

ANSWERS BASED ON MARKER'S REPORT

Text 1

** - challenging questions

Highlighted in yellow: changes to be made

1. R&V LO3 (recognise writers' intention)	1. It is to convince (P) the reader to <u>feel excited</u> (E) about the <u>possibility of travelling to anywhere in the world</u> /countless destinations around the world so that they would sign up with Projects Abroad (A).	[1]
2 R&V LO3 Provide and interpret evidence in the text to support understanding	2i. 'organise all aspects of your project' ii. 'have over twenty years of experience'	[2]
3 R&V LO2 (identify and analyse techniques used in written and visual texts to achieve a variety of purposes)	3. The photograph shows a volunteer (teacher) <u>smiling</u> with a group of children with happy faces.(observation) This shows that volunteering to teach children abroad is an <u>fun/enjoyable</u> experience. Note: nature of the experience is inferred from the smiling teacher	[1]
4 R&V LO2 Scan for details	'Whatever it is that you would like to do, we can arrange it for you.'	[1]
Section B - Text 2 Question 5 - 13		
5 <u>R & V LO3</u> <u>Provide and interpret evidence in the text to support understanding</u>	5. 'He wanted to know <u>all</u> (about Chinese computers and keyboards)' - shows that he wants to know everything in entirety, leaving no details out. Repetition of the phrase, 'He wanted to know' – emphasises that he was curious about many things. The ellipses used in the sentence, 'He wanted to know about methods of road construction, systems of irrigation, types of farming...' – shows that his questions were never-ending and did not stop there. [Students can choose to just quote the ellipses, however they must provide explanation]	[3]

6 R&V LO2 + 4 (scan for details+ interpret evidence in text to support understanding)	6. 'demanded'	[1] [1]
7 R&V LO3 (scan for details + make inference to draw conclusion)	7. '(As I tried vainly to close my ears) to this incessant questioning' – shows continuous/non-stop badgering/ endless interrogation [Students must explain the first part 'As I tried vainly to close my ears' if they chose to include it in the quote. 'the engineer would no doubt have enlightened me' – overly eagerly, boastful individual who wants to show off his knowledge 'poke his long nose elsewhere' – intrusive, meddlesome	[1] [1] [1]
8 R&V LO	8. Addressing 'Marco' <u>using his first name</u> shows a <u>sense of familiarity</u> . / <u>causal way</u> of addressing Marco by <u>using his first name</u>	[1]
9a	(i) 'like a mirage' implies that the road seems like an illusion/is surreal as the writer is unable to see the road in its entirety. (ii) 'teased' is effective in showing that it was difficult for the writer to see the road in its entirety as it only appears in occasional glimpses.	[1] [1]
9b	(i) 'no bigger than toy models' (ii) '(some) crawled like ants'	
10	(The writer was not paying attention when) the scenery/landscape changed.	[1]
11	(i) 'surf' (iii) The colours of the hill, which are 'pale green, dark green, blue-black', resembles the colors of the sea	[1] [1]
12	(i) The landscape is very/dangerously steep. (Students should make reference to the gradient) <i>Explanation</i>	[1]

	** <i>Because the terraces had to cling on stubbornly to the steep landscape</i>	[1]
	(ii) The writer uses the word ‘dwarf’ to show how the terraces appeared small as it was far away from the writer.	
13	Para 1 (i) an interesting companion	[4]
	Para 2-4 (ii) an interesting past	
	Para 5 (iii) building for the future (with reference to the marker’s report)	
	Para 7 (iv) a peaceful interval	
Section C - Text 3 Question 14 - 19		
14	(i) “the descendant of wild grasses which grew along the shores of lakes in India” (ii) “it was in China that the first domestication of rice occurred”	[1] [1]
15	“(flooding is) not mandatory”	[1]
16	“edible”	[1]
17a	“time consuming”: requires a long duration to dry “labour intensive”: requires a lot of manpower	[1] [1]
17b	(so called) “continuous flow dryer”	[1]
18a	“yields more food per acre than any other grain.” OR “providing one fifth of the calories which are consumed worldwide (every year).” OR “Rice usually forms an accompaniment to meat, fish or vegetables but, in the most deprived areas, where these are unavailable or in short supply, it becomes a staple diet.” “prevent famine (in some of the world’s poorest places.)”	[1] [1]
18b	“(Sadly,) children who eat nothing but rice often become prone to deficiency diseases like kwashiorkor.”	[1]

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.		
		From the passage	In your own words
	1.	seeds to be <u>soaked first</u>	seeds to be submerged in water / put in water / immerse in water first
	2.	<u>require a plentiful water supply</u>	Need abundant water supply
	3.	<u>grown in low-lying areas</u>	cultivated in flood plains / cultivated in low-lying areas
	4.	<u>propagated</u> in <u>special</u> seed beds	grown in customised / prepared seed beds
	5.	the seedlings need to be planted out, often by hand	The seedlings need to be transferred by hands
	6.	into <u>flooded</u> fields	into inundated / flooded fields
	7.	<u>left to grow</u> until seeds <u>ripened</u> in the sun	left in the field till they are ready for harvest in the sun / till they ripen in the sun
	8.	before harvesting, <u>paddy fields are drained</u>	water removed / drained from field before harvest
	9.	cutting is <u>managed either by hand or mechanically</u>	cutting is done ,manually or by machines
	10	the rice must be dried <u>quickly</u>	rice must be dried promptly / immediately
	11	rice grains are milled	rice grains are milled
	12	White rice is often polished	and may be polished

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