**Section A [5 marks]**

Refer to the poster (Text 1) of the insert for Questions 1-3.

1. The poster uses the word ‘redefined’. What message about the club is brought across with the use of this word? [1]

2. The poster ends with the question ‘Do YOU have what it takes to be a member?’ What is the club trying to achieve with this feature? [1]

3. The poster targets thrill-seekers. It achieves this by using the following features. (Tick 3 boxes only.) [3]

   - the word ‘you’
   - the words ‘extreme sports’
   - the photograph
   - Providing an email address
   - the words ‘where adventure has no limits’
Section B [11 marks]

Refer to Text 2 of the insert for Questions 4-9.

4 In the first paragraph, how will the writer’s life improve after leaving the city? [1]

5 “…enjoying the fresh smell of the air in the forest, something sorely absent in the city. He stood in front of his new “home”, silenced by the picturesque view of the untouched woods surrounding it.” (lines 16-18) Identify three phrases from the sentences given that correspond with the features of the forest. [3]

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6 Which of the following lines from Paragraph 4 support the idea that the writer was very close to nature? (Tick two boxes only.) [2]

- ‘The trip here had been an arduous one.’
- ‘The cicadas lulled him to sleep.’
- ‘…he saw nothing until another drop hit his face. It was raining.’
- ‘It was perfect sleeping weather.’

7 a) Referring to paragraph 5, what were the writer’s fears? [1]

b) Pick out a phrase in the same paragraph that proves ‘his fears were confirmed’. [1]

8 This personal recount is written in the past tense. How can the writer make the events and feelings more immediate as if the reader is experiencing them as well? [1]

9 a) What does ‘but the odds should not have been so bad’ suggest about the likelihood of tigers climbing trees? [1]

b) Pick out another phrase in the same paragraph that conveys the same idea. [1]
Section C [22 marks]

Refer to the Text 3 of the insert for Questions 10-12.

10 Read the text and match the paragraph or paragraphs with the headings. Write the correct letter (A-G). The first one has been done for you. There is one other letter you will not need to use. [5]

DO NOT USE ANY LETTER MORE THAN ONCE.


A Way of coping is harmful
B Treatment options
C Causes of eating disorders
D Food and sense of control
E Crucial to correct misconception about eating disorders
F Eating disorders are psychological problems
G Characteristics of Anorexia nervosa and Bulimia nervosa

11 What is the irony of using food as a coping mechanism? [2]

Using food as a coping mechanism is a way ... ironically...
Using your own words as far as possible, summarise the differences between Anorexia nervosa and Bulimia nervosa.

Use only information from paragraphs 4 to 10.

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).

*Anorexia nervosa in general … [15]*
Text 1

Study the poster below and answer Questions 1-3 in the Question Paper Booklet.

Join the Temasek Youth Adventure Club where they have redefined extreme sports and where adventure has no limits!
Do YOU have what it takes to be a member?

TYAC@gmail.com

Source: Essential English Aide Lower Secondary English Language Complete Exam Practice Papers ©D. Alkaff & Nora R.H.
Section B

Text 2

Read the text below carefully and answer Questions 4-9 in the Question Paper Booklet.

1 Work life in today’s society is insanely stressful, what with all the deadlines, office politics and excessively high hurdles bosses set for their workers, all in the name of globalization and productivity. This was what Peter believed and this was why he had enough of it all. He had planned it all out, stocking up on leave after years of grueling labour. Today, he would begin his month long stay in the wilds, a world devoid of society and its pressure, where he would be off the grid, where he could spend a hermetic kind of life, at least for a while.

2 He read about a man who lived in a tree house for some social experiment. He thought he would do the same. The trip to the jungle tree house was simple enough, with an escort taking him in on a raft. Upon reaching the river shore, the tree house came into view and how peculiar it seemed to him, having lived in the concrete counterpart his entire life. The escort told him that he would be back in a month. He also warned Peter against travelling too far in due to the presence of predators residing deeper in the jungle while reassuring him they would not come near the home.

3 Peter took a deep breath, enjoying the fresh smell of the air in the forest, something sorely absent in the city. He stood in front of his new “home”, silenced by the picturesque view of the untouched woods surrounding it. The dusk shed a warm glow around it. He climbed the rope ladder with surprising ease. The house was almost bare save for a bed, a dining table, a rattan chair and a box with a month’s supply of food.

4 He decided to relax and read by the light of the kerosene lamp but started nodding off. Plopping onto the bed with a contented sigh, he shut his eyes. The trip here had been an arduous one. The cicadas lulled him to sleep. At dawn, he was awoken by liquid dripping onto his face. Opening his eyes, he saw nothing until another drop hit his face. It was raining. Could it be that a tree house did not keep out the rain, especially one so remotely built, far from the nearest carpenter or human for that matter? Peter just brushed it off however, pulling his bed to a dry area before continuing his slumber. It was perfect sleeping weather.

5 He almost jumped out of his skin when he heard a monumental crash. Looking to his right, across the room, he saw tins of food scattered all over the floor. The box of supplies had been smashed to smithereens. Part of the roof had crashed. Peter yelped and rushed over to the box. However, no sooner had he gotten there, he was bashed hard into the wall from his left. Disorientated, he got up but suddenly froze. He could have sworn he saw a flash of orange and black. He turned slowly and his fears were
Eating disorders are serious medical conditions that manifest themselves in eating habits that are aberrant and extremely unhealthy. It is crucial to understand that eating disorders are not merely a problem with food but they are mental conditions that influence one’s eating habits so much so that they affect one’s health. Eating disorders involve the excessive or insufficient intake of food that is deleterious to one’s well-being. Though women are more prone to develop eating disorders and these problems tend to begin during the adolescent years or early adulthood, eating disorders can also affect any individual from any gender, race, social background and age. In fact, eating disorders can also develop as early as during childhood.

Individuals with eating disorders use food to feel in control of their lives. It is a coping mechanism that they use in dealing with their problems that are overwhelming and beyond their control. To ease their feelings of anxiety, anger and stress and, to be in some semblance of control, they resort to control the only thing they can – their bodies.
through the consumption of food.

However, the consequences of using such a coping mechanism can be very dire, including death. This is because due to abstinence from food in the case of anorexics and the terrible cycle of binging and purging in the case of bulimics, the body is stripped of the nutrients which are needed for a normal healthy functioning of the body. If prolonged, other health problems will ensue leading to more stress and, one might even die from malnourishment. Hence, such a coping mechanism is in fact maladaptive.

Anorexia nervosa typically involves starving oneself or limiting the amount of food consumed. Anorexics have an extreme fear of putting on weight and often see themselves as being ‘fat’ although that is not the case. These individuals will severely limit their food consumption sometimes even going as far as starving themselves due to their fear of gaining weight. This is usually accompanied by rigorous exercising and also sometimes purging through the use of laxatives or self-induced vomiting. Due to the abstinence from food, anorexics are severely malnourished and appear terribly gaunt.

Unlike anorexics, individuals suffering from bulimia nervosa do not look emaciated. However, do not be fooled into thinking that this illness is any less dangerous than anorexia nervosa. Like anorexics, bulimics also deprive their bodies of the essential nutrients they need to stay healthy. Bulimics engage in an injurious cycle of binging on huge amounts of food in a short time period and then purging of the consumed food through self-induced vomiting, using laxatives, exercising and even fasting due to the guilt for binging.

Similar to other mental problems, eating disorders are complicated and are believed to be the result of a combination of psychological, emotional, environmental and even biological factors. Hence, the precise cause of eating disorders is still a mystery. However, the common factors that may contribute to cause eating disorders include: peer pressure, culture, other mental problems such as depression, emotional turmoil, past traumatic experiences, obsessive compulsive disorders, need for control, personal characteristics, poor self-image and the media’s portrayal of the ‘perfect’ body.

In today’s modern and fast-paced society, eating disorders are more common than one might think. It is imperative therefore to recognize that eating disorders are not simply a case whereby individuals have a problem with food. Their obsession with their bodies through unhealthy eating patterns is a sign of their mental and emotional states. It is their way of coping with their stresses and problems in life which ironically are more harmful than good.

Source: Essential English Aide Lower Secondary English Language Complete Exam Practice Papers ©D. Alkaff & Nora R.H.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
ANSWER SCHEME

Paper 2 Comprehension 1 hour 50 minutes

Section A [5 marks]

Text 1

Refer to the poster (Text 1) of the insert for Questions 1-3.

1 The poster uses the word ‘redefine’. What message about the club is brought across with the use of this word?
   It brings across the idea that the club is an innovator in the field of sports. [1]

2 The poster ends with the question ‘Do YOU have what it takes to be a member?’ What is the club trying to achieve with this feature?
   It dares the reader to pick up the challenge to be a member. [1]

3 The poster targets thrill-seekers. It achieves this by using the following features. (Tick 3 boxes only.) [3]
   - the word ‘you’
   - the words ‘extreme sports’
   - the photograph
   - Providing an email address
   - the words ‘where adventure has no limits’

Section B [11 marks]

Refer to Text 2 of the insert for Questions 4-9.

4 In the first paragraph, how will the writer’s life improve after leaving the city?
   He will be in ‘a world devoid of society and its pressure’. [1]
   Pick out evidence from the passage that explains how the writer’s life would improve.

5 ‘…enjoying the fresh smell of the air in the forest, something sorely absent in the city. He stood in front of his new “home”, silenced by the picturesque view of the untouched woods surrounding it.’ (lines 16-18) Identify three phrases from the sentences given that correspond with the features of the forest.

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Pristine wilderness
Strikingly beautiful scenery
Pick out only three descriptions that depict/show the qualities of the forest.

Which of the following lines from Paragraph 4 support the idea that the writer was very close to nature? (Tick two boxes only.)

‘The trip here had been an arduous one.’
‘The cicadas lulled him to sleep.’
‘…he saw nothing until another drop hit his face. It was raining.’
‘It was perfect sleeping weather.’

Take note of the words ‘very close to nature’. Understand that ‘nature’ here refers to the surroundings/environment. Identify the lines that show how incredibly close/near the writer was to his surroundings/environment.

Referring to paragraph 5, what were the writer’s fears?

A tiger would appear and that it would climb up the tree house.

Pick out a phrase in the same paragraph that proves ‘his fears were confirmed’.

The phrase is ‘he saw a flash of orange and black’.

In order to answer question 7, infer from the paragraph and the subsequent paragraphs.

This personal recount is written in the past tense. How can the writer make the events and feelings more immediate as if the reader is experiencing them as well?

The writer should use the present tense to tell his story.

What does ‘but the odds should not have been so bad’ suggest about the likelihood of tigers climbing trees?

It suggests that it is unlikely to happen.

Pick out another phrase in the same paragraph that conveys the same idea.

‘tigers rarely climb trees’.

Section C [22 marks]

Refer to the Text 3 of the insert for Questions 10-12.

Read the text and match the paragraph or paragraphs with the headings.
Write the correct letter (A-G). The first one has been done for you. There is one other letter you will not need to use. [5]

DO NOT USE ANY LETTER MORE THAN ONCE.

Paragraph 1 ......F.....
Paragraph 2 ......D.....
Paragraph 3 ......A....
Paragraph 4-5 ......G.....
Paragraph 6 ......C.....
Paragraph 7 ......E.....

11 What is the irony of using food as a coping mechanism?

Using food as a coping mechanism is a way to deal with stress and problems [1] ironically more harmful it can lead to more stress and more serious problems [1]

12 Using your own words as far as possible, summarise the differences between Anorexia nervosa and Bulimia nervosa.

Using only information from paragraphs 4 to 10.

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).

Anorexia nervosa in general … [15]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Rephrased points</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Anorexia nervosa typically involves starving oneself or</td>
<td>Anorexia nervosa in general involves total food deprivation or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. limiting the amount of food consumed</td>
<td>restricting food consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. due to their fear of gaining weight.</td>
<td>as they are afraid of gaining weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. appear terribly gaunt</td>
<td>look wasted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Unlike anorexics, individuals suffering from bulimia nervosa do not look</td>
<td>Bulimics do not look as thin as anorexics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emaciated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bulimics engage in an injurious cycle of binging on huge amounts of food</td>
<td>they engage in a harmful cycle of overindulging on large amounts of food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tips on how to write in your own words for the summary question:

1. Substitute the word with a synonym
   Ensure that the substituted word is an accurate substitute that has the exact same meaning as the original word. If you are unsure, do not change the word as it will change the original meaning of the word.
   E.g.: irate -> incensed/furious

2. Change the form of the word
   If you are unsure of the meaning of a word, you can change the form of that word say, from a noun to a verb or vice versa.
   E.g.: punishment -> punished

3. Change the sentence structure
   You can also change a cause-effect sentence to and effect-cause sentence and vice versa.
   E.g.: Amir was late for school this morning so he was punished -> Amir was punished because he was late for school this morning.

   You should also change the words and not lift from the passage even when you are changing the sentence structure. A better answer would be:
   Amir was disciplined as he was not punctual for school this morning.

4. Use general terms
   In order to be able to include all the necessary points, you must generalise.
   E.g.: my mother and father (4 words) -> my parents (2 words)
   the fork, knife and spoon (5 words) -> the cutlery (2 words) etc.