



MONTFORT SECONDARY SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2024

SECONDARY 4 EXPRESS / 5 NORMAL (ACADEMIC)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1184/02

1 hour 50 minutes

Answer Key

SECTION A [5 MARKS]

Refer to the poster (**Text 1**) and the social media post (**Text 2**) on page 2 of the Insert for Questions 1–4.

1	How does the visual in Text 1 support the overall message of the poster? It shows a figure of a heart formed over a cup of coffee, reinforcing the message that supporters can spread kindness/love/care/compassion / help by purchasing/ordering coffee at ComChest café. It shows a figure of a heart formed over a cup of coffee, suggesting that the more coffee is bought, the more kindness is spread. Note: Answers MUST describe the visual and then link the description to their explanation. Answers MUST establish the relationship between the action + heart and the values.	[1]
2	Look at Text 2. Tick (✓) the statement which best summarises the main idea of Text 2. ☒ Unwavering support will pay off ☐ Uplifting others is difficult ☐ Underfunded programmes are bound to fail	[1]
3	Identify the phrase in Text 2 which reflects the idea in Text 1 of collaborative assistance. The phrase is '(our community's power) to rally around (for a great cause)'. DNA: 'we can make a real change' – That is a grammatically complete sentence	[1]

4	Look at Texts 1 and 2 and statements (a) and (b) below. Decide whether the statements refer to Text 1, Text 2, both texts, or neither text. Circle the answer you have chosen for each statement. (a) The tone of the text is optimistic.	
	Text 1 <u>Text 2</u> / Both / Neither Note: Text 1 has several possible tones based on the sentence 'Let's come together to spread kindness and help those who need it.' • Encouraging: Motivating people to take positive action. • Inspirational: Aiming to uplift and inspire others to contribute to a cause. • Collaborative: Emphasising teamwork and unity in efforts to help others. • Compassionate: Showing empathy and a desire to help those in need. But it does not have the undertone of 'optimism': hoping or believing that good things will happen <u>in the future</u>.	
	(b) The text suggests that donations from the public are the best way to show support. Note: Text 2 focuses on financial support • 'held back due to insufficient funds' • 'consider donating' • 'spreading the word about this vital initiative' (so people will donate) The suggestion therefore, is that donations are what is required, ergo, the best way to show support.	
	Text 1 <u>Text 2</u> / Both / Neither	[2]

SECTION B [20 MARKS]

Refer to **Text 3** on pages 3 and 4 of the Insert for Questions 5–14.

5	At the start of the passage, the writer describes the sights and sounds of the city. Explain how the language used in this paragraph shows the sudden busyness of Paris in the morning. Support your answer with three details from the same paragraph. The writer uses visual and auditory imagery to bring the city to life. • 'Cars and buses swishing past in sudden abundance' suggests that the vehicles appeared out of nowhere in large numbers, moving very swiftly. • 'People flying out of metro stations like flocks of startled birds' suggests that people are moving so quickly in such large numbers that they appear to be rushing around in a panic. • 'Movement everywhere, thousands and thousands of pairs of hurrying legs' suggests that there is activity all over the place with a multitude of people moving with great urgency. Sudden = abrupt Busyness = movement – a lot of it too in terms of quantity	[3]
6	In your own words, suggest one reason why the writer enjoys watching 'cities wake up' (line 2)? He enjoys seeing how quick and sudden the change is from calm to chaos in cities 'Busy' alone is insufficient. Note: The question needs the student to understand the context of 'more abruptly, more startlingly than any place I know' and how it is in the change from calm to chaos in cities that he takes pleasure in.	[1]
7	Why does the writer put his comparison of Paris and London in parenthesis in Paragraph 1? The use of the parenthesis is to indicate to the reader he is detracting from the main point/ giving an aside. [1] And that he's making fun of/ a jibe, a slight against London within the parenthesis. [1] Note: One mark given for the understanding of the typological use of parenthesis as a writing device used to create an aside to the writing. Second mark is showing an understanding of the content, of the intent to make fun of London's dirty streets	[2]

8	(i) What is the effect of the use of rhetorical questions in Paragraph 2? The rhetorical questions draw the reader into the writer's point of view/ to subconsciously agree with the writer's perspective DNA: engage the reader / attract the reader / capture their attention / provide additional information Note: Another question that tests the student's understanding of language devices. (ii) Identify one other technique used in Paragraph 2 to achieve the same effect as in (i). The use of the second person pronoun 'you' throughout the paragraph where he addresses the reader. OR The use of the dashes to create an aside that addresses the reader directly with a humorous anecdote. Note: Students should be able to identify another device which connects with readers – these are baseline language techniques that have been taught in SW and CW	[1] [1]								
9	In Paragraph 3, the writer explores the stereotypes attached to various Europeans. What do the descriptions below tell of us these stereotypes? <table><tr><th>Phrases from the text</th><th>The stereotype is</th></tr><tr><td>Italians as voluble, unreliable and hopelessly corrupt (lines 21–22)</td><td>Italians cannot be trusted</td></tr><tr><td>Germans as gluttonous (line 22)</td><td>Germans are greedy</td></tr><tr><td>Swiss as irritatingly officious and tidy (lines 22–23)</td><td>Swiss are annoyingly fastidious/ overbearing/ haughty (must have a negative connotation because of the word 'irritatingly') Accepted: too DNA: extremely</td></tr></table>	Phrases from the text	The stereotype is	Italians as voluble, unreliable and hopelessly corrupt (lines 21–22)	Italians cannot be trusted	Germans as gluttonous (line 22)	Germans are greedy	Swiss as irritatingly officious and tidy (lines 22–23)	Swiss are annoyingly fastidious/ overbearing/ haughty (must have a negative connotation because of the word 'irritatingly') Accepted: too DNA: extremely	[3]
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10	(i) What does the phrase 'without first leaving our names at the embassy' suggest about the Place de la Concorde (line 26) That it is an extremely large place (so large that one needs to inform one's embassy officials of the trip across the Place as one is at risk of going missing). That it is a dangerous place (as if they needed the embassy to be prepared to assist in the event of injury / death) Note: An inferential question. Students are expected to use the clues surrounding the context of this question to understand that the Place de la Concorde is a huge place. (ii) Identify another word from the same paragraph which gives the same suggestion in (i). The word is 'monumental'. The word is 'killer' Note: A direct lift from the passage, which is contingent on understanding the context in (i) Part (i) and (ii) must match to get the answer.	[1] [1]
11	Explain in your own words how the writer is feeling when he describes himself 'waving weakly' and 'whimpering softly' to his wife in Paragraph 4. He is feeling overwhelmed and at a loss. Helpless / timid / scared / afraid / frightened / nervous DNA: tired / exhausted / fatigued / vulnerable / pathetic / useless	[1]
12	In Paragraph 6, what are the drivers of the cars at the traffic light being compared to? They are being compared to predators watching their prey. DNA - Killers / Hunters (Is it characteristic of killers and hunter to be 'sitting with moistened lips watching you expectantly'?) - Wolves / lions / bears / bulls etc. (No evidence to support such a precise conjecture)	[1]

13	Looking at Text 3 as a whole, what is the writer's attitude towards the traffic in the city of Paris? He has a critical attitude towards the traffic in the city of Paris. Resentment / frustration / disapproval DNA: Annoyed (too mild), despises / disdain (not seen contextually), generic answers like 'negative'.	[1]									
14	The structure of the text reflects the experience of the writer in the city. Complete the flow chart by choosing the words from the box to summarise the main experiences presented in each part of the text. There are some extra words in the box you do not need to use. <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Uncertain and confused</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Fatigue and exhaustion</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Going with the flow</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Excitement and anticipation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">The city coming to life</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Complete disbelief</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Fear and anger</td> </tr> </table> Paragraph 1 (i) The city coming to life <i>This is a give-away. The answer is in plain sight.</i> ↓ Paragraph 2 (ii) Complete disbelief <i>The use of the rhetorical questions, and the incredulity expressed at the 13 roads coming together, shows his disbelief</i> ↓ Paragraphs 5-6 (iii) Uncertain and confused <i>The experience with the drivers and his point of view and uncertainty when crossing the road are evident.</i> ↓ Paragraph 7 (iv) Going with the flow <i>'instead just followed whatever route looked least threatening'</i>	Uncertain and confused	Fatigue and exhaustion	Going with the flow	Excitement and anticipation	The city coming to life	Complete disbelief	Fear and anger			[4]
Uncertain and confused	Fatigue and exhaustion	Going with the flow									
Excitement and anticipation	The city coming to life	Complete disbelief									
Fear and anger											

SECTION C [25 MARKS]

Refer to **Text 4** on pages 5 and 6 of the Insert for Questions 15–20.

15	According to Paragraph 1, what are the two aspects of the Olympics that have changed? The costs of hosting and the revenue produced by the Olympics grew rapidly. Note: Students should learn and display sensitivity to the requirements of the questions; Questions that do not require paraphrasing should not be paraphrased unduly which incurs the risk of inaccuracy. Case in point, 'revenue' is not the same as 'profits'.	[2]
16	From Paragraph 1, the writer appears to be critical of the economic benefits of hosting the Olympics. Give two separate words or phrases that reflect this view. (i) (At best) exaggerated	[1]
	(ii) (At worst) non-existent	[1]
17	Here is part of a conversation between two students, Jack and Bill who have read the text.  Jack There are many upsides to hosting the Olympics!  Bill That's not always true. Unexpected costs are often incurred.	
a	Give two examples from Paragraph 2 to support Jack's view. (i) Hosting can raise a city's global profile.	[1]
	(ii) It could also generate economic benefits through tourism and investments in infrastructure.	[1]
b	Give one example from Paragraph 7 to support Bill's view. The price of Paris' Olympic village is at least one-third more than it originally budgeted.	[1]

18	Explain in your own words how Paris could potentially 'host the cheapest Summer Games in decades' (Paragraph 7). From the text: (i) Paris has chosen to repurpose already built facilities. (decision to rely almost entirely on existing venues)	[1]
	(ii) Paris has also been acquiring help from other organisations to fund the event. (to directly offset spending, seeking sponsorship is one critical way)	[1]
19	In Paragraph 8, the writer comments, 'Alas, only time will tell who emerges victorious when it comes to the true long-term viability of the Olympics.' (line 48-49). What is the author's tone when he makes this comment? The tone is one of scepticism / uncertainty / hesitancy / doubt Answers should allude to the fact that it is unclear whether the long-term benefits of hosting the Olympics will outweigh the costs, and only the future will reveal the true impact. DNA: fear / pessimistic / optimism	[1]

20 **Using your own words as far as possible**, summarise the costs of the Olympics and how could the Olympics be made more manageable.

Use only information from Paragraphs 3 to 6 of Text 4.

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.

Para	Point	From the text	Paraphrased
3	1	creation or upgrading of highly specialised sports facilities	Building or improving specialised sports facilities
	2	demand for more general infrastructure , especially housing and transportation.	Alongside with overall infrastructure
4	3	environmental clean-up efforts	Ecological clean-up
	4	Operational expenses	Expenditure set aside for operations
	5	Security budgets	And safety and surveillance
5	6	white elephants that, because of their specialised nature... often impose costs for years to come due to the need for maintenance.	Ongoing upkeep costs of the specialised facilities
6	7	Reducing the cost of bidding	Minimise bid costs
	8	encouraging bidders to develop a more sustainable strategy	Advocate for sustainable plans
	9	award the games to rich countries that are better able to absorb more of the costs	Designating affluent nations as hosts to alleviate the fiscal burden
	10	permanent host, allowing for the reuse of expensive infrastructure.	A fixed host location supporting the reutilisation of costly infrastructure.

The costs incurred from the hosting of the Olympics ranges from

building or improving specialised sports facilities in addition to overall infrastructure. Concomitant to this are expenses varying from ecological clean-up, expenditure set aside for operations, and safety and surveillance. Finally, the ongoing upkeep costs of the specialised facilities cannot be overlooked. Recommendations have been made to minimise bid costs and advocate for sustainable plans. Designating affluent nations as hosts to alleviate the fiscal burden or having a fixed host location to support the reutilisation of costly infrastructure are also plausible.

(80 words)

**AWARD A MAXIMUM OF 8 FOR CONTENT POINTS.
AWARD A MAXIMUM OF 7 MARKS FOR STYLE.**

Mark	Summary Style Descriptors
7	• Sustained and successful use of own words and structures • Consistently well organised ideas which convey the meaning of the text clearly and precisely
5–6	• Frequent and usually appropriate use of own words and structures • Mostly well organised ideas which convey the meaning of the text clearly
3–4	• Some use of own words and structures • Some attempts at organising ideas to convey the meaning of the text
1–2	• Occasional attempts at use of own words and/or structures • Attempts at conveying the meaning of the text
0	• No creditable response.