CEDAR GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL
Preliminary Examination 2020
Secondary Four

ENGLISH LANGUAGE
Paper 2 Comprehension
Insert

1128/02
28 August 2020

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.

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	Points from Passage	Own Words
1	Growing GM foods can help eliminate the application of chemical pesticides	Cultivating GM crops can make using chemical pesticides redundant/unnecessary [9]
2	reduces the cost of bringing a crop to the market	makes producing a crop for sale cheaper [7]
3	GM crops genetically engineered to be resistant to one very powerful herbicide reduces the number of different herbicides needed	GM crops created to be resistant to one very powerful herbicide would lower the number required/needed [16]
4	Plant biologists are working to create plants with genetically-engineered resistance to these diseases	Plants can be genetically engineered to resist diseases. [8]
5	There is a possibility that introducing a gene into a plant may create new allergens	An introduced gene into a plant may create new allergens [10]
6	introducing foreign genes into food plants may have a negative impact on human health	Food plants with foreign genes may negatively impact human health [10]
7	Plants can be created to enable people to grow them in formerly inhospitable places	People can grow genetically modified plants in formerly unsuitable places [10]
8	bringing a GM food to the market is a lengthy and costly process	It is a long and expensive process to create GM food for sale[13]
9	prices of seeds may be raised so high that small farmers will not be able to afford to buy them	Small farmers may not be able to afford the costly seeds [11]
10	thus widening the gap between the wealthy and the poor	Increasing the divide between the rich and poor [8]

10 points – 103 words

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Section A

Text 1

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

Hawker Culture in Singapore

Home / Hawker Culture in Singapore

About Hawker Culture in Singapore

Nomination

Submission of Nomination to UNESCO

Public Contributions & Community Support

Pledge (Organisations)

Pledge your support here for the nomination of Hawker Culture in Singapore on UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage today!

"Hawker centres are like Singapore in a nutshell! I love how I always have so many different types of food to choose from, and can eat comfortably in a no-frills environment. It feels just like home."

- Belinda Ho





Hawker Culture in Singapore

- An integral part of the way of life for Singaporeans
- People from all walks of life gather at hawker centres
- Singaporeans dine and bond over their favourite hawker food
- Stalls selling Chinese, Malay, Indian and many other diverse types of dishes
- Hawker centres are spread across our island
- Serve as "large community dining rooms"

Who are our hawkers?

Our hawkers comprise individuals of all races, gender and age. Their values and repertoire of skills are central and unique to our hawker centres. It is important that our hawkers' values, and culinary skills are passed down through the generations.

Why Nominate Hawker Culture?

Hawker centres are an important part of Singapore's identity.

These centres are an important aspect of Singapore's intangible cultural heritage.

The multicultural dishes and hawker centres form an important part of Singaporeans' daily lives.

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Section B

Text 2

The text below describes the experiences of two people in a country besieged by war. Read the text carefully and answer Questions 5-14 in the Question Booklet.

1 A young couple, Saeed and Nadia, were falling in love even as their city spiralled into war, explosions plaguing every neighbourhood and helicopters filling the sky like birds startled by a gunshot. There were, however, signs of normalcy, signs that life was just the same as any other city, other cities without drone-crossed skies. For one, Friday prayers ensued regularly, religiously. For another, Nadia and Saeed were always in possession of their phones.

2 In their phones were antennas, and these antennas sniffed out an invisible world. Phones supernaturally transported any pedestrian, at any time, to places distant and near. It was as if wands waved in the city's air, performing their magic, untethered and free – phones in the millions, maybe tens of millions. Saeed partly resisted the pull of his phone; he found the spells it cast too mesmerising, as though he were eating a banquet of limitless food, stuffing himself, stuffing himself, until he felt dazed and sick. In contrast, Nadia frequently explored the terrain of social media, though she left little trace of her passing, not posting much herself, and employing opaque usernames and avatars, the online equivalents of her headscarf and long black robes.

3 But phones brought sorcery along with them as well. The city's freewheeling virtual world stood in stark contrast to the day-to-day lives of most people, to those of young men, and especially of young women who went to sleep unfed but could see on some small screen people in foreign lands preparing and consuming and even conducting food fights with feasts of such opulence that their very existence boggled the mind.

4 For many weeks, Nadia and Saeed communicated by phone, their relationship growing and accelerating in spite of the surrounding conflict. A message here, a link to an article there, a shared image of one or the other of them at work, or at home, before a window as the sun set or a breeze blew or a funny expression came and went. Until one day, a group of militants invaded.

5 By afternoon it was over, the state army having decided any risk to hostages was less than the risk to national security should this media-savvy and morale-sapping spectacle be allowed to continue. And so the building was stormed with maximum force, and the militants exterminated.

6 But peace did not last long. The militants, instead of merely detonating a bomb here or orchestrating a shooting there, began taking over and holding territory throughout the city – sometimes a building, sometimes an entire neighbourhood, for hours usually, but on occasion for days. How so many of them were arriving so swiftly from their bastions in the hills remained a mystery, but the city was vast and sprawling and impossible to disconnect from the surrounding countryside.

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7 A curfew was duly imposed, and enforced with zeal, not just accompanied by sandbagged checkpoints and razor wire but also by infantry fighting vehicles and tanks with their turrets clad in the rectangular barnacles of explosive reactive armours. Saeed went with his father to pray on the first Friday after the curfew's commencement. Saeed prayed for peace, and Saeed's father prayed for Saeed, and the preacher in his sermon urged all the congregants to pray for the righteous to emerge victorious, but carefully refrained from specifying on which side of the conflict he thought the righteous to be.

8 At Saeed's office, work was slow even though three of his fellow employees had stopped showing up and there ought to have been more to do for those who were still present. Conversations focused mainly on conspiracy theories, the status of the fighting, and how to get out of the country – and since visas, which had long been near-impossible, were now truly impossible for non-wealthy people to secure, and journeys on passenger planes and ships were therefore out of the question, the relative merits, or rather risks, of the various overland routes were guessed at, and picked apart, again and again.

9 At Nadia's workplace it was much the same, with the added intrigue that came from her boss and her boss's boss being among those rumoured to have fled abroad, since neither had returned as scheduled from their holidays. Their offices sat empty behind glass partitions at the prow and stern of the oblong floor – an abandoned suit hanging in its dust cover on a hat rack in one – while the rows of open-plan desks between them remained largely occupied, including Nadia's, at which she was often to be seen on her phone.

10 The following week it appeared that the government's massive show of force was succeeding. There were no major new attacks in the city. There were even rumours that the curfew might be relaxed.

11 But one day the signal to every mobile phone in the city simply vanished, turned off as if by flipping a switch. An announcement of the government's decision was made over television and radio, a temporary antiterrorism measure, it was said, but with no end date given. Internet connectivity was suspended as well. Deprived of the portals to each other and to the world provided by their mobile phones, and having to stay in their apartments by the nighttime curfew, Nadia and Saeed, and countless others, felt marooned and alone and much more afraid.

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Section C

Text 3

The article below is about salmon. Read it carefully and answer Questions 15 –20 in the Question Booklet.

1 The history of the English-speaking world can be told through salmon. Stone Age cave paintings and rock carvings made at the edge of the ice sheet millions of years ago on the European continent reveal a deep connection between people and salmon that is at least 25,000 years old. Romans feasted on them. Medieval farmers used them as fodder for their pigs. Merchants set up commercial markets for pickled salmon as early as the 14th century, and in the late 1700s, an entrepreneurial Scot began sending fresh salmon on river ice to English fishmongers by carriage.

2 But in Europe, the rise of society meant the fall of salmon. Despite centuries of regulation, a pervasive lack of enforcement and increased industrialisation doomed the fish, which were rare enough to be considered a luxury food by the mid-1800s. By 1960, salmon were nearly extinct in most parts of Europe where they had once thrived. As European salmon populations faded, word got out about the enormous runs in the American West, where salmon had sustained the natives for countless generations. The fish helped fuel the Gold Rush, providing ready protein to hungry miners, but mining decimated watersheds, which began the demise of these fish. The construction of hydroelectric dams rang the death knell. Today, only about 5% of historic populations of salmon remain.

3 One place prides itself on having a different salmon story: Alaska. Having more miles of coastline than all the other American states combined, and with the bulk of these coastal waters being salmon habitat, Alaska is a place wedded to salmon. Native peoples have been eating salmon for more than 11,000 years, in many cases living lives that centred on salmon, catching them by net, spear, trap, dart, hook and weir; eating them year-round fresh, dried, smoked and fermented; and making the skin into boots and parkas. Today, scores of local Alaskan people are commercial salmon fishermen or work in an industry tied to salmon. So it makes sense that the local calendar runs on these fish. Schools break up in late May so families can prepare for the salmon season, and the ebb and flow of fishing boats from the harbour and local boatyards follow salmon. Another benefit is tourism. Tourists throng into town just as salmon start filling local rivers. Careful management of fisheries has kept Alaska's salmon runs viable, maintaining an industry worth billions of dollars that employs some 30,000 people per year.

4 However, the future of Alaskan salmon is uncertain. Climate change is warming streams and rivers far faster than scientists predicted, and salmon need cold, clean water to survive. In 2019, as wildfire smoke wafted into Alaskan towns for weeks, numerous rivers in Alaska ran too hot for salmon. One researcher clocked a salmon stream at nearly 28 degrees Celsius, a lethal temperature for the fish. Oceans are changing too of course – with rising temperatures, increasing blooms of toxic algae, and shifts in the populations of salmon predators and prey. In addition, salmon that escape from commercial farms may spread diseases to wild salmon. To add insult to injury, a multinational conglomerate wants to dig one of

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the world's largest open-pit mines in the largest headwater in Alaska, which could be disastrous for the fishery and has hit stiff opposition among native people and fishermen. But the government plans to sail the project through permitting the process at an unprecedented clip. *45*

5 As warming temperatures rapidly change the environment, salmon embody man's relationship to this imperiled planet. But salmon demand so much from man as well. As long as they co-operate, and compromise, the future of salmon will continue.

Sources
Text 1 Adapted from https://www.oursgheritage.sg/hawker-culture-in-singapore/
Text 2 Adapted from *Exit West* by Mohsin Hamid
Text 3 Adapted from *Thanks for all the fish: A wild salmon story* by Miranda Weiss, 1843 Magazine https://www.1843magazine.com/dispatches/thanks-for-all-the-fish-a-wild-salmon-story

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CEDAR GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL
Preliminary Examination 2020
Secondary Four

CANDIDATE NAME

CLASS

INDEX NUMBER

ENGLISH LANGUAGE
Paper 2 Comprehension

1128/02
28 August 2020

1 hour 50 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Booklet

Additional Materials: Insert

For Examiner's Use		
Section A	5	
Section B	20	
Section C Compre	10	50
Section C Summary	15	

This document consists of **10** printed pages and **1** blank page.

[Turn over]

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Section A [5 marks]

Refer to Text 1 on page 2 of the Insert for Questions 1 - 4.

1 Refer to the quote by **Belinda Ho.** What does the sentence **It feels just like home** suggests about hawker centres?

_____

_____ **[1]**

2 Refer to the section headed **Hawker Culture in Singapore** and look at the two photographs. Which **two** features of hawker culture do the photographs show?

(i) _____

_____

(ii) _____ **[2]**

_____

3 Look at the heading **Who are our hawkers?**

Which phrase suggests that it is important that 'our hawkers' values, and culinary skills are passed down through the generations.'?

_____

_____ **[1]**

4 What sentence gives the overall purpose of this website?

_____ **[1]**

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Section B [20 marks]

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

5 In paragraph 1, what does the phrase 'helicopters filling the sky like birds startled by a gunshot' (lines 2 - 3) suggest about the movement of the helicopters?

_____

_____ **[1]**

6 In paragraph 2, the writer describes the importance of the phone to the people in Nadia and Saeed's city. Explain how the language used in this paragraph makes phones seem very powerful.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ **[3]**

7 In paragraph 2, the writer says, '...as though he were eating a banquet of limitless food, stuffing himself, stuffing himself, until he felt dazed and sick.' (lines 11-13).

What effect does the writer create by repeating the phrase, 'stuffing himself'?

_____

_____ **[1]**

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8 In paragraph 2, the writer tells us that Nadia employed the use of 'opaque usernames and avatars, the online equivalents of her headscarf and long black robes.' (lines 15 – 16)

In what way is the comparison of her 'opaque usernames and avatars' with 'her headscarf and long black robes' particularly effective?

_____

_____ [1]

9 In paragraph 3, the writer says that the phones 'brought sorcery along with them' which 'boggled the mind'.

Suggest one way in which the phones 'boggled the mind'.

_____

_____ [1]

10 'A message here, a link to an article there, a shared image of one or the other of them at work, or at home, before a window as the sun set or a breeze blew or a funny expression came and went. Until one day, a group of militants invaded.' (lines 24-27)

(a) Explain how the writer creates a contrast between these two sentences.

_____

_____ [1]

(b) What is the purpose of this contrast?

_____

_____ [1]

11 Which one word from paragraph 5 tells us that the attack by the militants drew too much attention?

_____ [1]

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12 'The militants, instead of merely detonating a bomb here or orchestrating a shooting there, began taking over and holding territory throughout the city – sometimes a building, sometimes an entire neighbourhood, for hours usually, but on occasion for days.' (lines 32-35)

What is (i) unusual and (ii) effective about the expression, 'merely detonating a bomb here or orchestrating a shooting here'?

(i) _____

_____ [1]

(ii) _____

_____ [1]

13 'Saeed prayed for peace, and Saeed's father prayed for Saeed, and the preacher in his sermon urged all the congregants to pray for the righteous to emerge victorious, but carefully refrained from specifying on which side of the conflict he thought the righteous to be.' (lines 42 - 45)

What do the following phrases suggest about the different priorities of Saeed and his father?

(a) [2]

	Phrase	What it suggests about their priorities
(i)	'Saeed prayed for peace'	
(ii)	'Saeed's father prayed for Saeed'	

(b) Explain why the preacher 'carefully refrained from specifying on which side of the conflict he thought the righteous to be'.

_____

_____ [2]

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14 The structure of the text reflects the predominant mood in the narrative. Complete the flow chart by choosing one phrase from the box to summarise the predominant mood of the narrative. There are some extra phrases in the box that you do not need to use.

Main focus of each stage

awkward affection	mixed feelings	fearful caution
excited anticipation	sad disappointment	
rising tension	growing apprehension	

(i) Paragraphs 1 – 3 _____

(ii) Paragraph 4 - 6 _____

(iii) Paragraph 7 _____

(iv) Paragraph 8 - 11 _____ **[4]**

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Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 3 on page 5 - 6 of the Insert for Questions 15 – 20.

15 In paragraph 1, the writer says that there is 'a deep connection between people and salmon that is at least 25,000 years old'. (lines 3 – 4)

(a) Give two pieces of evidence that prove this claim.

(i) _____

_____

(ii) _____

_____ **[1]**

(b) Give **two** ways in which salmon was deeply connected with the lives of ancient people. Answer **in your own words** as far as possible.

(i) _____

_____

(ii) _____

_____ **[2]**

16 From paragraph 2, explain why salmon was considered a luxury food by the mid-1800s.

_____

_____ **[2]**

17 From paragraph 3, give **two ways** in which the local calendar in Alaska runs on salmon.

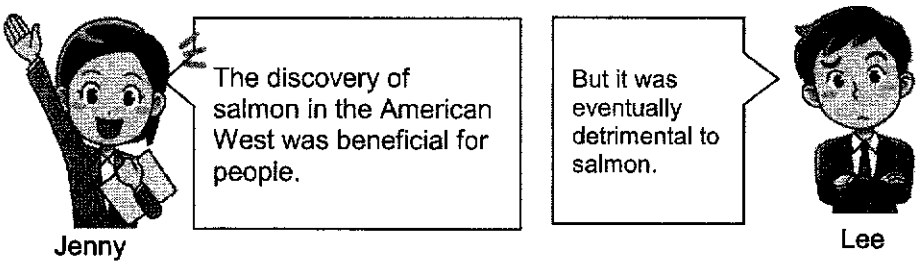
_____

_____ **[2]**

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



(a) Identify an example from paragraph 2 that Jenny can give to support her view.

_____

_____ **[1]**

(b) Explain with reference to paragraph 2 why Lee feels as he does.

_____

_____ **[1]**

19 What attitude towards the future of salmon is suggested in lines 47-49?

_____ **[1]**

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20 **Using your own words as far as possible**, summarise the ways salmon is beneficial to Alaska and why the future of Alaskan salmon is uncertain.

Use only information from paragraphs 3 to 4.

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 to begin).

Salmon has benefited Alaska in a number of ways like

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_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____[words]

Summary	
Content (8 marks)	
Style (7 marks)	
Total (15 marks)	

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Answer Scheme

2020 CEDAR GIRLS' PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS ANSWER SCHEME

1. Refer to the quote by **Belinda Ho.** What does the sentence "It feels just like home." suggests about hawker centres? [1m]

Inference

From text	Answer
"Hawker centres are like Singapore in a nutshell! I love how I always have so many different types of food to choose from, and can eat comfortably in a no-frills environment. It feels just like home." – Belinda Ho	**Qn says "suggest". So what is already in the text should not be quoted.** Welcoming, familiar, gives a sense of belonging, can be yourself, casual, Unique to Singapore and is an impt part of what makes Singapore the country it is. x Comfort (in the text) If the answer has 'comfort' and includes the correct answers, accept. [x] they are like a home (wrong meaning of home) [x] they are cheap like eating at home (what is cheap? Price of the food?) [x] The foods you eat at a hawker centre tastes like home-cooked meals/cooked at home.

2. Refer to the section headed **Hawker Culture in Singapore** and look at the three photographs. Which two features of hawker culture do the photographs show? [2m]

Inference

From text	Answer
• Hawker culture is an integral part of the way of life for Singaporeans. This is where : • People from all walks of life gather at hawker centres • Singaporeans dine and bond over their favourite hawker food. • Stalls selling Chinese, Malay, Indian and many other diverse types of dishes. • Hawker centres are spread across our island.	Singaporeans dine and bond over their favourite hawker food. Serve as "large community dining rooms". [x] People from all walks of life gather at hawker centres [x] Stalls selling Chinese, Malay, Indian and many other diverse types of dishes. [x] Hawker centres are spread across our island.

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• Serve as "large community dining rooms".	

3. Look at the heading **Who are our Hawkers?** Which phrase suggests that it is important that 'our hawkers' values, and culinary skills are passed down through the generations.'? [1m]

Inference

From text	Answer
Our hawkers comprise individuals of all races, gender and age. Their values and repertoire of skills are central and unique to our hawker centres. It is important that our hawkers' values, and culinary skills are passed down through the generations	"central and unique [to our hawker centres]" Anything more, ED.

4. What sentence gives the overall purpose of this website? [1m]

Inference

From text	Answer
	Pledge your support here for the nomination of Hawker Culture in Singapore on UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage today!

5. In Paragraph 1, what does the phrase 'helicopters filling the sky like birds startled by a gunshot' (line 3) suggest about the movement of the helicopters? [1m]

Language for Impact - Simile

From text	Answer
helicopters filling the sky like birds startled by a gunshot	It shows that the helicopters were moving **in all directions / messy / without proper formation / disorganised [1m]** X (a) Without purpose (can't tell the purpose). X (b) large group (not something about about the movement. So NAQ, but not wrong).

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	If (a) is written with a correct answer, whole answer will be marked wrong. If (b) is written with a correct answer, accept the correct answer and ignore (b) because the fact is possibly correct, just NAQ. OR **Moving at a fast speed [1m]**

6. In Paragraph 2, the writer describes the importance of the phone to the people in Nadia and Saeed's city. Explain how the language used in this paragraph makes phones seem very powerful. [3m]

Language for impact - Three details must show the extent of power the phones have. The explanation should show how the description accentuate the power of the phone. If a student only mentions what the phone can do, she will not be credited for it as this is just giving a fact and not explaining language for impact.

From text	Answer
and these antennas **sniffed out an invisible world**	"Sniffed out an invisible world" suggests that phones have an ability that humans / most creatures do not have. (Focus is on special power)
Phones **supernaturally transported** any pedestrian, at any time, to places distant and near It was as if **wands waved in the city's air, performing their magic**, untethered and free	The words "supernaturally" and "magic" suggests that phones have special powers that seem out of this world / sorcery. (Focus is on the extent of the power - sorcery) (otherworldly)
He found the **spells it casts** too mesmerising.	"Cast a spell" suggests that the phone is so powerful that it can trap its user.

7. In Paragraph 2, the writer says, '...as though he were eating a banquet of limitless food, stuffing himself, stuffing himself, until he felt dazed and sick.' (lines 11-13).

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What effect does the writer create by repeating the phrase, 'stuffing himself'? [1m]

Language - Writer's Craft

Ref Q9 of 2014 Cam Paper

Part (ii) asked for the effect made by the contrast. Rather more candidates were successful in identifying the shock to the reader, or the emphasis on how dangerous the situation had been. Those who talked about the height of the drop or how lucky the group were to have survived were focusing too closely on the details of the story.

From text	Answer
stuffing himself, stuffing himself, until he felt dazed and sick	The writer creates a sense of disgust. The repetition of the phrase emphasises the addictive nature of the phone / large extent of the use of phone / Found the effects of the phone overpowering / Overwhelmed [x] emp the lack of self control Saeed has over his phone. (personality) [x] emph the endless supply of things to look at on his phone (already mentioned earlier using other words. So not emphasised by this repetition)

8. In paragraph 2, the writer tells us that Nadia employed the use of 'opaque usernames and avatars, the online equivalents of her headscarf and long black robes.' (lines 15 – 16)

   In what way is the comparison of her 'opaque usernames and avatars' with 'her headscarf and long black robes' particularly effective? [1m]

Inference

From text	Answer
Nadia frequently explored the terrain of social media, though she left little trace of her passing, not posting much herself, and employing *opaque* usernames and avatars, the online equivalents of her headscarf and long black robes.	Opaque usernames make it hard for others to see beyond the names and find out more about the user, just like how the long black robes cover a women and makes it hard for others to make out details about her.

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	Avatars hide how a person really looks like, just like how a headscarf hides a person's face.

9. In Paragraph 3, the writer says that the phones 'brought sorcery along with them' which 'boggled the mind'.

   Suggest one way in which the phones 'boggled the mind'. [1m]

Inference

From text	Answer
But phones brought sorcery along with them as well. The city's freewheeling virtual world stood in stark contrast to the day-to-day lives of most people, to those of young men, and especially of young women who went to sleep unfed but could see on some small screen people in foreign lands preparing and consuming and even conducting food fights with feasts of such opulence that their very existence boggled the mind.	The phones showed the people situations that they had never been in before. The phone showed an unrealistic/almost cruel world compared to the youths' actual world. Answer should state a comparison. [x] the youths were confused by people wasting food (as compared to what?)

10. 'A message here, a link to an article there, a shared image of one or the other of them at work, or at home, before a window as the sun set or a breeze blew or a funny expression came and went. Until one day a group of militants invaded.' (lines 24 - 27)

    (i) Explain how the writer creates a contrast between these two sentences. [1m]

Language - Writer's Craft

From text	Answer
	He places a long and detailed sentence right next to a shorter, unadorned one.

    (ii) What is the purpose of this contrast? [1m]

Inference – Writer's Craft

From text	Answer
	It highlights the sudden change in atmosphere from before the militants attacked to afterwards.

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	To highlight that the attack of the militants was sudden / shocking To highlight that the couple did not expect their lives to change so suddenly x If the student suggests that life was peaceful before the invasion or war started at the point of invasion. Because the conflict was already there right from Para 1.

11. Which **one** word from paragraph 5 tells us that the attack by the militants drew too much attention? [1m]

Direct

From text	Answer
any risk to hostages was less than the risk to national security should this media-savvy and morale-sapping **spectacle** be allowed to continue	spectacle

12. 'The militants, instead of merely detonating a bomb here or orchestrating a shooting there, began taking over and holding territory throughout the city – sometimes a building, sometimes an entire neighbourhood, for hours usually, but on occasion for days.' (lines 32 - 35)

What is (i) unusual and (ii) effective about the expression, 'merely detonating a bomb here or orchestrating a shooting here'?

(i) Language – Unusual

From text	Answer
	It is unusual that 'detonating a bomb' and 'orchestrating a shooting', which are considered very harmful acts, are preceded by 'merely' which suggests that the action is insignificant.

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	[x] shooting is unorganized but however, orchestrating seems like it is an organized act.

(ii) Language – Effectiveness

From text	Answer
	It is effective in telling us that the militants were more organized in the way they were taking over, and holding territory throughout the city. More organized in their methods to take over (since not just creating disruption randomly) It is effective in showing that people were used to the bombings and shootings as they were so common and it is normal for them. It emphasises how devastating the attacks that followed were. [x] were more serious/greater seriousness -> does not reflect 'destruction' or 'devastation'

13. 'Saeed prayed for peace, and Saeed's father prayed for Saeed, and the preacher in his sermon urged all the congregants to pray for the righteous to emerge victorious, but carefully refrained from specifying on which side of the conflict he thought the righteous to be.' (lines 42 – 45)

    (i) What do the following phrases suggest about the different priorities of Saeed and his father? [2m]

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Inference

Phrase	What it suggests about their priorities
'Saeed prayed for peace'	Saeed thought it more important that the country would be peaceful again cared more for the country's welfare wanted to ask God to protect the country's well-being prayed for/was more concerned about the war to end quickly [x] protect the country's serenity/tranquility [x] prayed for the soldiers to win the war
'Saeed's father prayed for Saeed'	Saeed's father prioritised the safety of his family cared more for Saeed's safety wanted God to protect Saeed/his son instead

(ii) Explain why the preacher 'carefully refrained from specifying on which side of the conflict he thought the righteous to be'. [2m]

Inference

From text	Answer
the preacher in his sermon urged all the congregants to pray for the righteous to emerge victorious, but carefully refrained from specifying on which side of the conflict he thought the righteous to be	1st part - preacher's inner view 2nd part - impact Eg. He had his own opinion on which side is the righteous one [1] but didn't dare to state it for fear of getting into trouble [1]. OR He felt that he had to be seen as neutral as a preacher [1], therefore he didn't make his position clear as there were powerful people supporting both sides of the conflict in case he gets attacked by either.[1]. xAny answer which makes specific which side he is on would be marked wrong because we can't be sure which side he is on. Eg.He was afraid that there might be people who agree with the militants

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	listening in and they might get angry and attack him. (1m)

14. The structure of the text reflects the predominant mood in the narrative. Complete the flow chart by choosing one phrase from the box to summarise the main focus of each stage of the narrative. There are some extra phrases in the box that you do not need to use.

Main focus of each stage. [4m]

awkward affection	mixed feelings	fearful
caution		
excited anticipation	sad disappointment	
rising tension	growing apprehension	

Inference – Global Question

Paragraph 1 – 3	(i) mixed feelings
Paragraph 4 – 6	(ii) rising tension
Paragraphs 7	(iii) fearful caution

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Paragraphs 8 - 11	(iv) growing apprehension

15. In paragraph 1, the writer says that there is 'a deep connection between people and salmon that is at least 25,000 years old'. (lines 3 - 4)

(a) Give **two** pieces of evidence that prove this claim. [1m]

Direct

From text	Answer
Stone Age cave paintings	
rock carvings made at the edge of the ice sheet millions of years ago on the European continent	

(b) Give two ways in which salmon was deeply connected with the lives of ancient people. Answer in your own words as far as possible. [2m]

Direct – Paraphrasing

From text	Answer
Romans feasted on them	They were eaten as opulent food. They were eaten as delicacies, they were eaten at banquets. They enjoyed eating a lot of salmon. Accept : answers to do with enjoyable/delicious/large meals. x The Romans ate salmon (no intensity) x ate a lot/large amounts (no enjoyment) x enjoyed eating (no quantity)
Medieval farmers used them as fodder for their pigs	They were used as food for livestock. They were used to feed pigs/ farm animals.
Merchants set up commercial markets for pickled salmon as early as the 14th century, and in the late 1700s, an entrepreneurial Scot began sending fresh salmon on river ice to English fishmongers by carriage.	They were used in trade. They were used for profit, earning money xParaphrase of the Scot sending fresh salmon to English fishmonger (one person's actions do not make the lives of ancient people as a whole deeply connected to it).

16. From paragraph 2, explain why salmon was considered a luxury food by the mid-1800s. [2m]

Direct – Paraphrasing

From text	Answer

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were rare enough to be considered a luxury food by the mid-1800s.	There was not enough salmon available [1], so only the rich who could offer a higher price [1] for the fish were able to consume them. [x] lack of enforcement, increased industrialization - doesn't say anything about why it is rare to become a luxury food. x Nearly extinct (too extreme) x Large numbers were fished (not the same as becoming rare)

17. From paragraph 3, give **two ways** in which the local calendar in Alaska runs on salmon. [2m]

Direct

From text	Answer
Schools break up in late May so families can prepare for the salmon season, and the ebb and flow of fishing boats from the harbour and local boatyards follow salmon	Schools break up in late May so families can prepare for the salmon season The ebb and flow of fishing boats from the harbour and local boatyards follow salmon

18. Here is part of a conversation between two students, Jenny and Lee, who have read the article.
Jenny: "The discovery of salmon runs in the American West was beneficial for people."
Lee: "But it was eventually detrimental to salmon."

(a) Identify an example from Paragraph 2 that Jenny can give to support her view. [1m]

Direct

From text	Answer
The fish helped fuel the Gold Rush, providing ready protein to hungry miners.	

(b)Explain with reference to paragraph 2 why Lee feels as he does. [1m]

Evaluative

From text	Answer
mining decimated watersheds, which began the demise of these fish.	The miners destroyed salmon habitats, which led to salmon populations dying out. [lifted] mining decimated watersheds, which began the demise of these fish. [ok]

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The construction of hydroelectric dams rang the death knell.	The demand for electricity due to development led to habitat destruction from hydroelectric dams.

19. What attitude towards the future of salmon is suggested in lines 47-49? [1m]

Inferential

From text	Answer
But salmon demand so much from man as well. As long as they co-operate, and compromise, the future of salmon will continue.	Determined / hopeful / optimistic xConfident (if given with hopeful, then ok. alone, then wrong) xPositive (too vague. Studying hard is also a positive attitude)

20. Using your own words as far as possible, summarise the ways salmon is beneficial to Alaska, and the reasons why the future of Alaskan salmon is uncertain. [15m]

Use only information from Paragraphs 3 and 4.

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.

Pt	From text	Answer
the ways salmon is beneficial to Alaska		
1	The natives **have been eating salmon for more than 11,000 years**	being a **staple food source**
2	eating them year-round **fresh, dried, smoked and fermented**	**preserved** for consumption (beneficial since it provides food year around)
3	making the skin into boots and parkas	The **skin become clothing material** for its people (the point must show that the skin is used as a material resource, if you wrote salmon used as clothing material, it would mean people are wearing the meat?)
4	scores of local Alaskan people are commercial salmon fishermen or **work in an industry tied to salmon**	The **employment** of [many] Alaskans, Many locals gained **jobs** in salmon industries. Salmon fishing brought jobs.
5	Tourists do too, thronging into town just as the fish start filling local rivers	as well as **revenues from tourism**, depend on salmon. The arrival of salmon **brought tourists** too. **Tourism peaked** during salmon seasons.

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Reasons why the future of Alaskan salmon is uncertain		
6	**Climate change is warming** streams and rivers far faster than scientists predicted, and salmon need cold, clean water to survive	However, climate change (has made water **too hot for salmon to survive**) Global warming (accepted)
7	wildfire smoke wafted into Alaskan towns for weeks, **numerous rivers in Alaska ran too hot for salmon**	and the resulting forest fires are both making salmon habitats **too hot** for **them to thrive.**
8	increasing blooms of toxic algae	There are also **more algae in the oceans that harm salmon. Poisonous algae invaded oceans**
9	shifts in the populations of salmon predators and prey	The number of salmon predators and prey is in flux, (changes in) +threatened salmon (you need to indicate Pt 8 and 9 affected salmon negatively)
10	In addition, salmon that escape from commercial farms may spread diseases to wild salmon.	Wild populations catch illnesses / pathogens from escaped farmed salmon
11	a multinational conglomerate wants to dig one of the world's largest open-pit mines	Industries continue to threaten salmon habitat with plans to build huge mines
12	But the government plans to sail the project through permitting the process at an unprecedented clip.	Little government action to try to stop such industrial projects OR The strong government focus on protecting the sustainable salmon industry seems to have changed

Salmon has benefited Alaska in a number of ways like being a staple food source and clothing material for its people. The employment of Alaskans, as well as revenues from tourism, depend on salmon. However, climate change and the resulting forest fires are both making salmon habitats too hot for them to thrive. There are also more algae in the oceans that harm salmon. The number of salmon predators and prey is in flux, and there are more artificially cultivated salmon species in the ocean, causing native salmon populations to be unstable. Moreover, the building of huge mines will destroy salmon habitats. (10 points, 92 words)

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