CANDIDATE NAME	CLASS	INDEX NUMBER



# CHANGKAT CHANGI SECONDARY SCHOOL Preliminary Examination 2021

Subject : ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Paper No. : 1128/02 Comprehension (INSERT)

Level : Secondary 4 Express/ 5 Normal (Academic)

Date : 31 August 2021 Duration : 1 hour 50 minutes

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# **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

This Insert contains Text 1, Text 2 and Text 3.

#### Section A

**Text 1**Study the webpage below and answer Questions 1 – 4 in the Question Paper Booklet.





# Why Visit Universal Studios Singapore?

Go beyond the screen and Ride The Movies™ at Universal Studios Singapore. One of the most visited theme parks in Asia, Universal Studios Singapore offers loads of wholesome fun for the family. Here at USS, experience cuttingedge rides, shows, and attractions. Here at USS, expect to have opportunities to get your inner child out, watch action-packed stunt shows, feel the blood course through your veins and scream your lungs out, and be amazed by jawdropping fireworks display at the end of the day. Here at USS, there is bound to be something for everyone!

## Say Hello To A New Kind Of Island Fun!

Get ready to watch the unveiling of **King Kahula**, the talking tiki in an interactive meet and greet. Catch the debut of **Guy Diamond** from **DreamWorks Animation's Trolls** and **Madagascar's King Julien**, as he cruises by in his sweet tropical ride with colourful hula characters. There's also a freshly-minted themed selfie zone based on your favourite characters that you won't want to miss. Join us at Universal Studios Singapore to embark on a wonderful tropical adventure with amazing rides



#### **Fun For Thrill-Seekers**

Experience a wave of intense thrill as you ride the world's tallest duelling roller coasters **Battlestar Galactica**: **HUMAN vs. CYLON**. These spectacular coasters offer a truly exhilarating adventure as you encounter the numerous sudden twists, turns and drops. Plunge into total darkness on the indoor roller coaster **Revenge of the Mummy** as you come face to face with warrior mummies, huge fireballs and scarab beetles. Join us at Universal Studios Singapore for a heart-pumping day of incredible thrills that will surely satisfy your inner adrenaline junkie!

These high-speed rides include sudden and dramatic movements. Guests should be in good physical health to experience these attractions.



#### Section B

## Text 2

The text below is about a traveller's expedition cruise in Southern Chile. Read it carefully and answer Questions 5 – 13 in the Question Paper Booklet.

- It was springtime in Southern Chile, and the rocky beach I was walking on was covered in fresh snow. Enormous flakes of the stuff had been falling since the *Ventus Australis* dropped anchor in Wulaia Bay. But that had not stopped any of the ship's full complement of 210 passengers from pulling on waterproof clothing and piling into inflatable boats, which crunched through chunks of ice before depositing us at the very spot where Charles Darwin came ashore in 1833 during his five-year voyage on the *HMS Beagle*—the same journey that took him to eventual fame.
- The weather in this part of the world was unpredictable, to say the least. Yesterday, the fiery sun beat down so mercilessly upon me that I got a tan sitting on the ship's deck; the day before, the rain was torrential and needle-like against my skin. And now, there was powder—a lot of it—as we laced up our boots for the slippery trek through a native forest of lenga, canelo and coigue trees, their branches sagging with snow to the point of breaking. We climbed to a lookout point and emerged into a clearing of black rocks polished smooth millennia ago by glacial ice. The bay below appeared as a tableau of white peaks and purple islands, our ship a mere dot afloat in a watery wilderness.
- It was our final day aboard the 100-cabin *Ventus*, one of only two passenger ships with the necessary permits to explore Tierra del Fuego, an endless archipelago that hangs off the bottom of South America. Here at the end of the world, scrub plateaus seem to stretch on forever, and the jagged mountains were speckled with glaciers and wizened trees bent permanently by the wind. Its wild, untouched beauty, and restrictions on tourist numbers are easy to understand: this fragile ecosystem could easily disappear under the trample of thousands of cruise passengers.
- When we disembarked the *Ventus Australis* at Wulaia and other anchorages earlier, we did so in small groups. We walked along carefully-mapped paths so as not to damage the habitats, and we were cautioned not to pick the plants around us. "When you come ashore, it looks like you're the first person ever to have stepped on this ground," explained our expedition guide. "You're the only ones here now, and we want the next visitors to feel the same way."
- To help us defrost, our guides poured generous mugs of hot chocolate laced with whisky, not caring that it was only mid-morning. In that part of the world, the temperature has a greater bearing on the consumption of hard liquor, rather than the hour. We sipped in silence, enjoying the light mist that cleverly perched on our eyelashes, creating rainbows through fleeting moments of sunshine.
- That night back on the ship, some passengers attended lectures summarising the entire trip's highlights, while others gathered on deck savouring a glass of wine, enjoying the calm waters of the harbor after a day of serious swells. I distanced myself from the chatter, and found a quiet corner to curl up in with a worn copy of Darwin's *The Voyage of the Beagle*.
- I was intrigued to read that upon arriving in Tierra del Fuego, the famed naturalist was not as smitten with the archipelago as I have been. "The climate is certainly wretched: the summer solstice has now passed, yet every day snow fell on the hills, and in the valleys there was rain, accompanied by sleet," he wrote. For me, the region's unpredictability and elemental emptiness were exhilarating and humbling. I felt insignificant here, but in a good way. Then again, I did have the comforts of the *Ventus* to come home to after a day of windswept explorations at the end of the world.

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#### **Section C**

## Text 3

The article below is about memory. Read it carefully and answer Questions 14 – 21 in the Question Paper Booklet.

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- Memory is the process of taking in information from the world around us, processing it, storing it and later recalling that information. Human memory is often likened to a computer memory system, but in fact, our memories are fallible. To form new memories, information must be changed into a usable form via a process called encoding. People encode events differently and subsequent happenings can distort that memory by changing and re-moulding a person's thoughts.
- Humans retain different types of memories for different lengths of time. Short-term memories last from seconds to hours, long-term memories last for years, while our working memory lets us keep something in our minds for a limited time by repeating it. Memories can also be classified by the subject of the memory. Declarative, or explicit memory, consists of the memories we experience consciously, such as past events we have been through and facts or 'common knowledge' things like Lisbon being Portugal's capital. Non-declarative, or implicit memory, unconsciously builds up. These include procedural memories, which our bodies use to remember the skills we have learnt, like playing an instrument or sport. Non-declarative memories can also shape our bodies' unthinking responses, like tensing up when we see something we fear.
- In many ways, our memories shape who we are. As our memories are crucial to the essence of who we are as human beings, memory loss represents a loss of self. It also impacts the practical side of life, like navigating effectively around the neighbourhood or contacting a loved one. Memory loss can thus be incapacitating, and it is not surprising then that worries about declining thinking and memory skills have taken up an unassailable position on the list of fears people have as they age.
- 4 Most of the fleeting memory problems that we experience with age reflect normal changes in our brain. These changes can be irksome, and may seem threatening when we need to learn new skills or juggle myriad responsibilities. What causes some people to lose their memory while others stay sharp? The gene Dlgap2 is associated with Alzheimer's disease, dementia, and cognitive decline. Researchers found post-mortem human brain tissues of those experiencing poorer cognitive health and faster cognitive decline had low levels of Dlgap2. Genes play a role, but so do our choices. There are ways that have been proven to protect memory, including leading a healthy lifestyle.
- Exercise has been proven to boost memory as it improves connectivity between two brain areas involved in laying down memories. Challenging our brains with mental exercise through activities like playing chess and learning a new language is believed to activate processes that stimulate communication among brain cells. Before we reach for our phones to ask Siri or Google, making a solid attempt to retrieve required information with our minds can reinforce the neural pathways in our brains. Memory consolidation occurs while we sleep, so it stands to reason that sleep quality correlates with the strength of our memories. Studies have shown that making a habit of meditating may increase brain plasticity, which helps keep it healthy. Managing stress is also vital as our body releases stress hormones like cortisol, which can greatly impair our ability to retrieve long-term memories, when we are stressed.

Despite abundant marketing, there is little evidence showing that supplements improve memory. However, foods high in flavonoids, which are anti-inflammatory compounds found in plants like blueberries, can improve recall. Fatty fish can help delay cognitive decline as they are a rich source of omega-3 fatty acids, which play an important role in building brain cells. Sugar may have a connection to a lower total brain volume, which is an early sign of Alzheimer's disease. Cutting down on sugar can thus help with improving memory. The brain is made mostly of water, which acts as a shock absorber for the brain and spinal cord. Mild dehydration has been shown to lead to brain shrinkage and memory impairment.

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Text 1 https://www.rwsentosa.com/en/attractions/universal-studios-singapore/explore https://universal-studios.singapore-tickets.com/

Text 2 Adapted from 'Patagonian Passage' by Natasha Dragun in DestinAsian (Apr/May 2019)

Text 3 https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/human-memory

https://www.health.harvard.edu/topics/memory

https://www.forbes.com/sites/daviddisalvo/2018/09/30/what-are-the-best-ways-to-improve-your-memory-according-toscience/?sh=31ccfd426513

https://www.health.harvard.edu/healthbeat/7-ways-to-keep-your-memory-sharp-at-any-age https://www.psychiatrictimes.com/view/dlgap2-the-gene-associated-with-memory-loss

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https://www.verywellmind.com/great-ways-to-improve-your-memory-2795356

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https://abcnews.go.com/Health/memory-myths-debunked/story?id=14222786 https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2012/jan/14/truth-about-memories-jarrett

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