CHUNG CHENG HIGH SCHOOL (MAIN)

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PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2023
SECONDARY 4

ENGLISH LANGUAGE **1184/02**

Paper 2 Comprehension **Friday 25 August 2023**

1 hour 50 minutes

Answer Scheme

[Turn over

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Section A [5 marks]

Refer to the poster (Text 1) and the online article (Text 2) on page 2 of the Insert for Questions 1–4.

1. Look at Text 1. Tick (✓) the most effective title for the image in this poster

   ☐ Empowering Change: Deterrence Against Animal Abuse

   ☐ Think Twice before Owning a Pet

   ☐ Silent Suffering of our Voiceless Friends

Option 1: The man in the picture is sitting in a prison cell, which indicates that he has been convicted of animal cruelty and is feeling remorseful. The dogs and cats standing outside the cell represent animals who are potential victims of abuse. The dog holding a bunch of keys represents the concept of empowering change; a symbol of hope and empowerment. The keys symbolise the tools, resources, and actions necessary to prevent and deter animal abuse. This sends a message that animal abuse will not be tolerated and that offenders will be punished.

Option 3: There is no evidence in the picture that the animals are abused or mistreated and are suffering silently.

[1]

2. The poster states that 'They are at the mercy of humans".

   What is suggested by the phrase 'at the mercy of humans'?

   Animals are vulnerable/helpless when they are being **abused/** if they are **ill-treated/mistreated/treated badly/not cared for**
   (answer must have two parts – helpless and abuse)

   Accepted: Their lives are in the hands of humans… – Note that this must be accompanied by the mention of 'abuse' in the answer. Else, 0 mark.
   Accepted: Animals cannot do anything even if they are being starved or beaten.
   R: Do we accept if students start the sentence with 'Humans" but are somehow valid?
   A: Can, if the explanation is sound

   Answer must have two main ideas: the animals are vulnerable/ helpless ('at the mercy of') and abuse.
   Accept: It is suggested that whether animals suffer is dependent on how humans treat them

3. Identify the sentence in Text 2 which reflects the idea of Text 1 that animals should not be neglected.

   Whether we unintentionally delay their meals or ignore their cries of pain, it's unacceptable![1]

4. Look at Texts 1 and 2 and statements (a) and (b) below.

   Decide whether the statements refer to Text 1, Text 2, both texts or neither text.

   Circle the answer you have chosen for each statement.

[Text-to-Text Connections]

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(a) Readers are told they can take action against animal abuse.

Text 1 / Text 2 / Both / Neither

Text 1: If you see or know someone abusing an animal, REPORT IT to your local police or Animal Control Agency.

(b) The tone appeals to a reader's emotions.

Text 1 / Text 2 / Both / Neither [2]

Text 1: Animals are being **beaten** and **starved** every day and die each year because of **heartless** owners. They are at the **mercy** of humans. (Words in bold evoke strong feelings of sadness, anger, and pity)

Text 2: It **absolutely shatters my heart** to witness the alarming rise in animal cruelty incidents. **Our beloved pets, our furry companions, depend on us completely**. **They trust us** with their lives, **and it's devastating to admit** that sometimes our carelessness leads to acts of cruelty

Section B [20 marks]

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Refer to Text 3 on pages 3–4 of the Insert for Questions 5–16.

5. In Paragraph 1, the group of men were making their way to Carson City. Explain how the language used in the paragraph emphasises the difficulties the travellers faced when making their journey. Support your answer with **two** details from Paragraph 1. [2] [Find-Extract-Explain]

From Text	Suggested Answer
The wind howled like a pack of wolves**, whipping the snow into a frenzy.** We mounted the horses and started. **The snow lay so deep on the ground that there was no sign of a road perceptible**, and **the snowfall was so thick that we could not see more than a hundred metres ahead**, else we could have guided our course by the mountain ranges.	a. The detail **'(**The wind howled like a pack of wolves) **whipping the snow into a frenzy'** suggests that the snow swirled around in a chaotic and rapid manner/tosses the snow all over, making it difficult for the men to make their way to Carson City. focus = hard to move. Accepted: - the snow was blown all over the place - the snow was flying all around uncontrollably due to the strong winds b. The detail '(The) **snow lay so deep on the ground that there was no sign of a road perceptible'** suggests that there was a thick layer of snow covering the markings of the tracks so it is not possible to see any markings or tracks that would indicate where the road is located/ there is a lot of snow on the ground, to the point where there are no visible indications of a road. Accept these for 'road' : path, route, trail, lane Accept: could not find a lane/a path Accept: they were unable to see the road anymore X The snow had piled up preventing them from seeing what they were stepping on? 0m. No mention of road/track/markings c. The detail, ('the) **snowfall was so thick that we could not see more than a hundred metres ahead'** shows that the snowfall was so dense/ heavy that

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	visibility was limited/ severely hampered and could not see what lay ahead. Accept: snow was **falling so heavily** that it was obscuring their vision/obstructed their vision/vision was hindered, affecting their ability to see their surroundings clearly Any 2 of the above details Do not accept: X snowstorm was heavy and large X snowstorm was big

6. In Paragraph 1, the writer uses the simile 'like a relentless storm, sweeping away all doubts and hesitation' (lines 8–9). What does the simile suggest about Ollendorff's attitude towards guiding his companions to Carson City?[1] Figurative Style

From Text	Suggested Answer
The trail looked dubious, but Ollendorff said his instinct was as sensitive as any compass, and that he could "strike a beeline" for Carson City* and never diverge from it. He asserted that if he were to deviate even slightly from the correct path, his instinct would assail him like a relentless storm, sweeping away all doubts and hesitation.	Ollendorff was **very confident** of guiding his companions to Carson City/ It shows how **incredibly/extremely confident** Ollendorff was about guiding his companions to Carson City. Must have intensifier Accepted: very certain brimming with confidence unwavering confidence great confidence very confident and {determined - EN} Do not accept: X assertive X determined X serious X persistent X over-confident (different meaning)

7. In Paragraph 1, the writer says, 'we plodded along' (line 10) What does this description suggest about how the travellers were moving during the journey? [1] Vocab/Fig-Inferential

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From Text	Suggested Answer
For half an hour, we plodded along enough before we found somebody's tracks that we thought would hunt the way for us without any trouble.	They were walking slowly and with difficulty. Speed + level of difficulty Accept: - trudging, tediously slow 'trudge' -- walk slowly and with heavy steps, typically because of exhaustion or harsh conditions -- both parts explained. - walking slowly with great effort - slowly and strenuously Must explain 'plodded'. Do not accept: X slowly and carefully X moving sluggishly X slow and tired manner (tired does not indicate difficult) X restricted movement and with difficulty (restricted does not mean slow) X treaded slowly and wearily (wearily does not indicate difficult)

8. The travellers thought that they were 'gaining on' their 'predecessors' (line 13). Find **two** pieces of evidence which explain why the travellers thought that the first group of travellers was nearby. [2] Content

From text	Suggested answer
Then, we put the horses into as much of a trot as the deep snow would allow, and before long it was evident that we were gaining on our predecessors, for the tracks grew more distinct. We hurried along, and at the end of an hour the tracks still looked new and fresh — but what surprised us was that the number of travellers in advance of us seemed to steadily increase.	(a) '(the) tracks grew more distinct' or The tracks grew distinct. (b) '(at the end of an hour the) tracks **still** looked new and fresh' or (At the end of an hour) the tracks **still** looked new and fresh' Note: If the evidence is in quotes, it should be lower case for both parts. Can accept if the students do not write 'the' – tracks grew more distinct/tracks still looked new and fresh. Accept: the tracks looked more distinct

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	Accept: if students copy the whole sentence: 'We hurried along, ... new and fresh' Can accept if students wrote 'After an hour, tracks still looked fresh' - missing the word 'new' but not in quotes. **The tracks OF THE FIRST GROUP grew more distinct** **The leftover tracks from previous travellers/The tracks left by their predecessors/They found somebody's tracks and they grew more distinct** (b) Do not accept if student does not include 'still'

9. Give **one** detail from Paragraph 2 which indicates they were going in circles. [1] [Content]

From Text	Suggested Answer
We wondered how so large a party came to be traveling at such a time and in such a solitude. However, the tracks still multiplied.	The tracks they were following **continued to** increase/multiply/steadily increased. Or The tracks **still** multiplied. Or The tracks they were following **still** multiplied. Accept: The tracks kept multiplying / the tracks were multiplying (similar idea of continued multiplying) The tracks show that they were going in circles and not the number of travellers ahead of them. Do not accept if student does not include '**still**' or '**continued to**'. DNA - The number of tracks seemed to steadily increase at a constant rate and {without the author and his group noticing those who made the tracks. - ED - the second part is irrelevant and ambiguous}

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	X the number of travellers in advance of us seemed to steadily increase

10. What is particularly effective about the phrase 'exceptionally hostile opinion' (line 20)? [1]
[Vocabulary/Figurative-Inferential]

From Text	Suggested Answer
Ballou stopped his horse and said, "Boys, these are our own tracks, and we've been circling round for more than two hours!" Then he called Ollendorff all manner of hard names and ended with the exceptionally hostile opinion that he lacked knowledge.	It is effective because it shows the great extent/intensity/degree of Ballou's anger/fury/wrath. Accept: - magnitude and weight - the extent of how upset Ballou was? (Accept if the student wrote 'emphasises on') - great/extreme anger - very angry - very upset - strong frustration and anger Do not accept: X how furious Ballou was [no intensifier] X how disappointed/ angry Ballou was at Ollendorff [no intensifier] X so frustrated X extremely annoyed/ strong annoyance [annoyed is too mild] X extremely displeased [displeased is too mild] X very mad [mad is informal] X Ballou was very angry at Ollendorff and that they might have gotten into a fight.(speculation)

11. In Paragraph 4, 'Ollendorff and his "mental compass" fell into disgrace' (lines 21–22). What does this sentence suggest how the travellers felt towards Ollendorff as a guide? [1]
Vocabulary-Usage

From Text	Suggested Answer
We certainly had been following our own tracks. Ollendorff and his "mental compass" were in disgrace.	They **lost faith/confidence in him** as their guide.

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	The feeling was one of **disappointment** towards him as a guide/ his ability to lead them. They were **disappointed/dismayed** with Ollendorff's performance as a guide. Accept: - lost trust in him, - disillusioned, - did not believe him anymore/no longer trust him - felt distrustful of him;/ felt that he was not trustworthy - let down - skeptical - doubtful Did not accept: X ashamed X annoyed, angry, resentment, frustrated, disdain, despise, resentful X betrayed X deceived X disliked X unimpresse, dissatisfied X looked down on X extremely upset X critical X disapproves of him (It is not about approval) X unreliable (not a feeling) X felt that he was useless/ unreliable as a guide (not a feeling) X felt that he had failed as a guide (not a feeling) X extremely unhappy (vague) X felt that he was an incompetent guide X inexperienced X doubted Ollendorff as a guide (not phrased as a feeling) X lost hope

12. The writer claimed that 'the situation was 'desperate' (line 25). Explain how this claim is supported with reference to **three** pieces of evidence from Paragraph 4. [3]
[Find-Extract-Explain]

From Text	Suggested Answer

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We **seemed to be walking off in various directions** — the regular snow-mounds and the regular avenues between them had convinced each man that he had found the true road. Plainly the situation was desperate. We were **freezing and stiff**, and the horses' **once proud gallop was now reduced to a languid trot**. If we were wandering from the right road and the snowstorm continued another day, our situation would be the next thing to hopeless if we kept on. *X 'our situation would be the next thing to hopeless' — this is inference to the question "the situation was 'desperate'"* for students to take note to aid understanding once = former VS reduced = slowing down	'**seemed to be walking off in various directions'** shows that the travellers appeared to be wandering off in different directions, portraying a sense of disarray. Note: Must have the idea that they were not working together *(We)* ***seemed to be walking off in various directions*** *(— the regular snow-mounds and the regular avenues between them had convinced each man that he had found the true road.) ED* ***Do not accept:*** X 'had convinced each man that he had found the true road' X We seemed to be on a road, but there was no proof. Note: In both instances, they do not portray travellers' action/ behavior which is the evidence to show that the situation is desperate (that they are not working together) '(We were) **freezing and stiff**' shows that the travellers were experiencing a sensation of extreme coldness/frigid temperature and rigidity/numbness in their bodies. Or They were very cold and inflexible/difficulty in moving/it restricted the movement of the travellers' bodies due to exposure to low temperatures (which suggests that they could freeze to death/suffer from hypothermia, a life-threatening condition). Accept: …the travellers felt so cold that they were almost unable to move. Do not accept: X tense '(the horses') **once proud gallop was now reduced to a languid trot**' shows that the horses were previously fast/quick/confident but are now weary/exhausted and hence moved slowly (which means their speed is slowed, and are at risk of being left exposed

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proud = idea of alert, refreshed, w/ energy VS languid = reduced speed + energy gallop = speed (fast) VS trot (slowing down)	to the harsh elements, including frigid temperatures, wind, and snowstorms). *Must show the comparison in the **movement** of the horses* Languid - moving or speaking slowly with little energy. ***Accept:*** …the horses began slowing down, reducing the distance they can cover in a certain period of time *The horses were **much slower** as they were tired and the **rate slowed down*** *The horses were slow**ing** down down as they were losing strength.* *horses' pace were **slowing down over time***

13. In Paragraph 5, the travellers 'proceeded with the momentous experiment' (line 34). What was the outcome of the 'momentous experiment'? [1] Content

From Text	Suggested Answer
As conversation ceased and our pulses beat low with anxious suspense, Ollendorff positioned his pistol, pulled the trigger, and scattered the pile all over! It was the flattest failure that ever was.	It was unsuccessful. It failed. It was the flattest failure that ever was. Accept: They **did not manage to start a fire**. It **failed**, scattering the piles of twigs. The pile of twigs were scattered all over and **the twigs were not lighted on fire**. – awkward phrasing but accept The outcome was that the pistol shot into the twig pile and scattered the collected twigs all over **instead of starting a fire**. Do not accept: X **ended with the horses running away** and the campfire not lighted **ED since the experiment does not involve the horses directly.** The momentous experiment refers to starting a fire.

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14. Referring to Paragraph 6, explain **in your own words** why the writer released the reins. [2] [Content Vocabulary]

From Text	Suggested Answer
I had been appointed to hold the bridles, but in my absorbing anxiety over the pistol experiment I had unconsciously dropped them, and the released animals had walked off in the storm.	He was increasingly/so/very/extremely/ too/ overwhelmingly/ growing worried/nervous/stressed (must have intensifier) about trying/attempting **[1m]** to make a fire using a gun that he let go off /released the bridles without realising it.**[1m]** (Must show intensity) Accept: Too engrossed (EN) and nervous. Too worried/stressed and anxious (already explained 'anxiety' in the answer, so can accept) For 'anxiety', can accept: - consuming nervousness - In great distress - overwhelmed by intense trepidation Do not accept: - X so anxious (same as anxiety) - X overwhelmed by uneasiness - X concern - X fear/afraid/scared - X uncertain - X became more panicked [no intensifier] - X too engrossed [not valid to explain anxiety; valid to explain 'absorbing'] - X paranoid For 'unconsciously', can accept: - unknowingly - unintentionally; - accidentally; - inadvertently - unthinkingly; without thought - was not aware; without being aware - without notice/noticing - without realising it X mistakenly released the bridles X immersed nervously (exp error)

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	X involuntarily

15. Give **one** piece of evidence from Paragraph 6 which suggests that the travellers felt hopeless. [1] Content

From Text	Suggested Answer
Their footfalls made no sound, and one could pass within two metres of the creatures and not see them. We gave them up without an effort at recovering them and cursed the manuals that said horses would stay by their masters for protection and companionship in a distressful time like ours.	They gave up on making an effort to recover the horses after they walked off and disappeared. Or The travellers gave the horses up without an effort at recovering them. Or 'We gave them up without an effort at recovering them' (X lowercase w) *ED: and cursed the manuals that said horses would stay by their masters for protection and companionship in a distressful time like ours.* Accept: gave them up without an effort at recovering them -- no subject/pronoun reference They gave up without an effort at recovering the horses. They gave up looking for the horses without any attempt to do so Do not accept: X They did not even bother trying to search and recover their released horses (did not bother = don't have the idea of gave up - only means no effort)

16. The structure of the text reflects the travellers' thoughts and emotions during their journey to Carson City. Complete the flow chart by choosing one phrase from the box to summarise the main thoughts or feelings presented in each part of this text. There are some extra phrases in the box you do not need to use. [4] [Global-Content Summary]

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Travellers' thoughts and emotions

Feeling shocked Great expectations Feelings of defeat Great confidence Feelings of resentment A fit of rage Growing confusion

Paragraph 1:	**(i)**	**Great confidence** [1] his instinct was as sensitive as any compass, and that he could "strike a beeline" for Carson City and never diverge from it. He asserted that if he were to deviate even slightly from the correct path, his instinct would assail him like an outraged conscience. Consequently, we followed his footsteps, feeling happy and content. For half an hour, we plodded along before we found somebody's tracks that we thought would lead the way for us without any trouble. "Let's hurry up and join company with the party." I exclaimed.
Paragraph 2	**(ii)**	**Growing confusion** [1] We hurried along, and at the end of an hour the tracks looked still newer and fresher — but what surprised us was that the number of travellers in advance of us seemed to steadily increase. We wondered how so large a party came to be travelling at such a time and in such solitude. However, the tracks still multiplied.
Paragraph 5:	**(iii)**	**Great expectations** [1] All agreed that a campfire was what would come nearest to saving us now and so we set about building it. We could find no matches, and so we tried to improvise with the pistols. We huddled together on our knees in the deep snow, and the horses put their noses together and bowed their patient heads over us. While the feathery flakes swirled around and turned us into white statues, we proceeded with the momentous experiment. We broke twigs from a bush and piled them on. All was ready.
Paragraph 6:	**(iv)**	**Feelings of defeat** [1] We gave them up without an effort at recovering them and cursed the lying books that said horses would stay by their masters for protection and companionship in a distressful time like ours.

[4]

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- no penalty for capitalisation. Note to students: However, please follow the flow chart words above and just quote exactly when you are filling in the blanks
- spelling errors (zero marks)
- poor handwriting/scribbling that makes a letter look like another one → we will consider it as a spelling error

Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 4 on pages 5 and 6 of the Insert for Questions 17–26.

17. The writer says that many studies show 'marked differences between Chinese and Westerners when it comes to parenting' (lines 7-8). With reference to Paragraph 1, what is the ultimate question asked by many when they look at Chinese parenting? [1] [Content]

From Text	Suggested Answer
A lot of people wonder how Chinese parents raise such stereotypically successful children. They wonder what these parents do to produce so many math whizzes and music prodigies and above all, **whether they could do it too**.	They wonder if they could also raise stereotypically successful children. or produce (many) children who are math whizzes and music prodigies. *X 'whether they could do it to' if this is written as this is actually a reference made to the move about. writing this = vague* *X if western parents can… (asked by 'many' - many = parents who are not Chinese (can be Asian but not Chinese)* ~~**EN:** The question is what these Chinese parents do to produce so many math whizzes and music prodigies, and whether the average person can do it too? (EN)~~ Accept: whether **they** can **raise such** stereotypically **successful children** like Chinese parents The ultimate question asked by many is whether **they** are able to do what it takes to **raise successful children**. X The ultimate question is whether **they** could also produce so many math whizzes and music prodigies **and raise such stereotypically successful children**, just like Chinese parents. ED (What is the FINAL/LAST question?) X The question is whether they can do it too. (too vague) X Whether Western parents can produce so many Maths whizzes and music prodigies, like the Chinese parents do. (not only Western parents)

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	X They want to know if and what they can do to also produce many Math whizzes and music prodigies. (not about the methods) X Whether they themselves could also produce an equal amount of children that are math whizzes and music prodigies (not about numbers) **X A lot of people wonder how Chinese parents raise such stereotypically successful children (it is NOT about this entity doing so but many others + not about the method)** X They wonder what these parents do to produce so many math whizzes and music prodigies, and above all, whether they could do it too (It is not what these parents do but whether they could produce so many math whizzes and music prodigies) X The question is how they can do what Chinese parents have done to raise such stereotypically successful children. X They themselves can raise such stereotypically successful children **WHO ARE** Math whizzes and music prodigies like the Chinese parents (because 'successful children' **does not exclusively** refer to math whizzes and music prodigies. They can include any children who achieve success in other areas/domains like in sports etc)

18. In Paragraph 1, what does the word 'squeamishness' tell us about how some people feel about cultural stereotypes? [1] [Vocabulary Usage]

From Text	Suggested Answer
Despite our squeamishness about cultural stereotypes, there are tons of studies out there showing marked differences between Chinese and Westerners when it comes to parenting	People are uncomfortable/uneasy about cultural stereotypes. Accept: easily upset/feel that it is wrong Ok if there is intensifier sensitive adverse X angry; annoyed X disgusted (too strong);feel disturbed

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	X do not like the idea **(not a feeling);** dislike; offended X do not understand X disapproved **(not a feeling)** X surprised; shocked X feel disapproval/disapproving; critical X feel that cultural stereotypes should not exist/ happen/ be allowed/feel that there should not be cultural stereoypes **(not a feeling)** X confused X curious X discontented; unhappy X negative X unwilling to accept (not a feeling); disagree X skeptical X awkward X false X inappropriate X shy

19. Paragraph 2 says 'it is crucial to override their preference' (line 10). According to the writer, what is the children's preference? [1] [Inferential]

From Text	Suggested Answer
To the Chinese, to excel in something, one must work hard. Chinese parents must control the desires of children. This is why it is crucial to override their preference. This often requires fortitude on the part of the parents because the child will resist; things are always hardest at the beginning.	It is to **not** work hard. Accept: resist working hard the desire to avoid hard work not wanting to put in effort to excel to not work hard and have fun (implies that Chinese parents must intervene) X lazy X to give up on working on something at the tough beginning x desires of the children x (sleepover, television, computer games, boyfriends, girlfriends, etc)

20. Give **one** piece of evidence from Paragraph 2 which suggests that people in America do not place much value in getting a child to practise doing something over and over again. [1] [Content]

From Text	Suggested Answer

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Tenacious practice is crucial for excellence. Rote repetition is underrated in America.	'Rote repetition is underrated in America' Accept: lowercase 'r' if the evidence is not quoted

21. With reference to Paragraph 3, how do western parents approach their children's performance and self-esteem? [1] [Content]

From Text	Suggested Answer
Most Western parents are anxious about their children's self-esteem, worrying about how their children will feel if they fail at something. They constantly try to reassure their children about how good they are notwithstanding a mediocre performance on a test or at a recital.	They (are often anxious/worried about how their children will feel if they fail at something and) **constantly try to reassure them about their abilities, even in the face of a mediocre performance** on a test or at a recital/fail at something. or They constantly try to reassure their children about how good they are notwithstanding a mediocre performance on a test or at a recital. (Lifted from the text) Accept: As they are worried that their child may have low self-esteem, they **constantly affirm the child regardless of their performance**. Western parents constantly try to reassure their children about how good they are with a mediocre performance on a test or at a recital. Western parents approach their children's performance and self-esteem with reassurance. - X They constantly reassure their children despite them not having exemplary grades. -- the answer in the passage is not just about the grades. X Western parents constantly try to reassure their children about how good they are and **tolerating** their mediocre performance on tests or recitals. -- **no suggestion about tolerating in the passage** X Western parents constantly try to reassure them if they do not perform well

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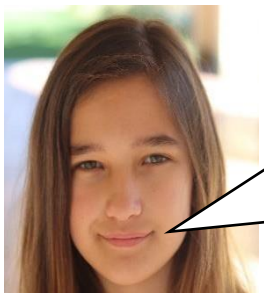
22. In Paragraph 3, the writer states that parents will 'punish and shame the child' (line 27). **In your own words**, explain what this expression means. [1] [Content Vocabulary]

From Text	Suggested Answer
If their child turns in a substandard performance, the devastated Chinese mother will get dozens of practice tests and work through them with her child for as long as it takes to get the grade up to an 'A'. This may trigger a screaming explosion and in turn, parents will punish and shame the child.	Chinese parents/ They will discipline/scold/ reprimand/chastise and embarrass/humiliate/put down/ mock/ ridicule the child. Accept: Parents will subject their children to unfavourable treatments (punish) and bringing out their flaws and mistakes, disrespecting them (shame). - inflict **negative** consequences - give them harsh treatment - berate - make the child suffer - give them harsh treatment - make the child suffer - face a consequence - penalise **Punish** - impose a penalty or consequence for a behavior that is deemed inappropriate or unacceptable. X teach the child a lesson X place strict measurements X insult X beat; cause physical pain X cane X parents make sure that their children suffer the consequences of falling short of their expectations - how? X prepare severe consequences X use punitive measures X oppress; not allow the children to do certain things X not allow the children to do certain things X use punitive measures X oppress **Shame** - make the child feel guilty, embarrassed, or unworthy as a result of their actions or behavior.(outcome), a deep sense of humiliation. Shame: *accept:* - disrespect / degrade - lowers the child's self-esteem

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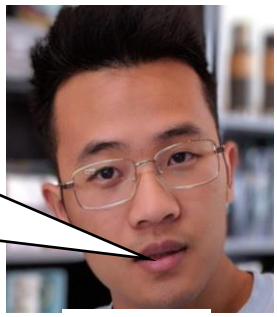
	- lecture the child in ways that make the child remorseful enough to achieve better in the future? (candidate included 'remorseful' which suggests the child feels guilty) - lower their child's confidence through harsh words - disgrace - make the child feel like a failure - degrade X ashamed(same root word) X make the child feel bad/inferior X hurting the child's pride X talk down X criticise / hurl criticisms X demoralise X blame X belittle X place a great amount of pressure on

23. Here is part of a conversation between two students, Felize and Junhao, who have read the article.



Strict Chinese parents work tirelessly to ensure their children get lots of support and guidance.

I agree, but I also think that the strict Chinese parenting style has repercussions on their children.



Felize

Junhao

(a) Give **one** piece of evidence from Paragraph 3 to support Felize's view. [1] [Content-Evidence-Extract]

From Text	Suggested Answer
They constantly try to reassure their children how good they are notwithstanding a mediocre performance on a test or at a recital. Chinese parents do not. If their child turns in a substandard performance, the devastated Chinese mother will get dozens of practice tests and work through them with her child for as long as it takes to get the grade up to an 'A'.	**If their child turns in a substandard performance**, the devastated **Chinese mother will get dozens of practice tests and work through them with her child for as long as it takes to get the grade up to an 'A'**. All the underlined words MUST be present in order to get the mark. Do check if the candidates rephrased or did not include several words

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	because the meaning may be altered in this context, e.g. missing the word 'Chinese' or the word 'them' (referring to the practice tests).

(b) Give **one** piece of evidence from Paragraph 4 to support Junhao's view? [1] [Content-Evidence-Explain]

From Text	Suggested Answer
Western parents feel that denying children the right to make basic decisions independently of their parents' input denies them the chance to deal with their own mistakes, an essential milestone of adulthood.	Junhao can explain by saying that by **denying children the right to make basic decisions independently of their parents' input, they are robbed of the chance to deal with their own mistakes** (which is an essential milestone of adulthood). OR 'denying children the right to make basic decisions independently of their parents' input denies them the chance to deal with their own mistakes, an essential milestone of adulthood' (quoted from the text)

24. In Paragraph 4, Chinese parenting is often thought to be authoritarian. According to the writer, which sentence best reflects this opinion? [1] [Vocab Fig-Extract]

From Text	Suggested Answer
Chinese parents believe that they know what is best for their children. They value obedience as a virtue and favour punitive, forceful measures to curb self-will. That is why Chinese daughters cannot have boyfriends in high school and why Chinese children cannot go to sleepaway camp.	'They value obedience as a virtue and favour punitive, forceful measures to curb self-will.' Students are to quote the sentence. Must have comma, hyphen and full-stop, even if the answer is not within quotation marks. This sentence highlights the belief that Chinese parents prioritise strict obedience from their children and are inclined to use punitive methods to control their behaviour. This aligns

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	with the common perception of authoritarian parenting practices in Chinese culture.

25. What is the writer's tone when he makes this comment, 'For a Western child, this is ludicrous' (line 39)? [1] [Vocabulary Usage]

From Text	Suggested Answer
Chinese parents believe that they know what is best for their children. They value obedience as a virtue and favour punitive, forceful measures to curb self-will. That is why Chinese daughters cannot have boyfriends in high school and why Chinese children cannot go to sleepaway camp. For a Western child, this is ludicrous. Western parents feel that denying children the right to make basic decisions independently of their parents' input denies them the chance to deal with their own mistakes, an essential milestone of adulthood.	It is a **condescending/patronising** tone. *Accept:* One of disdain mocking, critical, disapproving, the tone is **one of disapproval** **tone of criticism** x disapproval X dismissive X shocked X disbelief; tone of incredulous X sarcastic X criticising (verb) X mockery (noun) X supportive X agitated X humorous X surprised X astonishment X exaggerating X matter-of-fact X dramatic X horrified X aggressive X amused X angry X contradicting X incredulous The word "ludicrous" means "laughable" or "absurd." It conveys the contrasting view between the practices of Chinese parents and the values typically upheld by Western parents, emphasising a cultural difference.

26. **Using your own words as far as possible,** summarise the beliefs that Chinese parents have that characterise their parenting style and criticisms levelled against it.

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Use only information from Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Text 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).

One belief that Chinese parents have about raising children is ……

[Markers to count the no. of words and strike out words beyond 80 (same as CAIE practice). If part of their point lies in the words that were struck out, no marks for that point.]

No	From the text (Words in **bold** indicate key components for the content point to be awarded)	Own Words
	Beliefs of Chinese parents:	
1	to **excel in something**, one **must work hard (L9)** or **Tenacious practice is crucial for excellence (L12)**	One must **persevere in/ be diligent in** excelling in everything they do or, **tenacious practice is key to achieving excellence/ doing well/ achieving success**
2.	Chinese parents must **control the desires of children** or it is **crucial to override their preference (L10)**	It is **essential** to **supersede** their preference
3	**social recognition** is **attained** by **accomplishing something noteworthy (L16-17)**	…. **social approval is earned through achievement**
4	The reason behind their **insistence on flawless academic performance** is rooted in the belief that their **offspring is capable of achieving it (L27-28)**	They believe their children are **capable** and **expect excellent results** from them. Accept: Parents believe that their children can achieve flawless academic performance. X one belief is their child is able to succeed
5	any subsequent **reprimand** will only serve to **strengthen their resolve to do better (L29)**	Their children are **strong mentally** to **endure humiliation** and **improve from it/** Chinese parent believes that their child will

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		be **strong** enough **to take the shaming and to improve from it**
6	Chinese parents strongly feel that their children **owe them everything**… Hence, Chinese children must spend their lives **repaying their parents** by obeying them and making them proud **(L32-35)**	They are **indebted** to parents **and** are **obligated to repay them.** Accept: As Chinese children owe their parents, they must obey their parents and make them proud.
Criticisms of the Chinese parenting style:		
7	as a consequence of their preoccupation with attaining success, there is a possibility that **creativity and independent thinking may be overlooked**. **(L13-14)** Or by **directing the important aspects of the child's life, it stifles the child's individuality. (L17-18)**	When the emphasis on achievement, they may end up **not prioritising creativity** and **self-reliant thinking**. Or **Hinders development of children's individuality**
8	Children are led to disastrously conclude that they **need to impress**, rather than **befriend**, the individuals around them to gain social acceptance and inclusion. **(L18-20)**	Children may develop the belief that they **have to impress** rather than **make friends with** those around them/ in order to be socially accepted and included.
9	Yet this (**reprimanding children)** can be **damaging** to a **child's self-esteem and mental health. (L30)** *The subject has to be 'reprimanding children' and not vague or not stated.*	**chastising** a child can have **harmful effects** on his **self-esteem and mental well-being** X mentality (for mental health)
10	Their **expectations can be unrealistic** and place significant pressure on children, leading to **stress, anxiety, and burnout**. (**L30-32)** *The subject has to be 'unrealistic expectations'*	**Unrealistic expectations on children cause stress, anxiety and burnout**

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One belief that Chinese parents have about raising children is …

[6] children are obligated to repay them since parents have made sacrifices for them. They believe [1] practice is essential for achieving excellence and [5] reprimanding children can help them develop a strong mindset. Children [4] possess capabilities and can achieve excellent results [3] to gain social recognition. However, children may [8] prioritize impressing others over making friends. While [7] overemphasis on achievement may hinder their individuality and [9] chastising them can negatively impact their self-esteem and mental well-being, [10] unrealistic expectations cause stress, anxiety and burnout in children.

(80 words for 9 points)

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