

GCE O-Level 2015
1128 Answer Key

Paper 1—Editing

	<i>Incorrect Word</i>	<i>Correct Form</i>	<i>Item Type</i>
1	Me	I	Pronoun (subject vs. object)
2	Lucky	Luckily	Word form (adjective)
3	where	which	Relative pronoun
4	astonish	astonished	Tense
5	enjoy	enjoyable	Word form (adjective)
6	No error	--	--
7	although	however	Connector
8	No error	--	--
9	drove	driven	Word form (aspect)
10	are	were	Tense

Paper 2—Text A

1	The webpage begins with the words 'The world is yours'. What effect is this intended to have on the reader? (1 mark)	Inferential
	The effect is to excite the reader about the available opportunities. OR The effect is to appeal to the reader's sense of excitement / opportunity	
2	Refer to the paragraph headed Volunteer Overseas with Projects Abroad . Identify the two phrases of not more than six words each which suggest that 'Projects Abroad' can look after its volunteers successfully. (2 marks)	Inferential
	(i) Organise all aspects of your projects (ii) have over twenty years of experience	
3	Look at the photograph under the heading Teaching . What impression of teaching do you think the photograph aims to present? (1 mark)	Visual inferential
	Teaching is a happy job that involves close interaction with children	
4	Projects Abroad offers a wide range of activities and packages. Which sentence is intended to give the impression that, for this firm, nothing is impossible? (1 mark)	Inferential
	Whatever it is you would like to do, we can arrange it for you.	

Paper 2—Text B

5	From paragraph 1, give two ways in which the writer emphasises the extremely inquisitive nature of the foreigner who 'was full of questions' (2 marks)	Language inferential
	(i) The foreigner's insistence on asking questions was emphasised by the repetition of the phrase "he wanted to know" (ii) The foreigner's large number of questions was emphasised through how he was described as "full of questions".	
6	Which one word in paragraph 1 suggests the domineering nature of the engineer? (1 mark)	Vocab inferential
	Demanded	
7	In paragraphs 2, 3, and 4, the writer suggests that the engineer is a	Language

	very irritating person. Pick out and write down one expression from each of these paragraphs and explain in each case the characteristic that makes him irritating. (3 marks)	inferential
	(i) Paragraph 2: "incessant questioning", which shows how the engineer was being irritating by asking questions continuously (ii) Paragraph 3: "if I had been foolish enough to ask him" shows how the author was so irritated by the engineer that he considered it foolish to speak to him further (iii) Paragraph 4: "the engineer would shut up and poke his long nose elsewhere" describes the engineer as a loud and intrusive person	
8	In paragraph 4, what made the student sound as if he were speaking about "an old classmate"? (1 mark)	Language inferential
	He referred to Marco Polo by first name as "Marco".	
9a	In paragraph 5, the writer says that the old road "teased like a mirage". In what two ways is this expression particularly effective ? (2 marks)	Language inferential
	(i) The simile "like a mirage" emphasises how the road seemed unreal because from the author's perspective, it keeps disappearing beneath the bus. (ii) The word "teased" is a personification of the road and illustrates how it seems to have a playful nature, by appearing on different sides of the bus at different points.	
9b	Identify two expressions of not more than five words each which emphasise the smallness of the machinery compared with the vastness of the quarries	Inferential
	The two expressions are "no bigger than toy models" and "some crawled like ants"	
10	In paragraph 6, the writer says 'a page had turned while I wasn't looking'. What does he mean by this expression? (1 mark)	Inferential
	He fell asleep temporarily / for a short while.	
11 (i)	In paragraph 6, which word suggests the hills are like the sea? (1 mark)	Vocab inferential
	Surf	
(ii)	Give one reason why this comparison is effective. (1 mark)	Language inferential
	This emphasises the shapes and changing colours of the hills, which are like the sea.	
12 (i)	The writer describes the paddy terraces as 'obstinate' and 'clinging on grimly' (line 38). What does this description suggest about the landscape? (1 mark)	Language inferential
	The landscape is steep	
(ii)	Why does the writer use the word 'dwarf' (line 39) to describe how the paddy terraces appear to him? (1 mark)	Language inferential
	The writer uses the word to emphasise the vastness of the landscape in comparison to man-made features.	
13	Stages of the Bus Journey (4 marks)	Global item
	Paragraph 1: (i) investigating the unfamiliar Paragraphs 2-4: (ii) an interesting past Paragraph 5: (iii) building for the future Paragraphs 6-7: (iv) a peaceful interval	

Paper 2—Text C

14	According to paragraph 1, in which ways were India and China associated with the origins of rice? (2 marks)	Content inferential
	(i) India: Rice is thought to be the descendent of wild grasses which grow along the shores of lakes in India (ii) China: Research indicates that it was in China that the first domestication of rice occurred.	
15	In paragraph 2, which group of words tells us it is not essential for the fields to be underwater to grow rice? (1 mark)	Inferential
	"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 fields? (1 mark)	Inferential
	"Edible"	
17 (a)	Using your own words, identify two problems associated with the process of 'laying the rice out in the sun' (line 26)? (2 marks)	Inferential
	(i) It requires a great quantity of work by hand / great amount of manual work Original phrase: labour intensive (ii) It takes a long time Original phrase: time-consuming	
17 (b)	Give the example of modern technology which the writer says is used instead. (1 mark)	Content
	Continuous flow-dryer	
18 (a)	Give two pieces of evidence from paragraph 4 to support Tian Yun's view. (2 marks)	Inferential
	(i) It yields more food per acre than any other grain and thus feeds people more effectively (ii) It is the staple diet for deprived areas and has prevented famine	
18 (b)	Explain with reference to paragraph 4 why John feels as he does. (1 mark)	Inferential
	People who depend solely on a diet of rice may develop deficiency diseases.	

19 Using your own words as far as possible, summarise the methods, as outlined in the passage, which are used to grow rice and to process it to make it ready for cooking.

Use only information from paragraphs 2 and 3.

	Original Point	Paraphrased Point	Summary Skill
1	Requires the seeds to be soaked first	soak seeds in water	
2	Require a plentiful water supply	Ensure an abundant supply of water	Include context
3	Propagated in special seed beds...often by hand	Manually planted in customised seed beds	
4	Flooding is not mandatory but it has the dual benefit of providing ample water for the crop and deterring weeds and pests	And flooding is not compulsory	Distinguishing the point from elaboration
5	Left to grow until the seeds	The crop is left alone until the	

	have ripened in the sun	grains have matured	
6	Before harvesting, the paddy fields are drained	The paddies are drained	
7	The process of cutting is managed either by hand with sickles or mechanically with combine harvesters	and the rice is cut either manually or mechanically	Removing examples
8	The rice must be dried quickly	The rice has to be dried swiftly and	
9	The grains are milled to remove the outer layers	...milled to strip away outer layers	
10	For brown rice, only the outer husk is removed	With only the exterior husk removed for brown rice	
11	While white rice requires the removal of both husk and the next layer, bran	Both husk and bran is removed for white rice.	

When a farmer wishes to grow rice, he must soak the seeds in water and ensure an abundant supply of water. The seeds are manually planted in customised seed beds and flooding is not compulsory. The crop is left alone until the grains mature, after which the paddies are drained and the rice is cut manually or mechanically. The rice has to be dried swiftly and milled to strip away outer layers, with only the husk removed for brown rice. Both husk and bran is removed for white rice. (80 words)