

2017 0 Level English Paper 2

1. It evokes the idea of looking into the future, highlighting the need for youth with foresight and aspirations/dreams. [1]
2. People of different nationalities join YSEALI to exchange ideas and build better relationships. [1]
3. (i) Harness the extraordinary potential of youth so they can address critical challenges and expand opportunities for themselves and others. [1]
(ii) Strengthen leadership development in young people in Southeast Asia. [1]
4. 'Join one of our programmes to learn how to develop the skills that you as a young leader will need to work for the good of your community.' [1]

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5. • The simile/phrase 'muscles like **string**' highlights that the bodies of the wolves were very **thread thin**. [1]
 • The phrase 'walking like **skeletons**' emphasises that the wolves were so extremely thin that they were left with **just bones**. [1]
 • The phrase 'mere **skinbags**' suggests that the wolves were only left with a **thin outer covering of skin with little flesh**. [1]
6. (i) 'grey' (ii) 'sombre' [1]
7. (i) The writer establishes a contrast between a long and short sentences to intensify and emphasise the terror as night approaches. [1]
 (ii) It was getting dangerous as the wolves were hungry and he was fatigued and drowsy. [1]
8. a) (i) yawning full in Henry's face [1]
 (ii) stretched itself deliberately
 b) It refers to Henry (who was soon to become their meal). [1]
9. They did not leave Henry but remained in a circle around him. [1]
 Note: Need to bring out the contrast.

In this passage, Henry's increasing need over the two days and nights to sleep, stated several times in the passage, drives his actions and those of the wolves as well. Candidates who recognised this were able to follow the stages of the narrative for **Questions 10, 11 and 12**. Weaker candidates, however, were not precise enough in their responses.

10. a) (i) He built a fire around himself by arranging burning wood into a large circle.[1]
 (ii) He crouched inside the circle of fire he had built. [1]
 b. He wanted to sleep. [1]
11. (i) He realised that the gaps within his circle of fire left him vulnerable to the wolves' 'attack. [1]
 (ii) He was too sleepy and tired to fend off any attack from the wolves. [1]
12. The wolves had all left, disappeared from around him. [1]
 Note: Cannot say 'disappeared' alone as it is as if by magic they disappeared.

Question 13 asked for the overall structure of the text. Most of the candidates recognised that they should consider it from Henry's viewpoint and chose the correct alternatives.

13. (i) the chase
(ii) the waiting game
(iii) the fight back
(iv) the release
14. a) His attitude is one of disapproval. / He had a critical attitude. [1]
b) 'gobbling' (because of the negative connotation of the word which would reinforce his critical attitude). [1]
15. a) A wide/broad track was needed. (opposite of 'narrow') [1]
b) (i) Carts could overturn due to high speeds on rocky steep slopes. [1]
(ii) Carts could sink into and be stuck in the soft and wet ground. [1]
16. To sustain the force of big conveyances pulled by horses owned by richest town residents. [1]

From passage:
"...in order to withstand the pressure of the large horse-drawn carriages of the wealthiest citizens" (lines 9-10)
17. That the side effect is not easily noticeable but harmful nonetheless. [1]
18. (a) Car manufacturers have produced more efficient engines that run on lead-free petrol. [1]
(b) Car users should be responsible by not using their cars every day. [1]
Car users can make a difference by switching to public transport. [1]

In this summary the question required both the problem and its solution to be stated. There were many strong candidates who demonstrated their skills in combining points and recasting succinctly the language of the text. Weaker candidates tended to use too much of the detail from the early points, so that many were short of words by the time they reached the later points.

19.	1. that cars rubber tyres sucked up the loose stones on roads. 2. This is solved by spraying road surfaces with tar and bind stones and provide waterproof surfaces. 3. Heavier vehicles needed tougher road surfaces. 4. This is solved with thicker foundations of bitumen and concrete. 5. Freight lorries clog the main roads 6. and are resolved with multi-lane roads. 7. Bigger family cars is another problem. 8. that is solved by widening roads. 9. The problem of family resting during journeys 10. is solved by adding larger resting areas. 11. Heavy rainfall is a challenge 12. That is resolved with water-proof surfaces and drainage.
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