

Section A

Text 1

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

**RF**

★ MIDDLEWEIGHT TO SENIOR  
BRANDING & PACKAGING ★

# DESIGNERS WANTED!

- 1** GOT SO MUCH **SKILL** IT'S FALLING OUT YOUR POCKETS?
- 2** SICK OF WORKING FOR AN UNINSPIRING AGENCY?
- 3** WOULD RATHER BE PART OF A SMALLER, HIGHLY CREATIVE TEAM?

★ Robot Food is taking over and we're looking for the best middleweight to senior designers. If you check out our portfolio and believe you can hang... ★

**LET'S TALK!**

SEND A BRIEF PORTFOLIO AND CURRICULUM VITAE TO:

**IWOULDRATHERBE@ROBOT-FOOD.COM**

{ Salaries negotiable to suit experience }

**Section A [5 marks]**

1. Who are the main audience of the advertisement? (Standard)

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

2. What is the purpose of the questions in point 1-3? Give 2 reasons. (Challenging)

(i) .....  
(ii) ..... [2]

3. The purpose of the infographic is clearly stated. It achieves this effect by using two of the following features. (Tick two boxes only.) (Standard)

The header	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The words 'Let's talk'	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The logo of the organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The e-mail address given	<input type="checkbox"/>	[2]

## Section B

Text 2

The text below is about a rescue of a small boat of refugees. Read it carefully and answer Questions 4-13 in the Question Paper.

- 1 The air was thick with moisture and the ship was shrouded in noon darkness. Overhead, the clouds oozed and billowed. The sky rumbled and flashed, threatening the arrival of rain. A typhoon was heading our way. I was aboard the destroyer USS *Oldendorf*, in transit in the South China Sea from Singapore to Subic Bay, in the Philippines. All of us on 5  
were looking forward to arriving in the Philippines as quickly as possible. Suddenly, the lookout spotted an object adrift about ten miles to the east.
- 2 The signalman looked at it through the binoculars we called 'The Big Eyes' and announced that it was a boat with many people on it. We all knew right then that they were refugees adrift in an area dangerous with 10  
reefs and shoals.
- 3 It was almost noon. The captain announced to the crew from the bridge that we were heading toward the boat to assist her. The ship came alive. Everyone prepared for a possible rescue. I noticed that most of the crew members were complaining about assisting the people in the 15  
boat. I'll never forget how a big, burly engineman looked into my eyes and angrily said, "We ought to leave them out there to die."
- 4 We got as close to the boat as we safely could to avoid the reefs. We then sent out the whaleboat with a small crew. The situation was much worse than we expected. The whaleboat crew reported back that an old 20  
25-foot wooden junk boat was jam-packed with about 50 men, women and children. They were very weak and trying to keep the slowly sinking junk afloat. I watched as the whaleboat towed the junk closer and closer to the ship. It was not an easy task, as the seas were high.
- 5 We finally got alongside the junk, and the first thing I noticed was the strange sound of babies crying. It was the first time I had heard babies 25  
crying out at sea. Then came the sound of the men and women excitedly talking with pain in their voices.
- 6 The women sat holding their children and caring for the sick, while the men remained standing and stoic. But the faces of all the boat people reflected great fatigue. Their bodies, sunbaked and bony, did too. We 30  
helped get them settled. The weakest of them received excellent treatment in the sick bay, and the rest of them stayed in the engineers' berthing compartment. The engineers were glad to sleep in their working spaces for the remaining two nights of our voyage.

- 7 We soon discovered their story. They were Vietnamese who had left their homeland a month earlier with Singapore as their destination. After one week, their motor had broken down. They had gone without food and water for the past ten days. There had been 55 of them, but seven had died. 35
- 8 During those hours after the rescue, I noticed a big change in the attitude of the crew. Everyone was happy about the successful rescue effort. We discovered that the boat people were, of course, just as human as any of us. The next day, after our guests were properly rested, we ate, sang, and laughed with them and made them as comfortable as we knew how. 40
- 9 Outside, the weather was growing worse, but inside, everything felt warm and pleasant. Our Vietnamese friends were very happy. Compared with being on that small boat for the past month, they must have felt as though they were on the *Queen Mary* instead of an old Navy destroyer. 45
- 10 On the last evening before we pulled into port, I walked into the engineering berthing space and was greeted by another sight that I'll never forget. The same big, burly, bearded engineman who had once wanted to avoid the rescue was now seated at the table looking right at me and smiling widely. In his large arms, he held a bright-eyed baby girl, carefully wrapped in one of his old faded blue work shirts. She looked very secure as he gently fed her a life-giving bottle of milk. 50

**Section B [20 marks]**

**Refer to Text 2 on Page 3-4 of the Insert for Questions 4-13.**

**4** What is the role of the author on board the ship? (Challenging)

..... [1]

**5** ‘The air was thick with moisture and the ship was shrouded in noon darkness. Overhead, the clouds oozed and billowed. The sky rumbled and flashed, threatening the arrival of rain.’ (lines 1-3)

Identify words or phrases from the sentences above that correspond with the following weather features. (Standard)

Meanings	Matching words from the given sentences
High humidity	
Little sunlight	
Thunder	
Lightning	

**6** Why was the binoculars named ‘The Big Eyes’(line 8)? (Challenging)

[4]

.....

..... [2]

**7 (a)** What does the phrase ‘came alive’ (line 12) suggest about the situation on the ship after the captain’s announcement? (Standard)

..... [1]

**7 (b)** Pick out another sentence in the same paragraph that conveys the same idea. (Standard)

..... [1]

**8** Why does the writer say ‘The situation was much worse than we expected.’ (lines 18-19)? (Challenging)

.....

..... [2]

9 Why did the writer describe the babies' cries as 'strange' (line 24)? **Answer in your own words.** (challenging)

..... [1]

10 The author described the adults in the boat talking 'with pain in their voices' (line 26). Provide two pieces of evidence from paragraph 6 to support phrase. (Standard)

.....  
 ..... [2]

11 Which of the following lines from paragraphs 8-9 support the idea that the Vietnamese refugees were happy? (Tick two boxes only). (Challenging)

'Everyone was happy about the successful rescue effort.'

'.....the boat people were, of course, just as human as any of us.'

'...after our guests were properly rested, we ate, sang, and laughed with them....'

'...but inside, everything felt warm and pleasant.'

'...they must have felt as though they were on the *Queen Mary* instead of an old Navy destroyer.'

[2]

12 What do the following excerpts from Paragraphs 10 suggest about the author's opinion of the engineman then and now? (Standard)

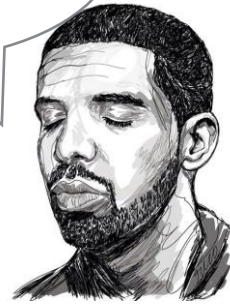
Based on the following phrase/sentences,	The writer thinks that the engineman is...
big, burly, bearded engineman who had once wanted to avoid the rescue  'She looked very secure as he gently fed her a life-giving bottle of milk.'	

[2]

13



Thom



Drake

Which student do you agree with? Give two pieces of evidence from the text to support your opinion. (Standard)

I agree with .....  
because.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

**Section C****Text 3**

*The text below is about causes of problems in the ocean. Read it carefully and answer Questions 14-18 in the Question Paper.*



- 1 The oceans are in trouble. They can no longer absorb the damage inflicted by the 7 billion people on Earth. Over many decades, the human race has overfished key species to near extinction, and polluted them with carbon dioxide emissions, toxic chemicals, garbage, and discarded plastics. A ground-breaking new study, recently published in Science, warned that our oceans are being irreparably damaged by human activity and could be on “the precipice of a major extinction event”. 5
- 2 Coral reefs, home to a quarter of the ocean’s fish, have declined by 40 percent worldwide. Stocks of swordfish, yellowfin tuna, and other large fish that people avidly eat are down by 90 percent. Marine scientists say that if mankind does not dramatically change how it treats the oceans and their inhabitants, many marine species will become extinct – with catastrophic consequences for the food chain. “If by the end of the century we’re not off the business-as-usual curve,” says a Stanford University marine ecologist, “there’s not much hope for normal ecosystems in the ocean.” 10 15
- 3 As the oceans heat up, many species are migrating to cooler waters to survive. Some inevitably will fail in these new habitats. Warmer temperatures also make coral reefs more vulnerable to “bleaching”, a chemical process that drains the organisms of their brilliant colors and leads to their death. Other problems are caused directly by the burning of fossil fuels. With oceans absorbing a quarter of the world’s carbon dioxide emissions, they have become 30 percent more acidic. Shell growth in coral and shelled creatures is reduced while fish experience reproductive disorders. Power plant emissions – especially from burning coal – put tons of highly toxic mercury in the air, which settles into the ocean. The mercury is taken up by sea creatures and concentrated in predatory species. A recent study found that mercury levels in a certain species of tuna have been rising at 3.8 percent a year since 1998. At this rate, eventually almost every kind of fish is going to be potentially hazardous. 20 25
- 4 Our oceans contain an estimated 5.25 trillion pieces of plastic – most of them less than 5 millimetres wide – weighing a total of 269,000 tons. A lot of this waste, which mostly comes from plastic bottles and discarded commercial fishing gear, has collected in vast systems of rotating ocean currents. The largest such collection, the “Great Pacific Garbage Patch”, covers an area twice the size of Texas. The mostly tiny pieces of plastic in this and other patches contain many potentially hazardous chemicals, and are being eaten by small fish that mistake them for plankton. As smaller animals are eaten in turn by predatory fish, the plastic becomes more concentrated and winds up in people who eat seafood. 30 35
- 5 Since fishing became industrialized just over a century ago, most commercial species have been reduced by more than 75 percent – and some by 99 percent. As stocks dwindle, fishing fleets are increasingly resorting to “bottom trawling”. This is a destructive process that involves dragging a large net up to 60 metres wide along the seabed, scooping up everything in its path. Most countries now have fishing quotas, but they are hard to enforce: An estimated 1 in 5 fish sold in a shop or served in a restaurant has been caught illegally. 40 45

- 6 Like global warming, the plight of our oceans is an issue that affects every country in the world. However, each government is bound to its own voters and various fishing, plastic and energy interest groups. It is almost impossible to achieve any agreement. Ecologists insist it is not too late to solve the problems affecting our oceans. Some schemes, such as the introduction of “safe zones” where fish can naturally replenish, have succeeded on a small scale and could be expanded. It is possible to reverse the current crisis, but governments need to kick-start this because only they have the resources to make it possible.

Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 3 on pages 5-6 of the Insert for Questions 14-18.

14 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. (standard)

[5]

DO NOT USE ANY LETTER MORE THAN ONCE.

Paragraph 1 .....C.....

Paragraph 2 .....

Paragraph 3 .....

Paragraph 4 .....

Paragraph 5 .....

Paragraph 6 .....

- A Emissions into the air and its consequences
- B Overfishing and its consequences
- C What humans have done to the oceans
- D Governments can help the oceans
- E Declining populations of marine species
- F How the oceans are dying
- G Litter and its effects

15 The author describes the situation as 'the precipice of a major extinction event' (line 7). Explain in your own words what the author means by this. (challenging)

..... [1]

16 Why does the author say that every fish may be 'potentially hazardous' (line 29)? (standard)

.....  
..... [2]



