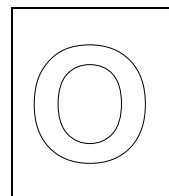




**CANBERRA SECONDARY SCHOOL**



**2021 Preliminary Examination**

**Secondary Four Express / Five Normal (Academic)**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

1128/02

**INSERT**

19 August 2021

1 hour 50 minutes

1050h – 1240h

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ (       ) **Class:** \_\_\_\_\_

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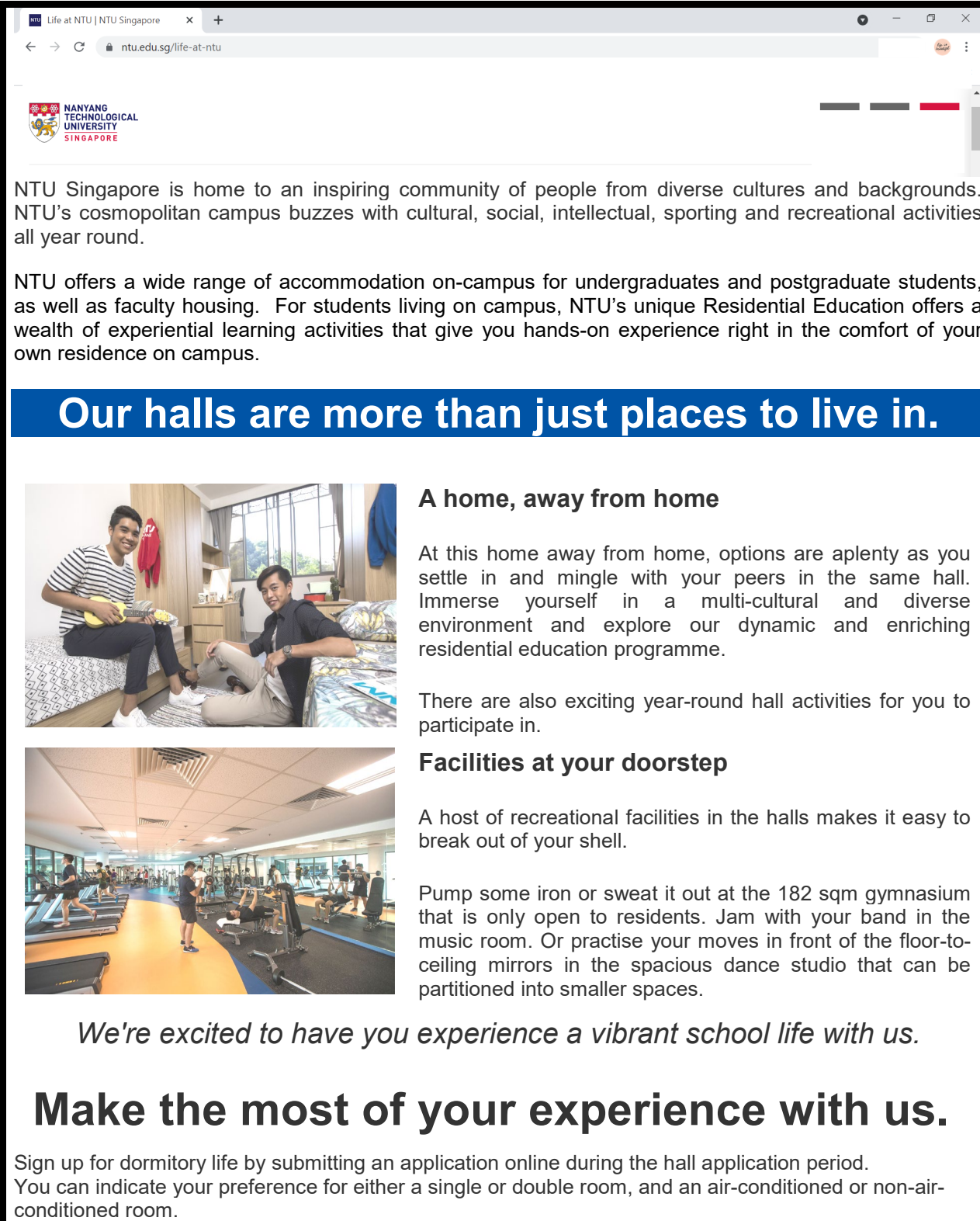
This insert consists of 6 printed pages including the cover page.

**Setter: Ms Wong Sooh Yee**

## Section A

### Text 1

Study the webpage below and answer Questions 1 – 4 in the Question booklet.



NTU Singapore is home to an inspiring community of people from diverse cultures and backgrounds. NTU's cosmopolitan campus buzzes with cultural, social, intellectual, sporting and recreational activities all year round.

NTU offers a wide range of accommodation on-campus for undergraduates and postgraduate students, as well as faculty housing. For students living on campus, NTU's unique Residential Education offers a wealth of experiential learning activities that give you hands-on experience right in the comfort of your own residence on campus.

## Our halls are more than just places to live in.

### A home, away from home

At this home away from home, options are aplenty as you settle in and mingle with your peers in the same hall. Immerse yourself in a multi-cultural and diverse environment and explore our dynamic and enriching residential education programme.

There are also exciting year-round hall activities for you to participate in.

### Facilities at your doorstep

A host of recreational facilities in the halls makes it easy to break out of your shell.

Pump some iron or sweat it out at the 182 sqm gymnasium that is only open to residents. Jam with your band in the music room. Or practise your moves in front of the floor-to-ceiling mirrors in the spacious dance studio that can be partitioned into smaller spaces.

*We're excited to have you experience a vibrant school life with us.*

## Make the most of your experience with us.

Sign up for dormitory life by submitting an application online during the hall application period. You can indicate your preference for either a single or double room, and an air-conditioned or non-air-conditioned room.

Adapted from <https://www.ntu.edu.sg/life-at-ntu>

## Section B

## Text 2

*The text below is about the author's memories as a youth in America during World War 2. Read it carefully and answer Questions 5 – 14 in the Question Booklet.*

- 1 Right from the start, it was clear that no one had ever been better adapted to a sport than Finny was to baseball. I saw that right away. Why not? It needn't be surprising that he was sensationally good at it, and that the rest of us were more or less bumbler in our different ways. I suppose it served us right for letting him decide on the sport to play. I didn't really think about it myself. What difference did it make? It was just a game. It was good that Finny could shine at it. He could also shine at many other things, with people for instance, the others in our dormitory, the faculty; in fact, if you stopped to think about it, Finny could shine with everyone, he attracted everyone he met. I was glad of that too. Naturally. He was my roommate and my best friend. 5 10
- 2 Everyone has a moment in history which belongs particularly to him. It is the moment when his emotions achieve their most powerful sway over him, and afterward when you say to this person "the world today" or "life" or "reality" he will assume that you mean this moment, even if it is fifty years past. The world, through his unleashed emotions, imprinted itself upon him, and he carries the stamp of that passing moment forever. 15
- 3 For me, this moment—four years is a moment in history—was the war. The war was and is reality for me, I still instinctively live and think in its atmosphere. These are some of its characteristics: Franklin Delano Roosevelt is the President of the United States, and he always has been. The other two eternal world leaders are Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin. America is not, never has been, and never will be what the songs and poems call it, a land of plenty. Nylon, meat, gasoline, and steel are rare. There are too many jobs and not enough workers. Money is very easy to earn but rather hard to spend, because there isn't very much to buy. Trains are always late and always crowded with "servicemen." The war will always be fought very far from America and it will never end. Nothing in America stands still for very long, including the people, who are always either leaving or on leave. 20 25
- 4 Sixteen is the key and crucial and natural age for a human being to be, and people of all other ages are ranged in an orderly manner ahead of and behind you as a harmonious setting for the sixteen-year-olds of this world. When you are sixteen, adults are slightly impressed and almost intimidated by you. This is a puzzle, finally solved by the realisation that they foresee your military future, fighting for them. You do not foresee it. 30
- 5 Newspapers are always crowded with strange maps and names of towns, and every few months the earth seems to lurch from its path when you see something in the newspapers, such as the time Mussolini, the Italian Prime Minister, who had almost seemed one of the eternal leaders, is photographed hanging upside down on a meathook. Everyone listens to news broadcasts five or six times every day. All pleasurable things, all travel and sports and entertainment and good food and fine clothes, are in the very shortest supply, always were and always will be. There are just tiny fragments of pleasure and luxury in the world, and there is something unpatriotic about enjoying them. All foreign lands are inaccessible except to servicemen; they are vague, distant, and sealed off as though behind a 35 40

curtain of plastic. The prevailing colour of life in America is a dull, dark green called olive drab, the uniform of an American soldier. That colour is always respectable and always important. Most other colours risk being unpatriotic. 45

- 6 It is this special America, a very untypical one I guess, an unfamiliar transitional blur in the memories of most people, which is the real America for me. In that short-lived and special country we spent this summer at Devon when Finny achieved certain feats as an athlete. In such a period no one notices or rewards any achievements involving the body unless the result is to kill it or save it on the battlefield, so that there were only a few of us to applaud and wonder at what he was able to do. 50

Adapted from *A Separate Peace* by John Knowles

## Section C

### Text 3

*The text below is about why humans and gorillas need each other to survive. Read it carefully and answer Questions 15 – 22 in the Question Booklet.*

- 1 The mountain gorilla should have followed the same tragic path as most other endangered species when faced with threats: extinction. Though the loss of any species is irreparable, the loss of the mountain gorilla would be particularly significant for their wildlife ecosystem, the Central African economy and all of humanity. Mountain gorillas live in unique forests that are home to a variety of important wildlife species found only in that region. However, it's their status as our evolutionary cousins – gorillas and humans share 98% of DNA – that makes them particularly worth our study, our care, and our efforts to maintain mountain gorilla conservation. 5
- 2 All species are integral parts of the ecosystem in which they live. When any one species is lost, it affects the whole ecosystem. If the mountain gorilla disappears, it is likely a signal that the entire forest ecosystem is endangered, along with other important animals as well as plants. As great apes, gorillas are one of our closest relatives, so we will also lose the opportunity to learn from them, to compare them to our species and other great apes, and to study important aspects of life. 10 15
- 3 Each ecosystem on our planet has been carefully balanced over tens of thousands or even millions of years; the abrupt loss of one species may cause a chain reaction that can alter the landscape in unpredictable ways for both humans and nature alike. That means conservation of endangered species and their critical ecosystems is at the root of protecting all life, including humans. 20
- 4 When conservationists focus on a specific species like the mountain gorilla, the work they do is intimately involved in solving important human issues. Their primary threat is habitat loss due to deforestation – and, as nearby communities continue to grow and struggle with their own economic and agriculture issues, there is constant pressure to expand into gorilla habitat and turn lush forests into productive farmland. In addition, these remote communities require wood to build homes and burn as fuel for cooking. As a result, it is easy for the people most affected—and who have greatest ability to impact gorilla protection – to see the mountain gorilla as a competitor for limited natural resources, rather than something that should be protected. 25 30
- 5 As local communities build roads and encroach further and further into national parks in Rwanda and Uganda, it has become easier for humans to also use that land for hunting. Sometimes, that means poaching. Though it is illegal to hunt, trade and eat gorilla and other apes, a lack of resources for law enforcement and anti-poaching makes gorilla hunting difficult to eliminate. The economic payoff is often worth the risk: it is rare, gorilla meat fetches top dollar in urban areas where the delicacy is seen as a symbol of prestige among the wealthy and elite. Gorillas are also poached in attempts to capture infant gorillas for the live animal trade. 35 40

- 6** Due to their similar DNA to humans, mountain gorillas are at risk of contracting many diseases that affect us without the benefits of our immunities, vaccines or medicines. As humans encroach into what was once an isolated habitat, they bring diseases with them and gorillas are getting their first exposure to diseases humans have been living with for thousands of years. Just as diseases wiped out native human populations when European explorers brought them to the Americas, these diseases can quickly decimate a gorilla population. Tourists, poachers, locals, park rangers and scientists alike all pose threats through direct contact or through contamination by waste and debris left behind. 45
- 7** Though habitat loss, hunting and disease impact many endangered species, the mountain gorillas have also had to struggle with the effects of war. The Rwanda, Uganda, and Congo regions have experienced numerous armed conflicts between the army and militia groups vying for control. While the wars have been a brutal human tragedy, gorillas have equally suffered. They have been caught in crossfire, hunted for meat to feed soldiers or refugees, or shot purely for sport. In addition, the presence of armed militias makes it difficult for park rangers and scientists to undertake the conservation work required to conduct surveys and patrol protected areas. 50 55

Adapted from <https://blogs.oracle.com/why-gorillas-and-humans-need-each-other-to-survive>

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