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Name: _____ ()

Class: _____



BUKIT VIEW SECONDARY SCHOOL **MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2016** **Secondary Two Express**

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Paper 1 Writing

1128/01

29 April 2016

Insert

1 hour 50 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains **Section A**.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Fasten the completed **Section A** insert to your Answer Paper.

Setter: Mr Arthur Kok

Parent's signature: _____

This question paper consists of 2 printed pages, including this cover page.

Section A [10 marks]

Carefully read the text below, consisting of 12 lines, about forced labour used at the World Cup Stadium in Qatar. The first and the last lines are correct. For eight of the lines, there is one grammatical error in each line. There are two more lines with no errors.

If there is NO error in a line, put a tick (✓) in the space provided.

If the line is incorrect, circle the incorrect word and write the correct word in the space provided.

The correct word you provide must not change the original meaning of the sentence.

Examples:

I arrive to my destination at 2 pm.

at _____

My mother always wears sensible clothes.

✓ _____

Amnesty reported that workers at Khalifa International Stadium were force to live in squalid accommodation, pay huge recruitment fees and has had wages withheld and passports confiscated. It also accused Fifa of "failing almost completely" to stop the tournament being "built on human rights abuses". Qatar said it was "concerned" to the allegations but would investigate. The government said the welfare of migrant workers was a "top priority" and insisted it was committed to change Qatar's labour laws. Last year, the country pledged to makes changes to its "kafala" sponsorship systemic, whereby migrant workers cannot change jobs or leave the country without his employers' permission. However, Amnesty warned a proposed reforms would make little difference and said some workers were enduring a "living nightmare".

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
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- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

Name: _____ ()

Class: _____



BUKIT VIEW SECONDARY SCHOOL
MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2016
Secondary Two Express

[illegible]**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Paper 1 Writing

1128/01

29 April 2016

Additional Materials: Answer Paper
Insert

1 hour 50 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, index number and class in the spaces provided on the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black ink on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **Section A**, **Section B** and one question from **Section C**.

Section A is an Insert.

For **Section A**, write your answers in the spaces provided on the Insert.

For **Section B** and **Section C** write your answers on the separate Writing Paper provided.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in [] at the head of each section.

Setter: Mr Arthur Kok

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages, including this cover page.

Section B [30 marks]

You are advised to write between 200 and 300 words for this section.

You should look at the printout of the programme on page 3, study the information carefully and plan your answer before beginning to write.

You recently took part in the Secondary 2 Camp and the Principal has asked you to write a report to help improve similar camps in the future. Referring to the programme, you decided to write a review of the camp you attended.

Write your report, describing:

- Two activities in the camp that went well
- One activity in the camp that needs to be improved
- One new and original activity for future camps
- Reasons for the points above

Write your report in clear, accurate English and in a reflective, respectful tone to give the Principal a clear idea of the strengths and weaknesses of the Secondary 2 Camp and how best to ensure better camps in the future.

You should use your own words as much as possible.



Programme for Secondary 2 Camp

Time	Activity	Highlights	Skill
0900-1000	High Elements 	- climb over 20-metre rock walls as a group - capture the flag from other teams' towers	team building
1000-1100	Role Play 	- learn how to consider other points of view - act out best ways to resolve conflicts	conflict resolution
1100-1200	Lunch Break		
1200-1300	Home Visit 	- experience other cultures through a meal - engage in practices unique to certain cultures	cross-cultural communication
1300-1400	Pressure Cooker 	- make good decisions whether with little or much time - get out of a locked room by choosing right actions	decision-making

4

Section C [30 marks]

Begin your answer on a fresh page.

You are advised to write between 300 and 400 words on one of the following topics.

At the head of your composition, write the number of the topic you have chosen.

- 1 Write about something for which you volunteer regularly. Why is it important to you?
- 2 What are the pros and cons of students not having to attend school?
- 3 For your country, what are the advantages and disadvantages of green spaces?
- 4 'Public transport in Singapore is dead in its tracks.' What are your views?

Section A**Text 1**

Study the poster and the details below it and answer Questions 1 – 4 in the Question Paper.

Section B

Text 2

The text below describes a migrant worker's thoughts and feelings about working in Singapore. Read it carefully and answer Questions 5 – 16 in the Question Paper.

- 1 It was a forsakenly hot day and the morning sun seethed with unmet madness in the sky. The sun was burning his eyes as Zheng Nian took in the unremarkable sight below him – hundreds of men in yellow helmets packed in the cavernous construction site like an upturned beehive let loose. When the nauseous feeling passed over him, Zheng Nian could not resist leaning forward again from where he squatted surveying the foreign world below him. 1 5
- 2 Assigned to pave cement on the roof, Zheng Nian wondered if the ground forty-storey below him was as stubbornly hot as where he was. Where he was, up there, the ground surprised his feet with the heaviness of heat burning through his safety boots. At the thought of his body hurtling accidentally down the point of no return, cold sweat broke his skin. He retreated a little from the unfinished edge of the roof, the sun raining angrily down hard on his back. 10
- 3 Since he arrived here in Singapore two days ago, the dank, dead weight of unforgiving heat and humidity dogged him by surprise. There was little clarity to feel up there in the head when baked in the heat. Zheng Nian suddenly thought about his hometown in Hubei – walking in the creeping cold, wisps of winter in the air – where he could think so clearly, so effortlessly. As if nature heard his thoughts, a warm breeze nudged the air, startling the beads of perspiration gathering earnestly on his temple. 15 20
- 4 The heat rising up from the concrete was too much to take in as his body leaked under the weight. Before he lost consciousness, before his parched body hit the free flight to the ground, his mind set adrift by the sun out in full force, he could only watch as each drop downward – whittling past each storey of the unfinished HDB block – took out the dead weight of life on him. He couldn't ignore the irony, the prospect of being truly alive when dead. 25
- 5 Singapore is a safe place. He was told that much by those who had come before him. From his village alone, a handful had worked in the city-state. For those who did not land a job there, they had left the village for the bigger, richer cities in the country – the jewels of Pearl River Delta – Shenzhen, Guangzhou and the other coastal cities. Like others before him, he wanted to take in the world before it was lost to him. He felt compelled to leave like what others had done to build a better world for themselves and their families. 30 35
- 6 In those last moments when he suddenly lost consciousness in the fierceness of the heat, when he fought to keep himself from tipping over the edge of no return, he wondered where his son would be when he's all grown up. Surely, he would be happy, in a meaningful job, blissfully married in an affluent China? Would he look more like him, or his mother 40

– a face crumbled with unfounded worry when he broke the news to her on his plan to work in Singapore? Don't go, she begged. I'm still young, 35, strong enough to do the work, he replied. I want a better life for you and our son. Two years, I'll be back. Our son will only be almost 3 years old then, just in time for him to learn to talk and call me papa. Don't worry, nothing will happen. Singapore is a safe place. 45

Adapted from *'Two Days in a Foreign Land'*
by Jonathan Tan Ghee Tiong

Section C

Text 3

The article below is about the differences between digital natives and digital immigrants. Read it carefully and answer Questions 17 – 22 in the Question Paper.

- 1 There is no question that students have changed over the past decade. 1
Every generation uses a different slang and has new fashions, but the differences in today's students go deeper. Today's students explore their world in an entirely new way as they interact with new technologies. With these new technologies, they speak an entirely different language, one they expect the rest to understand. 5
- 2 As digital natives, the current generation of college students is the first to grow up immersed in technology. They have always had the Internet, laptops, cell phones with text messaging, *Facebook*™ or *MySpace*™, PlayStations™, digital cameras, DVD players, blogs, and any other number of digital technologies that allow them to instantly capture or communicate with their world. They use these tools as extensions of their bodies and minds, fluidly incorporating them into their daily routines. They have learned the language of technology as they communicate instantly with their peers. These students, like all natives, adapt quickly to changes in their environment and look for new ways to incorporate the latest technology into their fast-paced lives. 10 15
- 3 On the other hand is the digital immigrant. The digital immigrant is the latecomer in the technology revolution and as with any immigrant, there is a certain "accent" that is readily apparent to the native speakers. Examples of this "accent" are things like calling and asking someone if a recipient received the email that was just sent, typing out text messages with full words rather than the standard abbreviations or going to the library before searching the Internet. Digital immigrants still try and work around or second guess technology, while the digital natives know no other way. 20 25
- 4 One major difference between digital natives and immigrants is the way they process information. Natives retrieve information and communicate with their peers very quickly. Text messaging has become a primary form of communication because messages can be sent and received quickly in situations where a phone call cannot be taken. Whether the student, as a digital native, is in lecture, at work, or out with friends, a text message can be sent with little disruption. A professor would certainly get upset with a student who took a phone call in the middle of lecture, but probably doesn't even notice the student sending a text message. Through texting, *Facebook*, and the use of the Internet as a search tool, students access information right now, sift through what they need, and ignore the rest. Why should students go to the library when they can Google™ their topic and have a thousand different articles at their fingertips? Why call friends when their *Facebook* pages will tell them where they are and what they are planning to do tonight? Just a few seconds and they know everything they need to about their 30 35 40

social network.

- 5 While digital immigrants grew up learning one topic at a time, everything in order, following a linear and logical progression, natives do not think that way. They are adept at jumping from idea to idea as they think of things; they explore their world as burst thinkers. Natives can study with the TV on and their iPod blasting in one ear; they have been practising these multitasking skills their entire lives. Immigrants often believe that students cannot learn in that sort of environment. It's another example of the "accent" that immigrants carry with them. 45 50
- 6 Another major difference between digital immigrants and natives is a sense of identity. To immigrants, cell phones, emails, and the Internet are just tools that can be used to reach someone or set up a "real" face-to-face meeting. Natives look at the same technologies and see an extension of who they are. Each method of communication allows natives to harness a different set of capabilities and skills when communicating with others. Texting may be better for communicating one idea, while Facebook might be better for the next thing. Regardless of which medium is used, they are part of who the native is, not just a separate tool that can be used to create a "real" meeting. Digital communication is just as real to natives as face-to-face meetings are to immigrants. 55 60

Adapted from 'Digital Native or Digital Immigrant, Which Language Do You Speak?' by Brad Cunningham

Section A [5 marks]

Text 1

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

1 Who is the target audience of the advertisement?

.....
..... [1]

2 What is the intended effect of the visual on the audience?

.....
..... [1]

3 What is the message conveyed through the advertisement?

.....
..... [1]

4 In what **two** ways does the creator of the advertisement make the reader feel personally involved?

(i)
..... [1]

(ii)
..... [1]

Section B [20 marks]

Refer to Text 2 on pages 3 and 4 of the Insert for Questions 5 – 16.

5 Find words/phrases in paragraph 1 which have the same meaning as

(i) absorbed [1]

(ii) looking closely [1]

6 What does the word 'cavernous' (line 4) suggest about the size of the construction site?

..... [1]

7 Zheng Nian is affected by the rays of the sun. Explain how the language used in paragraphs 1 and 2 makes the sun appear vicious.

Support your ideas with **two** details from paragraphs 1 and 2.

.....

 [2]

8 Quote the phrase in paragraph 2 which suggests that Zheng Nian was anxious.

..... [1]

9 Zheng Nian compares the weather in Singapore with the weather in Hubei. What effect does the weather in both places have on his ability to reflect?

	Ability to reflect
In Singapore	
In Hubei	

[1]

10 What does the word 'nudged' (line 20) suggest about the intensity of the breeze?

.....
 [1]

11 What was the effect of the breeze nudging the air? Answer in your own words.

.....
 [2]

12 What happened to Zheng Nian's body that made him lose consciousness and drop to the ground from forty-storeys up? Answer in your own words.

.....
 [1]

13 What do the 'jewels of Pearl River Delta' (lines 32-33) refer to?

.....
 [1]

14 What did Zheng Nian hope he could do for his family by leaving his hometown? Answer in your own words.

.....

 [2]

15 What is the irony in Zheng Nian telling his wife that 'Singapore is a safe place' (line 47)?

.....

 [2]

- 16 The structure of the text reflects the main feelings of Zheng Nian as he is at the construction site thinking about his decision to work in Singapore. Complete the flow chart by choosing one word from the box to summarise the main feeling described in each part of the text. There are some extra words in the box you do not need to use.

Zheng Nian's feelings

curiosity

discomfort

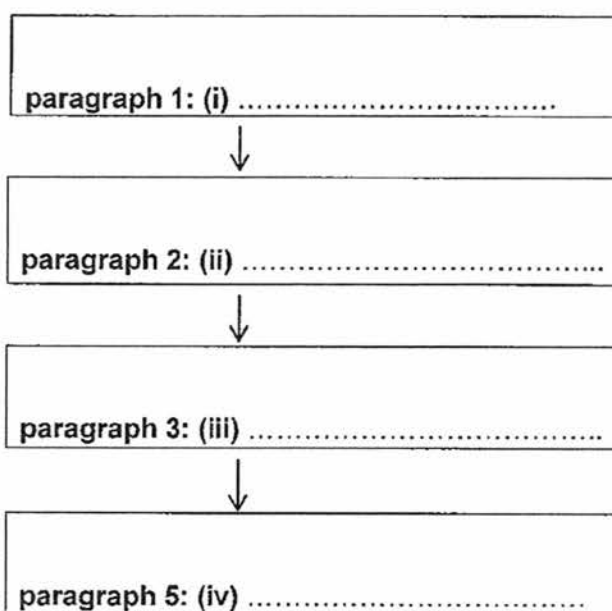
gratitude

fear

hope

regret

Flow chart



[4]

Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 3 on pages 5 and 6 of the Insert for Questions 17 – 22.

- 17 According to paragraph 1, what is the reason for today's students exploring their world in a new way?

.....
 [1]

- 18 What do the digital technologies listed in paragraph 2 enable digital natives to do?
Answer in your own words.

.....
 [2]

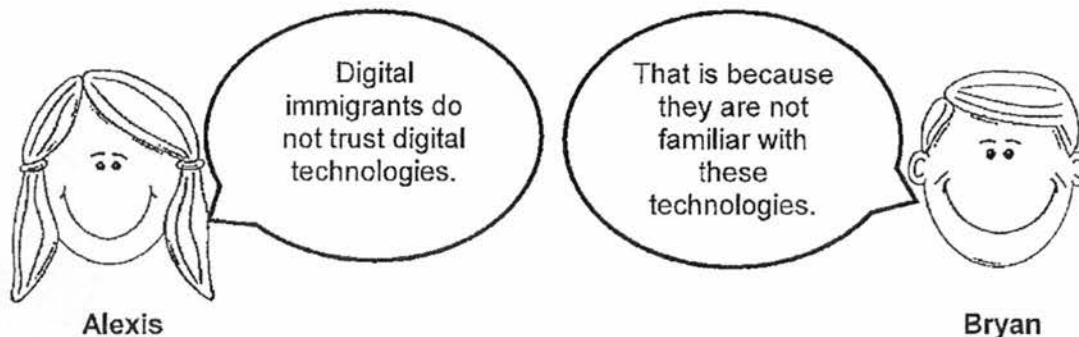
- 19 What does the word 'fluidly' (line 13) suggest about the way in which digital technologies are incorporated in digital natives' lives?

.....
 [1]

- 20 Find words in paragraph 2 which suggest

- (i) additions [1]
 (ii) adjust [1]
 (iii) engrossed [1]

- 21 Here is a part of a conversation between two students, Alexis and Bryan who have read the article.



- (i) Identify two examples from paragraph 3 that Alexis can give to support her view.

..... [2]

- (ii) How would Bryan support his position with reference to paragraph 3?

..... [1]

- 22** Using your own words as far as possible, summarise the differences between digital natives and digital immigrants.

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).

One big difference between digital natives and digital immigrants is

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school handwriting practice paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the entire width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

By View SS

3

ANSWERS

Amnesty reported that workers at Khalifa International Stadium were **force** to live in squalid accommodation, pay huge recruitment fees and **has** had wages withheld and passports confiscated. It also accused Fifa of "failing almost completely" to stop the tournament being "built on human rights abuses". Qatar said it was "concerned" **to** the allegations **but** would investigate. The government said the welfare of migrant workers was a "top priority" and insisted it was committed to change Qatar's labour laws. Last year, the country pledged to **makes** changes to its "kafala" sponsorship **systemic**, whereby migrant workers cannot change jobs or leave the country without **his** employers' permission. However, Amnesty warned **a** proposed reforms would make little difference and said some workers were enduring a "living nightmare".

1 forced (wf)

2 have (vf)

3 ✓ (wf)

4 about / by (prep)

5 and (conj)

6 ✓

7 make (vf)

8 system (wf)

9 their (#)

10 the / these (art)



858

BT New ss

Section A [5 marks]

Text 1

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

- 1 (i) Who is the target audience of the advertisement? [1]
Smokers who have children / Smokers who are parents

- 2 What is the intended effect of the visual on the audience? [1]
It shocks the reader into realising the consequences of his/her smoking habit.
To make the reader feel guilty for smoking / To scare smokers into quitting - Accept only if students explain what they are feeling guilty about / what scares them.

- 3 What is the message conveyed through the advertisement? [1]
If you smoke, your children will pick up the habit too / Do not smoke because if you do, your children will too / Quit smoking because if you don't, your children will smoke too.

- 4 In what **two** ways does the creator of the advertisement make the reader feel personally involved? [2]
 (i) **Through the use of 'you' / second person pronoun.**
 (ii) **By asking a question.**
 (iii) **By using the command / imperative 'Quit Today'**

(Any 2 answers)

Section B [20 marks]

Refer to Text 2 on pages 3 and 4 of the Insert for Questions 5 – 16.

- 5 Find words/phrases in paragraph 1 which have the same meaning as

(i) absorbed took in [1]

(ii) looking closely surveying [1]

ED applies

- 6 What does the word 'cavernous' (line 4) suggest about the size of the construction site? [1]
It is enormous/huge/very big/large

- 7 Zheng Nian is affected by the rays of the sun. Explain how the language used in paragraphs 1 and 2 makes the sun appear vicious.

Support your ideas with **two** details from paragraphs 1 and 2. [2]

'the morning sun seethed with unmet madness in the sky' shows that the rays of the sun were brutal / simmering with anger/violence.

'the sun was burning his eyes' shows that the rays were so intense that it felt like his eyes were on fire.

'heaviness of heat burning through his safety boots' emphasises the intensity of the sun's rays which made the ground so hot that he could feel the heat blazing through his safety boots.

'the sun raining angrily down hard on his back' shows that it was mercilessly/ferociously/cruelly attacking Zheng Nian.

(Any 2 answers)

- 8 Quote the phrase in paragraph 2 which suggests that Zheng Nian was anxious. [1]
'cold sweat (broke his skin)'

- 9 Zheng Nian compares the weather in Singapore with the weather in Hubei. What effect does the weather in both places have on his ability to reflect?

[1]

	Ability to reflect
In Singapore	Reflect without clarity / reflect with difficulty Accept - There was little clarity to

Bt View SS

	feel up there in the head Wrong - could not think at all
In Hubei	Reflect clearly / effortlessly Accept - able to think clearly

Both answers must be correct to receive 1 mark

No ED

- 10 What does the word 'nudge' (line 20) suggest about the intensity of the breeze? [1]

It was a light / gentle / mild/ weak breeze

X - The intensity was low

- 11 What was the effect of the breeze nudging the air? Answer in your own words.

[2]

The droplets of sweat [1] on Zheng Nian's temple moved [1]

Taboo words: beads, perspiration, startling

- 12 What happened to Zheng Nian's body that made him lose consciousness and drop to the ground from forty-storeys up? Answer in your own words. [1]

Hint: 'parched body' / 'his body leaked under the weight'

Zheng Nian's body was dehydrated / losing too much water / did not have enough water / He was sweating too much.

- 13 What do the 'jewels of Pearl River Delta' (lines 32-33) refer to? [1]
They refer to Shenzhen, Guangzhou and the other coastal cities of China / the bigger, richer cities in the country.

Do not accept - Richer cities / coastal cities / Shenzhen only / Guangzhou only

Accept - Shenzhen and Guangzhou

- 14 What did Zhang Nian hope he could do for his family by leaving his hometown? Answer in your own words.

[2]

He hoped to create/make/provide [1] a more desirable world / higher quality of life/a brighter future [1] for his family.

Taboo words: build, better

X - good life (comparative form required)

Accept (for better world) - live more comfortably

- 15 What is the irony in Zheng Nian telling his wife that 'Singapore is a safe place' (line 47)? [2]

One would not expect to have his life in danger in a safe place.
However, Zheng Nian fell down forty storeys / died(?) in Singapore
which was considered a safe place.

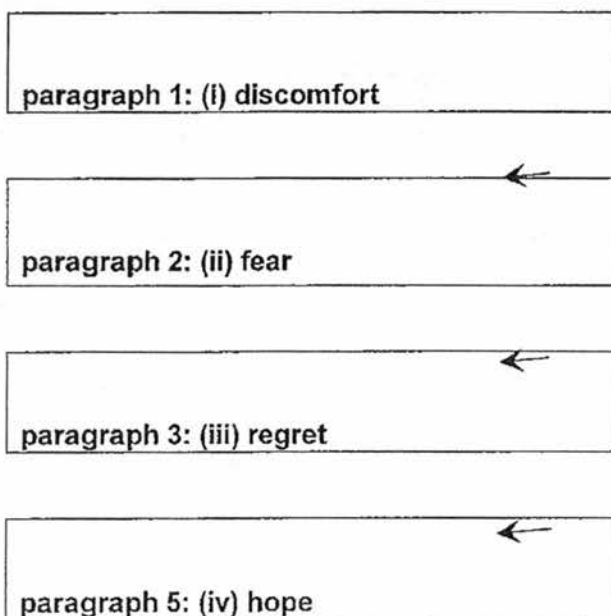
No 1 mark. Answers must explain what one would expect in a safe place.

- 16 The structure of the text reflects the main feelings of Zheng Nian as he is at the construction site thinking about his decision to work in Singapore. Complete the flow chart by choosing one word from the box to summarise the main feeling described in each part of the text. There are some extra words in the box you do not need to use.

Zheng Nian's feelings

curiosity	discomfort	gratitude	fear	hope	regret
-----------	------------	-----------	------	------	--------

Flow chart



[4]

Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 3 on pages 5 and 6 of the Insert for Questions 17 – 22.

- 17 According to paragraph 1, what is the reason for today's students exploring their world in a new way? [1]

Their interaction with new technologies.

(No ED)

X - new technologies / access to new technologies

- 18 What do the digital technologies listed in paragraph 2 enable digital natives to do? Answer in your own words. [2]

They enable digital natives to instantly record/take a snapshot/picture or converse / share or exchange information/talk/interact/chat with their world.

Taboo words: capture, communicate

Not accepted: 'use these tools as extensions of their bodies and minds'.

Not accepted – socialise / mingle (for communicate)

- 19 What does the word 'fluidly' (line 13) suggest about the way in which digital technologies are incorporated in digital natives' lives? [1]

Digital technologies are easily/smoothly/seamlessly incorporated in digital natives' lives.

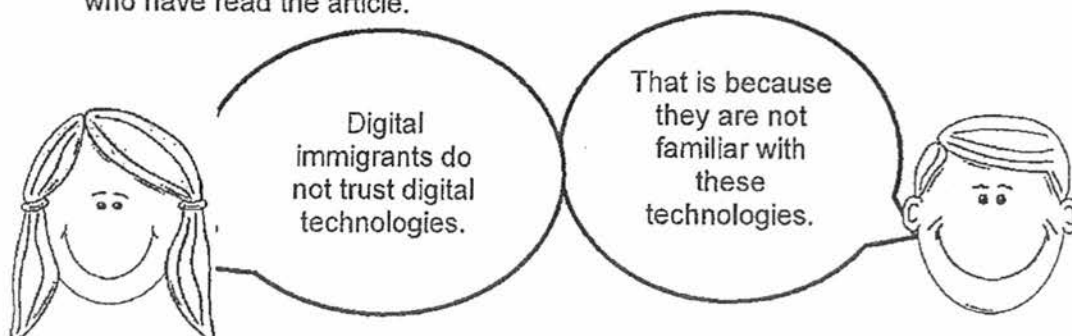
- 20 Find words in paragraph 2 which suggest

(i) additions extensions [1]

(ii) adjust adapt [1]

(iii) engrossed immersed [1]

- 21 Here is a part of a conversation between two students, Alexis and Bryan who have read the article.



Alexis

Bryan

- (i) Identify two examples from paragraph 3 that Alexis can give to support her view. [2]

They go to the library before searching the Internet.
They call and ask someone if a recipient received the email that was just sent.

Not accepted: typing out text messages with full words rather than the standard abbreviations.

ED – If more than two examples are given.

- (ii) How would Bryan support his position with reference to paragraph 3? [1]

The digital immigrant is the latecomer in the technology revolution / Digital immigrants still try and work around or second guess technology.

- 22 Using your own words as far as possible, summarise the differences between digital natives and digital immigrants

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).

One difference between digital natives and digital immigrants is

	From passage	Paraphrased
1	the way they <u>process information</u>	the manner in which they <u>understand facts / ideas / data</u>
2	Natives <u>retrieve information</u> and	Natives <u>find / extract data</u> and
3	<u>communicate</u> with their peers very <u>quickly</u> .	<u>share / exchange ideas</u> with their friends quickly.
4	Text messaging has become a primary form of communication because messages can be sent and received quickly in situations where a phone call cannot be taken.	Natives prefer to send <u>text/ messages</u> while <u>immigrants</u> prefer to make phone <u>calls</u> .
5	Why should students go to the library when they can Google their topic and have a thousand different articles at their fingertips?	Natives rely on the <u>Internet</u> for research while <u>immigrants</u> prefer going to the <u>library</u> .

6	Why call friends when their Facebook pages will tell them where they are and what they are planning to do tonight?	<u>Natives</u> would rather look at their <u>friends' Facebook profiles</u> while immigrants would <u>call their friends</u> to find out what they are up to.
7	While immigrants grew up <u>learning one topic at a time, everything in order</u> , following a linear and logical progression, natives do not think that way.	Immigrants learnt things in a <u>systematic</u> and progressive <u>manner</u> .
8	They are <u>adept at jumping from idea to idea</u> as they think of things; they explore their world as burst thinkers.	while natives are <u>skilled at analysing different things at the same time / simultaneously</u> .
9	Natives can study with the TV on and their iPod blasting in one ear	While natives are able to <u>multitask / focus even with distractions</u>
10	Immigrants often believe that <u>students cannot learn in that sort of environment</u> .	immigrants think that <u>knowledge cannot be acquired in such conditions</u> .
11	Another major difference between immigrants and natives is a <u>sense of identity</u> .	The <u>distinguishing character / personality</u> of an individual is another difference.
12	To digital immigrants, <u>cell phones, emails, and the Internet are just tools</u> that can be used to reach someone or set up a "real" face-to-face meeting.	Immigrants see <u>technological devices as mere instruments / gadgets</u> that are used for a certain purpose.
13	Natives look at the same technologies and <u>see an extension of who they are...</u> they are part of who the native is, not just a separate tool that can be used to create a "real" meeting.	Natives view them as <u>additions of themselves</u> / not as separate entities
14	<u>Digital communication</u> is just as <u>real</u> to natives as <u>face-to-face meetings</u> are to immigrants.	<u>Online / virtual interaction</u> for natives is as <u>authentic</u> as <u>real life interaction</u> for immigrants.

Summary Style Descriptors

Marks	Descriptors
7m	More than 4 points rephrased + Error free
6m	2 to 3 points rephrased + 1 to 3 types of errors
5m	No attempt to rephrase + Error free
4m	No attempt to rephrase + 1 to 3 types of errors
3m	No attempt to rephrase + 4 to 5 types of errors
2m	No attempt to rephrase + 6 to 7 types of errors
1m	No attempt to rephrase + more than 7 types of errors