

Suggested answers to 2015 O level English Language Paper 2 1128

SECTION A

- 1) The intended effect of the words 'The world is yours' on the reader.
- (i) Make the reader get involved in the poster **and**
 - (ii) elicit a sense of responsibility to make a difference/ to assist underprivileged people around the world.

Teacher's Comment:

Both points should be stated together in the answer before the student gets the entire mark.

- 2) Choose two phrases which suggest that Projects Abroad can look after its volunteers.
- (i) "Over twenty years of experience"
 - (ii) "Organise all aspects of your project"
 - (iii) "Locally employed staff"

Teacher's Comment:

Accept any two of these answers.

- 3) What is the impression of teaching portrayed by the webpage?
- (i) Teaching is boundless/diverse.
 - (ii) Students can be young or old. (Combine this point with points above or below. This point should not be a separate point.)
 - (iii) A demand for teachers in various fields all over the world.
- 4) Which sentence gives the impression that nothing is impossible for Projects Abroad?
- (i) "Whatever it is that you would like to do, we can arrange it for you."

SECTION B

- 5) From paragraph 1, how does the writer emphasise the extremely inquisitive nature of the foreigner?
- (i) Repeated use of the words “He wanted to know” to emphasise the constant barrage of questions the foreigner posed.
 - (ii) Use of ellipsis to show the never ending list of questions.
- 6) Which one word in paragraph 1 suggests the domineering nature of the engineer?
- (i) “demanded”
- 7) In paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, the writer suggests that the engineer is a very irritating person. Pick out and write down one expression from each paragraph (and explain in each case, the characteristic that suggests that the engineer was an irritating person.)
- (i) From paragraph 2 ⇒ “incessant questioning”
Shows how persistent the engineer was in asking multiple questions. It was irritating because his questions never seemed to end.
 - (ii) From paragraph 3 ⇒ “would no doubt have enlightened me, if I had been foolish enough to ask him”
Shows how much the engineer loved to flaunt his knowledge, as if he knew the answers to all questions, making him a very annoying character.
 - (iii) From paragraph 4 ⇒ “shut up and poke his long nose elsewhere”
Shows the engineer’s dislikeable intrusive nature.
- 8) What gave the writer the impression that the student sounded as if he was ‘speaking about an old classmate’?
- (i) The student had called a famous figure by his first name and usually people do this for someone close to them or to someone of a similar status.



9)

- I. Suggest two ways that the expression “teased like a mirage” is effective.
 - (i) The road disappears and reappears like a real mirage.
 - (ii) The road teases onlookers as it leaves them to wonder where it disappears to.
- II. Give two expressions which emphasise the size of the machinery in comparison to the quarries and mountains.
 - (i) “no bigger than toy models”
 - (ii) “some crawled like ants”

10) What does the writer mean when he said “a page had turned while I wasn’t looking”?

- (i) The landscape changed drastically and so quickly that there was no time to notice the change.

11) Which word describes that the hills were like the sea?

- (i) ‘surf’

12) Give one reason why a comparison between the hills and the sea was effective.

- (i) The hills had different shades of green and the sea has different shades of blue/green.
- (ii) Vastness of the hills is similar to that of the sea.
- (iii) Peaks and valleys of hills are similar to the crests and troughs of sea waves.

13) Flow chart: Write down the atmosphere in each of the following paragraphs with the use of the phrases given below.

- I. Paragraph 1: An interesting companion
- II. Paragraphs 2-4: Investigating the unfamiliar
- III. Paragraphs 5-6: Watching people work
- IV. Paragraph 7: A peaceful interval

Building for the future	A peaceful interval
Watching people work	A journey ended
Investigating the unfamiliar	An interesting companion



SECTION C

14) With reference to paragraph 1, in what ways were India and China associated with the origins of rice?

I. India

Rice is believed to be a variation of wild grasses commonly found along the “shores of lakes in India”.

II. China

Chinese legends claim that, during a famine, a girl held out a net under the Sun and sunlight had transformed into golden grains of rice.

15) In paragraph 2, which group of words imply that it was not essential for rice fields to be underwater to grow rice?

(i) “Although flooding is not mandatory”

16) Which one word in paragraph 2 tells us why the villager in Yuanyang decided to breed crayfish in his paddy field?

(i) “edible”

17)

I. Using your own words, identify two problems associated with the process of “laying the rice out in the sun”

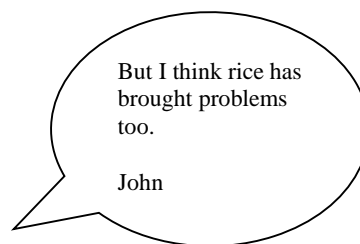
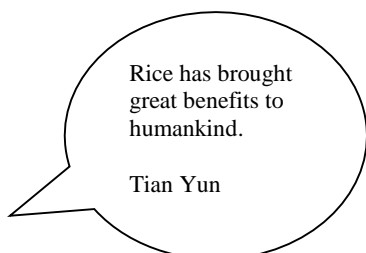
(i) It takes up a lot of time.

(ii) It requires a great amount of physical work.

II. Give the example of modern technology that is used instead.

(i) “continuous flow dryer”

18) Here's a part of a conversation between Tian Yun and John who have read the article on rice production.



- I. Give two pieces of evidence from paragraph 4 to support Tian Yun's view.
 - (i) "providing one fifth of the calories which are consumed worldwide every year"
 - (ii) "prevent famine in some of the world's poorest places"
 - (iii) "in the most deprived areas", rice has "become the staple diet"

Teacher's Comment:

Accept any two of these answers.

- II. Explain with reference to the passage why John feels this way.
 - (i) Over dependence on rice as the only source of nutrition can bring about nutritional disorders such as kwashiorkor.

19) Summarise the methods and processes that rice undergoes before it is used in cooking. Take your answers ONLY from paragraphs 2 and 3.

Rice needs to be cultivated in easily accessible, compartmentalized fields flooded with water. Rice seedlings have to be planted manually by hand and sufficient water prevents the growth of weeds and keeps pests at bay. Once the seeds are mature, the paddy fields are drained and harvesting can be done manually or with machinery. Rice is then dried to deter fungal growth. After drying, the inner layer of rice is extracted. Finally, rice is polished to give it a more appealing look and for it to last longer.

(88 words)