

Visit
FREETESTPAPER.com
for more papers



Website: freetestpaper.com



[Facebook.com/freetestpaper](https://www.facebook.com/freetestpaper)



[Twitter.com/freetestpaper](https://twitter.com/freetestpaper)

Section A [10 marks]

Carefully read the text below, consisting of 12 lines, about mirrors. The first and 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 arrived to my destination at 2 pm.

at _____

My mother always wears sensible clothes.

✓ _____

A mirror is an object that reflects light in a way that preserves much of its

original quality subsequent to its contact by the mirror. Some mirrors also 1) _____

filter out some wavelengths, while preserving other wavelengths in the 2) _____

reflection. This is different from other light-reflecting objects who do not 3) _____

preserve much of the original wave signal other than colour and diffuses 4) _____

reflected light. The most familiar type of mirror is the plane mirror, which 5) _____

has a flat surface. Curved mirrors are also used to produced magnified 6) _____

or diminished images or focus light or simply distorting the reflected 7) _____

image. Mirrors are commonly used by personal grooming or admiring 8) _____

oneself, in which case, the archaic term looking-glass was sometimes 9) _____

still used. Mirrors are also used for scientific apparatus such as 10) _____

telescopes, lasers, cameras and industrial machinery.

Section B [30 marks]

You are advised to write between 250 and 350 words for this section.

You should look at the printout of a webpage on page 4, study the information carefully and plan your answer before beginning to write

You are on an overseas student exchange programme to Saint Joseph's College in Sydney, Australia. The teacher in charge of the visit wants you to give a speech on a famous Singapore tourist attraction to both the staff and students at the school assembly on the last day of your visit. You have chosen Arab Street in Singapore as it has received many favourable reviews on travel websites.

You have some information from a webpage and you need to decide on what you want to include in your speech that will interest both the Australian students and teachers.

Write a speech to the staff and students to thank them for their hospitality, and to invite them to come to Singapore, by suggesting

- two shopping activities shown in the webpage printout that they might enjoy
- one place of interest that you feel you should publicise
- why you think they will enjoy and benefit from visiting Arab Street

Write your speech in clear, accurate English and in a warm and inviting tone, to present Arab Street as a worthwhile place to visit if the staff and students come to Singapore.

You should use your own words as far as possible.

Arab Street: A Thousand Arabian Nights (and Treasures)

Arab Street, true to its name, epitomizes the Arabian way of life. The various shophouses selling a variety of ethnic Arab goods confirm the very essence of Arab Street.

Shopping

- **Oriental Carpets**
- * Tawakal Oriental Carpet store
- * sells plush Oriental carpets that are imported from the Middle East
- * prices are sky-high, but that is because of the authenticity, one-of-a-kind design and good craftsmanship of the carpets
- * offers after-services carpet-cleaning services as well – a plus which places it above the other carpet stores in the area
- **Fabrics**
- * textile boutiques selling all kinds of fabrics imaginable (Thai silk, Chinese silk, organza silk, Indian *saris*) stand at almost every corner of Arab Street
- * often crowded just before *Ramadhan* and *Aidilfitri* when Muslim shoppers engage the tailoring services provided for their *baju kurungs* (national costumes of the Malays)
- **Rattan Products**
- * all kinds of wicker and rattan home furnishing products – holders, stools, treasure chests – are sold at several stores here
- * the goods either spill onto the pavements or are hung overhead

Places of Interest

- **Istana Kampong Glam (Kampong Glam Palace)**
 - * built by Sultan Hussein Shah of Johor in 1820
 - * converted into a Malay Heritage Centre
 - * contains exhibits on the history and culture of the Malay community
- **Sultan Mosque**
 - * the largest mosque in Singapore
 - * built in 1928
 - * popular site for heritage tour

Source:

http://www.streetdirectory.com/travel_guide/singapore/singapore_district/1074/arab_street.php

Section C [30 marks]

Begin your answer on a fresh page.

You are advised to write between 350 and 500 words on one of the following topics

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

- 1 'When deeds speak, words are nothing.' Do you consider actions to be louder than words?
- 2 Describe some of your most meaningful experiences in life. How important are these experiences in your life?
- 3 'Whoever is happy will make others happy too' What are your views?
- 4 'Dream as if you will live forever. Live as if you will die today' – James Dean
How do you make the most of each day?

Answer Scheme - Section A [10 marks]

A mirror is an object that reflects light in a way that preserves much of its original quality subsequent to its contact by the mirror. Some mirrors also 1) with filter out some wavelengths, while preserving other wavelengths in the 2) ✓ reflection. This is different from other light-reflecting objects who do not 3) that / which preserve much of the original wave signal other than colour and diffuses 4) diffuse reflected light. The most familiar type of mirror is the plane mirror, which 5) ✓ has a flat surface. Curved mirrors are also used to produced magnified 6) produce or diminished images or focus light or simply distorting the reflected 7) distort image. Mirrors are commonly used by personal grooming or admiring 8) for oneself, in which case, the archaic term looking-glass was sometimes 9) is still used. Mirrors are also used for scientific apparatus such as 10) in telescopes, lasers, cameras and industrial machinery.

Index Number:

--	--	--	--

Anglo-Chinese School
(Independent)



**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2014
YEAR 4 (EXPRESS)**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER 1: Writing**

1128/01

Thursday

31 July 2014

1 hour 50 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your index number in the spaces provided on this Cover Page, the Insert on page 2, Band Descriptors and Answer Papers

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 Answer Papers provided.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your Answer Papers securely together behind this document

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

This document consists of 5 printed pages in white + 1 green Band Descriptor + 1 yellow Band Descriptor.

[Turn over

Index Number _____

/10

Section A [10 marks]

Carefully read the text below, consisting of 12 lines, about mirrors. The first and 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 arrived to my destination at 2 pm

at _____

My mother always wears sensible clothes

✓ _____

A mirror is an object that reflects light in a way that preserves much of its

original quality subsequent to its contact by the mirror. Some mirrors also 1) _____

filter out some wavelengths, while preserving other wavelengths in the 2) _____

reflection. This is different from other light-reflecting objects who do not 3) _____

preserve much of the original wave signal other than colour and diffuses 4) _____

reflected light. The most familiar type of mirror is the plane mirror, which 5) _____

has a flat surface. Curved mirrors are also used to produced magnified 6) _____

or diminished images or focus light or simply distorting the reflected 7) _____

image. Mirrors are commonly used by personal grooming or admiring 8) _____

oneself, in which case, the archaic term looking-glass was sometimes 9) _____

still used. Mirrors are also used for scientific apparatus such as 10) _____

telescopes, lasers, cameras and industrial machinery.

Section B [30 marks]

You are advised to write between 250 and 350 words for this section.

You should look at the printout of a webpage on page 4, study the information carefully and plan your answer before beginning to write

You are on an overseas student exchange programme to Saint Joseph's College in Sydney, Australia. The teacher in charge of the visit wants you to give a speech on a famous Singapore tourist attraction to both the staff and students at the school assembly on the last day of your visit. You have chosen Arab Street in Singapore as it has received many favourable reviews on travel websites

You have some information from a webpage and you need to decide on what you want to include in your speech that will interest both the Australian students and teachers

Write a speech to the staff and students to thank them for their hospitality, and to invite them to come to Singapore, by suggesting

- two shopping activities shown in the webpage printout that they might enjoy
- one place of interest that you feel you should publicise
- why you think they will enjoy and benefit from visiting Arab Street

Write your speech in clear, accurate English and in a warm and inviting tone, to present Arab Street as a worthwhile place to visit if the staff and students come to Singapore

You should use your own words as far as possible

Arab Street: A Thousand Arabian Nights (and Treasures)

Arab Street, true to its name, epitomizes the Arabian way of life. The various shophouses selling a variety of ethnic Arab goods confirm the very essence of Arab Street.

Shopping

- **Oriental Carpets**
- * Tawakal Oriental Carpet store
- * sells plush Oriental carpets that are imported from the Middle East
- * prices are sky-high, but that is because of the authenticity, one-of-a-kind design and good craftsmanship of the carpets
- * offers after-services carpet-cleaning services as well – a plus which places it above the other carpet stores in the area
- **Fabrics**
- * textile boutiques selling all kinds of fabrics imaginable (Thai silk, Chinese silk, organza silk, Indian *saris*) stand at almost every corner of Arab Street
- * often crowded just before *Ramadhan* and *Aidilfitri* when Muslim shoppers engage the tailoring services provided for their *baju kurungs* (national costumes of the Malays)
- **Rattan Products**
- * all kinds of wicker and rattan home furnishing products – holders, stools, treasure chests – are sold at several stores here
- * the goods either spill onto the pavements or are hung overhead

Places of Interest

- **Istana Kampong Glam (Kampong Glam Palace)**
- * built by Sultan Hussein Shah of Johor in 1820
- * converted into a Malay Heritage Centre
- * contains exhibits on the history and culture of the Malay community
- **Sultan Mosque**
- * the largest mosque in Singapore
- * built in 1928
- * popular site for heritage tour

Source:

http://www.streetdirectory.com/travel_guide/singapore/singapore_district/1074/arab_street.php

Section C [30 marks]

Begin your answer on a fresh page

You are advised to write between 350 and 500 words on one of the following topics

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

- 1 'When deeds speak, words are nothing' Do you consider actions to be louder than words?
- 2 Describe some of your most meaningful experiences in life. How important are these experiences in your life?
- 3 'Whoever is happy will make others happy too' What are your views?
- 4 'Dream as if you will live forever Live as if you will die today.' – James Dean
How do you make the most of each day?

Answer Scheme - Section A [10 marks]

A mirror is an object that reflects light in a way that preserves much of its original quality subsequent to its contact by the mirror. Some mirrors also 1) with filter out some wavelengths, while preserving other wavelengths in the 2) √ reflection. This is different from other light-reflecting objects who do not 3) that / which preserve much of the original wave signal other than colour and diffuses 4) diffuse reflected light. The most familiar type of mirror is the plane mirror, which 5) √ has a flat surface. Curved mirrors are also used to produced magnified 6) produce or diminished images or focus light or simply distorting the reflected 7) distort image. Mirrors are commonly used by personal grooming or admiring 8) for oneself, in which case, the archaic term looking-glass was sometimes 9) is still used. Mirrors are also used for scientific apparatus such as 10) in telescopes, lasers, cameras and industrial machinery.

Anglo-Chinese School
(Independent)



**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2014
YEAR 4 (EXPRESS)**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER 2: Comprehension**

1128/02

Thursday

31 July 2014

1 hour 50 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains Text 1, Text 2 and Text 3

This document consists of 5 printed pages

[Turn over

Section B

Text 2

The text below is about the author's childhood experiences with a rooster. Read it carefully and answer Questions 5-13 in the Question Paper Booklet.

- 1 It is ironic how we can look back at something that scared us when we were younger, yet, the memory brings tears of laughter to our eyes now. That is what memories of Red do for me. The funny thing is that Red was not someone or something. Red was a white Leghorn rooster.
- 2 Red stood 30 inches tall with shiny white feathers, making his red crown and wattle more predominant. He weighed over twelve pounds, which is twice the size of a typical rooster of that breed. His little, beady, devil eyes watched every move you made. What made him dangerous were his two-inch claws and beak. You would think that they would be fairly dull from Red scratching the ground for food, but that only sharpened them for the torment he used them for.
- 3 When Red was alive, we lived on a hobby farm in the dry, prairie field state of Wyoming. We had a nice set-up thirty miles from town in a little country suburb. Our ranch style house sat across the garden and barn. Behind the barn shelter stood the only building that was out of alignment with the rest of the arrangement – the chicken coop. It stood at an angle. It was off balance from the other structures. It broke the harmony and set-up of the configuration. Yet, it fit in well with Red.
- 4 Red was the king of his domain and made sure we knew it. You did not enter his territory without fear. Every inch of land from the left of our house to the big rock on the right side of the barn was his. The chicken coop was Red's house. It was a safe haven for the chickens to lay their eggs and sleep. Red protected it from predators with every ounce of energy he could muster. It was definitely off limits to us. Red did not care that we fed and provided water for him and the chickens. He did not like anyone or anything in his chicken coop. Who would have thought a rooster could have such control over humans? Until one bright morning in early spring, we certainly did not.
- 5 As my brother, sister, and I were getting ready for school, our mother came through the back door looking frazzled and out of breath. Astonished to see our mother this way, we asked what was wrong. She started to tell us about her incident with Red. 'I was feeding the chickens when I felt a sharp pain on my back. Screaming out, I turned around to see Red coming at me once again. I tried to get away, but he was too fast. He thrust his claws into my legs and struck my back with his beak. I threw the bucket of feed at him. Red just stood there and shot daggers at me with his devil eyes. He was pushing my every last nerve and enjoying the game of toying with me. Red's gaze made me nervous. When there was enough space between Red and me, I took off running to the house.'

Index Number:

--	--	--	--

/50

Anglo-Chinese School
(Independent)



PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2014
YEAR 4 (EXPRESS)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE
PAPER 2: Comprehension

1128/02

Thursday

31 July 2014

1 hour 50 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your index number in the spaces provided on this Question Paper Booklet.

Answer **all** questions

Write your answers in the spaces provided on this Question Paper Booklet

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of 8 printed pages.

[Turn over

Section C

Text 3

The article below is about cats. Read it carefully and answer Questions 14-22 in the Question Paper Booklet

- 1 Cats are the world's most popular pets, outnumbering dogs by as many as three to one. This popularity is undoubtedly helped by the fact that cats are simultaneously affectionate and self-reliant. They need virtually no training, they groom themselves; they can be left alone without pining for their owners, but nonetheless, greet us affectionately when we get home. In a word, they are convenient.
- 2 Even so, cats remain aloof and inscrutable. Dogs tend to be open, honest and biddable. Cats, on the other hand, demand we accept them on their terms but never quite reveal what those terms might be.
- 3 Cats and humans go back a long way. DNA evidence identifies the pet cat's ancestor as the Arabian wildcat and places its origins between 10,000 and 15,000 years ago in the Middle East. It is likely that the first people to tame wildcats were the Natufians, who inhabited the Levant from about 10,000 to 13,000 years ago and are widely regarded as the inventors of agriculture. As such, they were also the first people to be bedevilled by a new pest: the grain-loving house mouse. Wildcats probably moved in to exploit this new resource. Realising how useful this was – cats, after all, had no interest in eating grain – people probably encouraged them to hang around. These were not pet cats as we know them. They would have been more like today's urban foxes, able to adapt to a human environment while retaining their essential wildness.
- 4 Of course, the cat's other qualities probably did not go unnoticed. Their appealing features, soft fur and ability to learn to become affectionate towards us led to their adoption as pets. Yet cats still have three paws firmly planted in the wild.
- 5 In contrast to dogs, cats retain remarkable control over their own lives. Most go where they please and when they please and, crucially, choose their own mates. Unlike dogs, only a small minority of cats has ever been intentionally bred by people. No one has bred cats to guard houses, herd livestock or assist hunters.
- 6 Cats can be very affectionate, but they are choosy. This stems from their evolutionary past. Wildcats are largely solitary and regard most other cats as rivals. Domestic cats' default position on other cats remains one of suspicion, even fear. However, the demands of domestication – the need to live with other cats, and then the forming of bonds with people – extended the cats' social repertoire.

Section B [20 marks]

Text 2

Refer to Text 2 on pages 3-4 of the Insert for Questions 5-13

- 5** Explain clearly, the irony in paragraph 1 **[2]**

- 6** In paragraph 2, the writer describes Red. Explain how the language used makes Red appear threatening
Support your ideas with **three** details from paragraph 2 **[3]**

- 7** Suggest why the off balance chicken coop 'fit(s) in well with Red' (line 18) **[2]**

13

The structure of the text reflects the main feelings of the writer towards Red, the rooster. 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 that you do not need to use.

The writer's feelings			
fury	mixed emotions	great terror	intimidation
fear	doubt	nostalgia	worry

Flow chart

Lines 5-11 (i) _____

Lines 19-28 (ii) _____

Lines 43-56 (iii) _____

Lines 66-70 (iv) _____

Lines 71-75 (v) _____

[5]

- 19 How do we know for sure that cats are not instinctively affectionate?
Refer to paragraph 4 [1]

- 20 'In contrast to dogs, cats retain remarkable control over their own lives'
(line 26) What does this tell you about dogs in comparison to cats? [1]

- 21 Here is part of a conversation between two students, Joe and Jane, who
have read the article

Joe says, 'So, domestic cats are
always suspicious and
'fearful of others'

Jane says, 'No, this is not always
so'

- How would Jane explain her position with reference to paragraph 6? [2]

ACS (I) Preliminary Examination 2014 Paper 2
Answer Scheme

Section A [5 marks]

Text 1

- 1 The catalogue begins with the statement, 'The Body Shop has been supporting education for over 20 years' What effect is this intended to have on the reader? [1]
- A direct reminder that The Body Shop is not just interested in selling products and making money, but it is also big on encouraging education and has been doing so for a long time
- 2 What are the **two** ways in which children can have a better future? [2]
- Building of schools
 - Provision of teaching materials
- 3 In what way does the picture highlight the message of the catalogue? [1]
- The illustration of the school with The Body Shop products popping out of or being placed into its roof highlights to the reader that the two (school and The Body Shop), are linked. That is, The Body Shop supports the school, in the sense that the gifts will contribute to the building of the school
- 4 Which sentence gives the main purpose of the catalogue? [1]
- 'So by buying a gift from The Body Shop, you're helping to give the greatest gift of all to children in communities in Ghana, Honduras, Nepal, Northern and Southern India '

9 Find a phrase each in paragraph 5 which suggests

(i) A feeling of tiredness 'looking frazzled' / 'out of breath' [1]

(ii) A violent action 'thrust his claws into my legs' / 'struck my back with his beak' [1]

- **0 marks = answers that have two phrases / a word and a phrase / incomplete phrase, e.g. 'thrust into my legs' / a sentence, e.g. 'He thrust his claws.'**

10 'Red just stood there and shot daggers at me with his devil eyes' (lines 36-37)

Explain fully why 'shot daggers' is an appropriate and effective description here [2]

- Appropriate (*suitable description*) because Red's stare is like a dagger *sharp, cutting, piercing, penetrating, menacing and threatening*.
- Effective (*a description that brings out Red's personality or the situation*) because it emphasise Red's *malevolence, violent/ fierce nature, intention to inflict harm and aggression* as it shows how the situation is *dangerous, hostile, tense, frightening, unsafe, intimidating* for the mother
- **Only 1 mark given for answers that**
 - **Do not state clearly if it is 'appropriate' or 'effective'.**
 - **Are confused between what is 'appropriate' and 'effective'**
 - **A repetition of ideas (use of synonyms) for what is appropriate and effective.**
 - **Mentions that the mother feels pain from the stare, like she has been pierced.**

11 The writer describes in paragraph 6 that 'Red was on the prowl.' Why does the writer describe Red this way? [1]

- To make Red appear like a predator
- **Quite a few candidates misread the question as 'Why was Red on the prowl?' and gave reasons for Red's behaviour instead of explain the choice of description.**

- 16 What does 'bedevilled' (line 16) suggest about the Natufians' attitude towards the house mouse? [1]
- Disgust / abhorrence / annoyance / being harassed / irritated / unsettled / resentment / antagonistic / detest
 - **Not accepted = devils / fear / worried / scared / burden / troublesome / major problem / inconvenience**
- 17 'Wildcats probably moved in to exploit this new resource.' (lines 16-17) What does 'this resource' refer to? [1]
- House mouse
- 18 Apart from helping to get rid of the mouse problem, why did people encourage wildcats 'to hang around' (line 19)? [1]
- Wildcats had no interest in eating grain
 - **Not accepted = Wildcats will not do harm to the grain.**
- 19 How do we know for sure that cats are not instinctively affectionate? Refer to paragraph 4. [1]
- Cats had to learn to be affectionate.
 - **Not accepted = Cats were taught to be affectionate**
- 20 'In contrast to dogs, cats retain remarkable control over their own lives' (line 26) What does this tell you about dogs in comparison to cats? [1]
- Dogs had much lesser control over their own lives
 - **Not accepted = Dogs were more dependent / reliant / obedient / biddable / submissive / better listeners.**
- 21 Here is part of a conversation between two students, Joe and Jane, who have read the article.
- Joe says, 'So, domestic cats are always suspicious and fearful of others' Jane says, 'No, this is not always so.'
- How would Jane explain her position with reference to paragraph 6? [2]
- The demands of domestication
 - made it necessary for cats to be more sociable / taught cats to live with other cats and form bonds
 - **Mere mention of 'domestication' alone is not enough.**

5