

2016 EL O Level PAPER 2

SECTION A

1. The image features a family of four, comprising adults and children, linking hands – thereby marketing it to the young and old, male and female, and families in particular. [1]
2. It informs the reader that over 3 million visitors are received annually. [1]
3. i) “keep up to date” ii) “Be first to hear” [2]
4. “Whether you visit in person or online, the Science Museum has something to offer you”. [1]

SECTION B

5. - The invigorating olfactory quality of the sea and waking up to its scent is made apparent in “waking to the uplifting smell”. [1]
- The subtle ripples that embellish the sea’s surface are encapsulated in “fluttered like a scarf”. [1]
- Lastly, the sea “extended like satin towards the horizon”, which carries a comforting tactile appeal to the senses and captures its scintillating surface and expansiveness. [1]
6. That the men were overly eager and anxious to have their breakfast. [1]
7. a) “cabin’s lullaby rocking” [1]

b) i) ...the phrase is paradoxical and amalgamates contradictory states
ii) ... because it best encapsulates how the boat was anchored, yet rocking to the rhythm of the waves.
8. i) “prison”
ii) “free” [1]
9. i) their scrutiny and spying eyes (*visual*)
ii) their questions about his career (*verbal*)
10. i) “slithering like snake trails” [1]
Not accepted: “rising into peaks – not a pattern but shape
ii) “mixture of monotony and change” [1]
iii) “hidden life” [1]

11. He persistently asked Nayir questions / asked probing questions. [1]
12. i) He answers in short sentences, showing no interest / Through his tone lacking in warmth. [1]
 ii) He was reluctant to say where he was going. [1]
13. (i) Contentment
 (ii) Freedom
 (iii) Recollection
 (iv) Irritation
14. (a) The landscape was covered with dense forests. [1]
 (b) The climate changed and they could not adapt. [1]
 -- Size not accepted
- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 15. <u>Part of body</u> | <u>Use</u> |
| (i) Sharp tusks | To dig up roots for food [1] |
| (ii) Long trunk | To reach up to high branches for leaves [1] |
16. The trunk is what differentiates / distinguishes the elephant from other animals. [1]
17. (a)
 (i) An elephant is extremely large and heavy, weighing around six tonnes. [1]
 (ii) An elephant has sharp tusks to defend itself with. [1]
 -- Trunk is not able to defend. So, not accepted.
- 17 (b) A lion is able to see in the dark better than an elephant can. [1]
- 18 (i) Due to shortage of water, lions and elephants came close to each other to drink water. [1]
From passage: "...lions attacking elephants in drought conditions, when competition for water-holes forces the two species into close proximity."
- (ii) **As the lions are unable to find their usual food source, they turn to elephants.** [1]
From passage: The danger is especially acute during drought, when the lions' normal prey is in short supply.

Many candidates wrongly assumed that elephants and lions fight each other for water, which the passage does not say. Some candidates identified the correct ideas but then forgot to explain in their own words.

19. In ancient times human beings made use of elephants to...

	From Text	Own words
1.	In ancient times they were used in warfare , sometimes goaded into actually charging the enemy lines – spreading terror among the opposing troops	incite fear in foes during war
2.	they were more often positioned as shields to protect soldiers from enemy weapons .	defend soldiers against enemy attacks,
3.	elephants carried his army's equipment	Transport military equipment
4.	Elephants were much used in the timber industry as they could be taught to pull and push .	The timber industry used elephants for manual tasks
5.	They were once popular acts in the circus	while circuses used them for entertainment
6.	Nowadays, elephants are common in zoos all over the world, where breeding programmes are often very successful and visitors flock to see a new elephant calf	Today, zoos use elephants for attracting visitors
7.	In Asia, they are <u>still</u> a powerful symbol and play a vital part in ceremonies and festivals	They also serve important functions in rituals and festivals.
8.	At one time it looked as though elephants in the wild would be hunted to extinction for their tusks and, although the trade in ivory has been drastically curtailed by international law, regrettably this callous practice <u>continues today</u> .	they are still killed for their ivory tusks, which are sold for profit.
9.	In Africa, nature reserves, set up to protect elephants as far as possible from the illegal poaching, have proved a great tourist attraction in their own right to the considerable benefit of the local economy .	they improve the economy by drawing tourists to nature reserves
10.	The need to manage the interaction between villagers and elephant herds has provided an unexpected boost to the community with the employment of local people as wardens .	Create jobs for locals