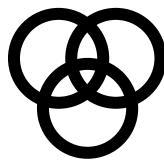


Name: _____

Register Number: _____

Class: _____



南僑中學

NAN CHIAU HIGH SCHOOL
MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2022
SECONDARY FOUR EXPRESS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1128/02

Paper 2 Comprehension
ANSWERS

29 April 2022, Friday

1 hour 50 min

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your class, index number and name on the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black ink.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid/ tape.

Answer all questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in the Question Booklet.

The Insert contains the texts for all the sections.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Setters: Mr Sim Kian Ming and Ms Priscilla Tan

This paper consists of **8** printed pages including the cover page.

Section A [5 marks]

Refer to Text 1 on page 2 of the Insert for Questions 1-4.

1	Look at the postcard labelled Figure 1. What is the tone of the writer when he says ' there are clues to how they are truly feeling '?

	[1]
	optimistic, hopeful, reassuring, empowering
2	How does the postcard (Figure 1) illustrate the message of SOS's suicide prevention awareness campaign in 2014, 'The Hidden Pain'?

	[1]
	The words 'I'm fine' are <u>scratched onto the surface</u>. The words 'I'm fine' reads 'save me' when the postcard is rotated 180 degrees. When rotated 180 degrees, 'I'm fine' turns into 'Save Me' (reflecting how some people put on a façade to hide their pain).
3	Look at Figures 2a and 2b, and the text beside them. Give a phrase from Paragraph 2 that describes <i>Figure 2b</i> , and a word from Paragraph 3 that describes <i>Figure 2a</i> .

	[2]
	(i) Paragraph 2: <u>subtle signs (of emotional pain)</u> (ii) Paragraph 3: <u>façade</u>
4	What did the campaign hope the receivers of the postcards would do?

	[1]
	It hoped that receivers of the postcards would be <u>attentive/alert/vigilant/sensitive to the subtle signs of emotional pain/ the hidden pain among their loved ones/those around them/friends/people they know</u>.

Section B [20 marks]

Refer to Text 2 on pages 3-4 of the Insert for Questions 5-14.



5	At the beginning of the text, the narrator says ‘...men and girls came and went like moths among the whisperings and the champagne and the stars.’ Which phrase from the above quote suggests there was a continuous flow of people?
	The phrase is ‘came and went’. [1]
6	“On weekends, his Rolls-Royce became a bus, bearing parties to and from the city between nine in the morning and long past midnight, while his station wagon scampered like a brisk yellow bug to meet all arriving trains.” (lines 5-8)
	(i) Which two verbs in the sentence above suggest that there were many people who attended the neighbour’s parties?
	The words are “bearing” and “scampered” [1] *both are needed to get the 1 mark. *need inverted commas
	(ii) Explain how each word emphasises that the neighbour’s parties involve many people.
	“bearing” suggests the (immense) <u>weight</u> of the commuters, implying that there are many people packed in his Rolls-Royce. [1] “Scampered” suggests that his station wagon was <u>busy dashing/ hurrying/ driving quickly</u> to and from locations/train stations (to ferry as many people as possible). [1]
7	With reference to paragraph 2, how does the writer emphasise that the parties were extravagant? Identify two ways. [2]
	Any two: Hyperbole/ exaggeration is used (when the writer states that there were “enough colored lights to make a Christmas tree of Gatsby’s enormous garden”). The writer repeated the word “and” (many times). The entire paragraph is one long sentence. Not accepted: The writer lists the different dishes on the table.
8	Give two details between lines 19-21 that suggest that conversations were superficial.
	Any two: Introductions were forgotten on the spot [1] Casual innuendos were exchanged. [1] X There were enthusiastic meetings X Women never knew each other’s names –conversations may not be superficial

9	In paragraph 4, we learn that the orchestra plays cocktail music and the atmosphere becomes livelier. Explain how the language used between lines 23-25 emphasises how lively the atmosphere was. Support your answer with three details. [3]
	<p>Any 3:</p> <p>“the opera of voices pitches <u>a key higher</u>” suggests the guests started mingling more/ speaking to each other more loudly.</p> <p>“Laughter is <u>easier minute by minute</u>” / “spilled without restraint”/ “<u>tipped out</u> at a cheerful word” suggests guests were increasingly uninhibited in displaying their gaeity/ their laughter was increasingly less restrained or suppressed/ they were enjoying themselves more and more.</p> <p>“<u>swell</u> with <u>new</u> arrivals” suggests there were more and more guests arriving, contributing to a lively atmosphere.</p> <p>“groups change <u>more swiftly</u>” / “dissolve and form <u>in the same breath</u>” suggests there was much intermingling.</p> <p>*Both quote and explanation must match; explanations have to be unique to the quote for a mark to be awarded.</p>
10	(a) What is another word in paragraph 5 that has a similar meaning as “wanderers” (line 26)?
	The word is “gypsies” [1]
	(b) What do lines 26-28 suggest about the wanderers?
	They suggest that the wanderers were free-spirited/ unrestrained/ confident [1]
11	Explain what the following phrases in paragraph 5 suggest about the people’s attitude to the girl who dances out alone on the canvas platform. Do not use the words that have been quoted in your answer.
	(i) “A momentary hush” (line 30)
	It was an attitude of disbelief/ shock/ surprise/ awe [1]
	(i) “varies his rhythm obligingly for her” (lines 30-31)
	It was an attitude of acceptance/ accommodating, cooperative attitude [1]
	X agreeable/ compliant
12	What does the narrator mean when he says that guests came for the party “with a simplicity of heart” (line 38)?
	The writer means that guests had <u>no ulterior motive</u>/ <u>did not have an agenda (or a hidden agenda)</u> when they went to the party
	OR guests <u>merely/only/simply</u> wanted to enjoy themselves. [1]

13	What effect is the narrator trying to achieve when he placed the words 'little party' (line 41) in inverted commas?									
	The narrator wanted to emphasise that the parties were not little at all/ were in fact very large. The narrator wanted to inject humour into the passage. X the narrator wanted to be sarcastic (sarcasm is meant to mock or insult someone)									
14	From Paragraph 7, The structure of the text reflects the different emotions the narrator experienced at the party. Complete the flow chart by choosing one word/ phrase from the box to summarise each stage. There are extra phrase in the box you do not need to use.									
	The narrator's emotions <table><tr><td>surprised</td><td>overconfident</td><td>exposed</td></tr><tr><td>Self-conscious</td><td>lonely</td><td>awkwardness</td></tr></table>	surprised	overconfident	exposed	Self-conscious	lonely	awkwardness			
surprised	overconfident	exposed								
Self-conscious	lonely	awkwardness								
	Flow chart <table><tr><td>Paragraph 7</td><td>(i)</td><td>Surprised (<i>I had <u>actually</u> been invited... an <u>unexpectedly</u> formal note</i>)</td></tr><tr><td>Paragraph 8</td><td>(ii)</td><td>Awkwardness (<i>-I made an attempt to find my host -stared at me in such an amazed way -the only place in the garden where a single man could linger without looking purposeless and alone</i>)</td></tr><tr><td>Paragraph 9</td><td>(iii)</td><td>Self-conscious (<i>-I found it necessary to attach myself to someone before I should begin to address cordial remarks to the passers-by -My voice seemed unnaturally loud across the garden.</i>)</td></tr></table>	Paragraph 7	(i)	Surprised (<i>I had <u>actually</u> been invited... an <u>unexpectedly</u> formal note</i>)	Paragraph 8	(ii)	Awkwardness (<i>-I made an attempt to find my host -stared at me in such an amazed way -the only place in the garden where a single man could linger without looking purposeless and alone</i>)	Paragraph 9	(iii)	Self-conscious (<i>-I found it necessary to attach myself to someone before I should begin to address cordial remarks to the passers-by -My voice seemed unnaturally loud across the garden.</i>)
Paragraph 7	(i)	Surprised (<i>I had <u>actually</u> been invited... an <u>unexpectedly</u> formal note</i>)								
Paragraph 8	(ii)	Awkwardness (<i>-I made an attempt to find my host -stared at me in such an amazed way -the only place in the garden where a single man could linger without looking purposeless and alone</i>)								
Paragraph 9	(iii)	Self-conscious (<i>-I found it necessary to attach myself to someone before I should begin to address cordial remarks to the passers-by -My voice seemed unnaturally loud across the garden.</i>)								
	[3]									

Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 3 on page 5-6 of the Insert for Questions 15-20.

15	(a)	Which five-word phrase in Paragraph 2 has the same meaning as 'countrymen'?
		It is 'brothers in the national family'. [1]
	(b)	What does the writer mean when he says that nations are 'imagined communities' (line 7)?
		We do not actually/personally know one another/ everyone/ most/ all the people in our nation. [1] Ok to accept interpretations/ explanations of 'imagined communities'.
16		'...people live ever more lonely lives in an ever more connected planet.' (lines 9—10) What is (i) unusual and (ii) effective about the above expression?
	(i)	it is unusual because one would expect people to feel less isolated in an increasingly networked/linked world/community, (but people are). [1] Accepted: Other logical rephrasing Not accepted: joined/ joint
	(ii)	it is effective because it tells us that the increasing connections in the world are responsible for causing loneliness in people. [1]
17		With reference to Paragraph 4, give two reasons why 'progression of an online community to a physical world community is extremely difficult' (lines 16 – 17). Answer in your own words.
		The progression of a community from online to the physical world is time-intensive, but time is in short supply/ is never enough/ is a severely limited commodity. [1] AND The progression of a community from online to the physical world requires members to talk/communicate in real life/ face-to-face. [1]
18		Here is part of a conversation between two friends, Elaine and Wendy, who have read the article.
		<div>Our involvement in online communities is causing us to neglect people around us as well as our surroundings.</div> <div>Not only that, we are also increasingly incapable of forming our own opinions.</div> 

	Elaine			Wendy												
(a)	From lines 21-28 and lines 30-36, give two examples Elaine can use to support her opinion.															
	(i) lines 21-28: The time and energy we spend on getting to know online friends will come at the expense of our ability to know our next-door neighbours. [1]															
	(ii) lines 30-36: We can wander between the supermarket aisles mindlessly while texting messages. [1]															
(b)	With reference to Paragraph 5, what could have caused Wendy’s concerns?															
	When something exciting happens, we merely take and post pictures of it online. Our opinion of it is determined by online reactions to our post.															
	Accepted: as long as answer implies people’s posting online															
19	‘If you <u>don’t feel at home</u> in your body, you <u>will never feel at home</u> in the world.’ (lines 48-49)															
	From Paragraph 6, which two separate words convey the same meaning as the underlined phrases?															
	‘alienated’ and ‘disoriented’ [1]															
	Accepted: alienated, disoriented; alienated disoriented															
	Not accepted: alienated and disoriented, alienated/disoriented, the words are ‘alienated and disoriented’															
20	Using your own words as far as possible, summarise the reasons why offline communication is still essential as well as the problems caused by the use of online communication.															
	Use only information from Paragraphs 3 to 5.															
	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)															
	<i>Offline communication is still essential because...</i>															
	<table><tr><td></td><td>Passage Words</td><td>Own Words</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Reasons why offline communication is still essential</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td><u>students on overseas exchanges</u> treasure the <u>authenticity</u> such exchanges provide,</td><td>offline communication gives <u>overseas exchange students</u> a <u>genuine experience</u> (9)</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td><u>people working abroad</u> miss the <u>physical touch</u> of their <u>loved ones</u>,</td><td><u>those working overseas</u> yearn to <u>touch</u> those that <u>they love</u> (10)</td></tr></table>					Passage Words	Own Words	Reasons why offline communication is still essential			1	<u>students on overseas exchanges</u> treasure the <u>authenticity</u> such exchanges provide,	offline communication gives <u>overseas exchange students</u> a <u>genuine experience</u> (9)	2	<u>people working abroad</u> miss the <u>physical touch</u> of their <u>loved ones</u> ,	<u>those working overseas</u> yearn to <u>touch</u> those that <u>they love</u> (10)
	Passage Words	Own Words														
Reasons why offline communication is still essential																
1	<u>students on overseas exchanges</u> treasure the <u>authenticity</u> such exchanges provide,	offline communication gives <u>overseas exchange students</u> a <u>genuine experience</u> (9)														
2	<u>people working abroad</u> miss the <u>physical touch</u> of their <u>loved ones</u> ,	<u>those working overseas</u> yearn to <u>touch</u> those that <u>they love</u> (10)														

	3	<u>political leaders value the trust established from meeting their counterparts physically</u>	<u>politicians appreciate the assurance/confidence built on/derived from physical meetings/discussions</u> (8)
	4	A community may begin as an online gathering, but in order to <u>truly flourish</u> it will have to <u>strike roots</u> in the <u>physical world</u>	A community needs offline communication because to really develop, it must be based in the real world. (11)
	5	<u>physical communities have a depth that virtual communities cannot match</u> OR If I lie <u>sick</u> at home in Singapore, my online friends from the United States <u>can talk to me</u> , but they <u>cannot bring me soup or a cup of tea</u>	The capacity of offline communities is unmatched by online communities. (10) OR If one is ill, online communities abroad cannot provide tangible help/ only local offline communities can help the person. (11/12)
	Problems caused by the use of online communication *signposting is required to answer/address this part of the question		
	6	Consequently, <u>more often than not</u> , online communities <u>come at the expense</u> of their offline counterparts OR Beyond a certain point, the <u>time and energy</u> you spend on getting to know your online friends from South Korea or Australia will <u>come at the expense</u> of your ability to know your next-door neighbours	Often, online communities form at the cost of offline communities. (10) OR Interacting with online friends takes up time and energy for interacting with one's neighbours. (14)
	7	We are <u>more interested</u> in what is happening in <u>cyberspace</u> than in what is happening in our <u>immediate surroundings</u>	We focus on the virtual world more than the environment around us (12)
	8	technology has been distancing us from our bodies. We have been <u>losing our ability to pay attention</u> to what we <u>smell and taste</u> OR we might end up eating it <u>in haste</u> in front of a screen, while <u>hardly paying attention</u> to the actual taste	Offline communication reduces one's sensitivity to what one senses. (9) OR Eating hurriedly before a screen diverts one's attention from the food's taste. (11)
	9	they <u>barely form</u> their own opinions of the event	One hardly has an opinion about events, (7)
	10	many people seem to form views <u>solely based on how others respond</u>	Many people's opinions are only based on others' (8)

		OR what they think may be determined by online reactions.	relying on online responses to decide one's own views. (9)