



Suggested Answers to 2016 O level English Language 1128 Paper 2

Section A

1. To attract visitors, the main picture shows people of different age groups/ a family visiting the Science Museum and looking up in wonder at the attractions.
2. The popularity of the Science Museum is evident in the fact that it receives around 3 million visitors each year.
3. The phrases are
 - (i) 'keep up to date'
 - (ii) 'Be the first to hear'
4. 'Whether you visit in person or online, the Science Museum has something to offer you.'



Section B

- 5.
- (i) 'waking up to the uplifting smell of the sea' ⇒ The characteristic smell of the sea could cheer up someone waking up from their sleep.
 - (ii) 'fluttered like a scarf around the boats' ⇒ describes the sea as a form of accessory that added beauty to the boats floating on it.
 - (iii) 'extended like satin towards the horizon' ⇒ describes the sea as a smooth, shiny/glossy silk fabric that was made more beautiful by the sunrise.
6. The words suggest that the men were unruly and in a hurry to get their breakfast served quickly.
- 7a) 'the cabin's lullaby rocking'
- 7b) (i) ... unusual because the word 'motion' was used together with 'immobility' to describe the rocking movement of the cabin, where the two words are opposite in meaning.
- (ii) ... effective because it explains how the boat was moving gently due to the natural movement of the sea waves, despite the boat being stationary and not moving towards a destination.
8. (i) prison
(ii) free
9. (i) He wants to avoid his neighbours inspecting his boat
(ii) He wants to avoid people who may ask him questions about his career and his family
10. (i) 'rising into peaks or slithering like snake trails'
(ii) 'mixture of monotony and change'
(iii) 'hidden life'
11. (i) Majid's barrage of questions on where Nayir was going to and what Nayir was wearing showed Majid's curiosity.
12. (i) Nayir did not answer to Majid's first question.
(ii) Nayir answers Majid's questions in a terse manner and does not bother to give details.
13. (i) contentment
(ii) freedom
(iii) recollection
(iv) irritation



Section C

- 14 (a) The landscape looked heavily forested.
(b) Due to their massive size, the 'giant animals' died out because they were unable to adjust themselves quickly enough to the changes in the climate.
15. (i) 'tusks' ⇒ used to dig up roots of plants to eat/ to defend itself
(ii) 'trunk' ⇒ used by the elephant to eat leaves situated on high branches
16. It is described as such because, when compared with other animals, only the elephant has a trunk which functions as a fifth limb.
17. (a) (i) The elephant is much stronger, taller and heavier than a lion and it should be able to crush a lion.
(ii) The elephant is armed with a powerful trunk and 'sharp tusks', which can be used to protect itself and its young.
- (b) Lions hunt in groups where there is division of labour and can overcome lone young elephants easily/ Lions' eyes are more sensitive at night than elephants' eyes and thus lions can attack the unsuspecting elephants with ease.
18. (i) During drought, the number of available water sources for both elephants and lions becomes limited. This forces both species to drink from the same water source, thus bringing them close together.
(ii) Lions have a lack of food supply during droughts and thus tend to hunt young elephants during the night.
19. ... breach the defence of the opponent's army and they were also used to safeguard soldiers against enemy attacks. Their strength was utilized to move heavy items like logs and to transport weaponry. Additionally, they were used as forms of entertainment in circuses. Today, humans use elephants in zoos and nature reserves to boost the tourism industry and elephants continue to play an important role in traditional celebrations too. Nevertheless, elephants are still being killed for their tusk to this day.

[80 words]