Your Own Words<br><br>It means that the balance (1m) is adversely affected (1m). or<br>The environment will cause an imbalance (2m) in the number of male and female turtles.<br><br>'disrupting' means ..... (1m)<br><br>Answer: disturbing / upsetting / skewing<br><br>**Do not accept:** messing up / mixing up / screwing up / spoiling / destroying / affected / distorted / interference<br><br>'equilibrium' means ..... (1m)<br><br>Answer: balance / proportion / ratio<br><br>Do not accept: evenness / numbers / equality / population<br><br>0m for spelling errors | 2m |
| **Paragraph 5** | |
| 3. Would you agree that sea turtles are good navigators? Identify a piece of evidence from Paragraph 5 to support your answer.<br><br>Question Type: Evaluative<br><br>Answer: Yes, this is because they are able to "return to the exact beaches that they were hatched (to lay eggs for the next generation of turtles)". | 1m |

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0m for answers without "Yes" to indicate agreement that sea turtles are good navigators.

4. The passage reveals several threats that are facing the sea turtles. Complete the table below by choosing the human activity that is **an example** of the threat illustrated in that particular paragraph. You can only use each word once. There are some extra words in the box you do not need to use. 2m

| beach cleaning | coastal development | burning of fossil fuels |
|---|---|---|
| littering | fishing | |

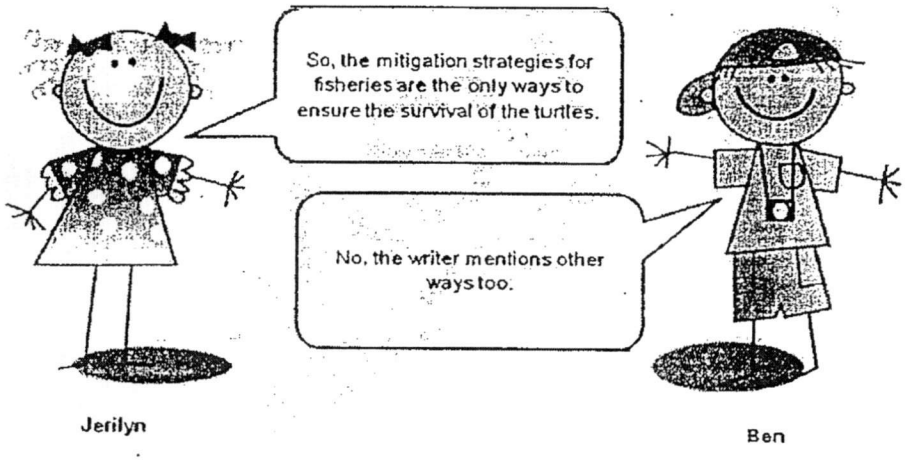
Question Type: Global

| | |
|---|---|
| Paragraph 5 | Answer: Coastal Development |
| Paragraph 7 - 8 | Answer: Fishing |

0m for answers with more than ONE example

**Paragraph 8 - 9**

5. Here is part of a conversation between two students, Jerilyn and Ben. 3m




Question Type: Global

(i) Identify any **two** examples from Paragraph 8 that Jerilyn can give to explain why she believes that mitigation strategies for fisheries help ensure the survival of the turtles. (2m)

Answer:

- altering the design of nets to make them less likely to snag turtles (1m)
- illuminating nets with light sticks (to avoid the nets) (1m)
- building in turtle escape devices (to help turtles escape when they get caught in the net) (1m)
- educating fishermen about the need to avoid turtle bycatch (to reduce incidental captures of the turtles) (1m)


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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | make eggs more susceptible to disease, | eggs more vulnerable to diseases,<br><br>0m for answers without "increasing air humidity" | |
| 8 | 6 | resulting in higher mortality | leading to more deaths / higher death rates. | |
| 9 | 6 | hatchlings might also end up in places that are far from ideal for their survival and growth. | Sixthly, young turtles might end up in areas which threaten their survival / existence. | |
| 10 | 6 | familiar migratory pathways might be lost. | Lastly, migratory passages / channels that turtles are accustomed to might vanish / disappear.<br><br>0m for answers without "familiar" | |

**Suggested Answer:**

*Sea turtles face many threats posed by climate change.* **Firstly**, it leads to an imbalance in sex ratios (Point 1). **Secondly**, more frequent storms (Point 2) can damage nesting beaches (Point 3). **Thirdly**, the rising sea levels (Point 4) reduce turtles' nesting sites (Point 5). **Fourthly**, global warming might reduce food sources for the turtles (Point 6). **Fifthly**, more humid air could make eggs more vulnerable to diseases (Point 7). **Sixthly**, young turtles might end up in areas which threaten their existence (Point 9). **Lastly**, migratory passages that turtles are accustomed to might disappear (Point 10).

(70 words)



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Any **TWO** of the above to get 2 marks.

(ii) Identify a piece of evidence from Paragraph 9 that Ben can use to support his view. (1m)

Answer: "Their ability to adapt to a rapidly changing environment will be crucial to their survival."

**Do not accept:**
- Every aspect of turtles' lives is linked to the environmental conditions
- Ensuring that the turtles' environment is the most favourable to turtles
- Slowing down climate change

**Paragraphs 4 - 6**

6. **Using your own words as far as possible**, summarise the threats which sea turtles face due to climate change. 15m

**Use only information from paragraphs 4 to 6.**

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).

Sea turtles face many threats posed by climate change . .

| No. | Para. | From Text | Own Words |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4 | Skewed sex ratios are not the only challenge posed by climate change | Firstly, it leads to an imbalance in sex ratios. |
| 2 | 4 | A predicted increase in extreme weather events triggered by a warmer atmosphere heightens the risk of storm surges | Secondly, more frequent storms |
| 3 | 4 | can inundate turtle nests.<br>OR<br>can also destroy nesting beaches. | can flood / drown / submerge turtle nests and<br>OR<br>damage / wreck / wipe out / ruin / demolish nesting beaches.<br><br>**Do not accept:** spoil / sabotage |
| 4 | 5 | As global sea levels rise, | **Cause**<br>Thirdly, the rising sea levels |
| 5 | 5 | nesting habitat will shrink.<br>OR<br>With melting polar ice caps and rising sea levels, these beaches are beginning to disappear. | **Effect**<br>reduce turtles' nesting sites |
| 6 | 6 | Increases in sea temperature might limit the growth of sea grasses on which some turtles feed on. | Fourthly, global warming might restrain / reduce food sources for the turtles.<br><br>0m for answers without "increase in sea temperature" |
| 7 | 6 | Increasing air humidity could | Fifthly, more humid air could make |


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