



**END OF YEAR MOCK EXAMINATION
SECONDARY THREE
BASED ON 2024 SEAB SYLLABUS**

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1184/01

Paper 1

September 2024
1 hour 50 minutes

Instructions to Candidates

Write your name clearly in the spaces provided at the top of the page.
Write in dark blue or black ballpoint pen.
Do not use paper clips, highlighters, correction fluid or tape.

Answer Section A (Editing)

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the Question paper.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the start of each section.

Section A [10 marks]

Question 1

Carefully read the text below, consisting of 12 lines, about mountain climbing. The first and last lines are correct. For eight of the lines, there is one grammatical error in each line. There are two more lines with no errors.

If there is NO error in a line, put a tick (✓) in the space provided.

If the line is incorrect, circle the incorrect word and write the correct word in the space provided.

The correct word you provide must not change the original meaning of the sentence.

Examples:

I arrive to my destination at 2pm
My mother always wears sensible clothes.

.....at.....
.....✓.....

Ancient Egypt still fascinates us more than any other ancient civilisation.

For almost two thousand years, no Greek or Roman **can**
read the elaborate Egyptian hieroglyphs and the hieroglyphic script
became **a** 'lost language' until a discovery of the Rosetta Stone by
Napoleon's soldiers **at** Egypt in 1799. Despite the efforts of some of
the **more** intelligent scholars in the region to crack the hieroglyphic
code, it was an impoverished, arrogant and brilliant **children** of the
French Revolution, Jean-Francois Champollion, **that** made the vital
breakthrough. He concluded that hieroglyphics **have** originally been
pictographs, but the symbols stood for sounds in later times.

- 1 **could**
- 2 **[tick]**
- 3 **the**
- 4 **in**
- 5 **most**
- 6 **child**
- 7 **who**
- 8 **had**
- 9 **[tick]**
- 10 **with**

Champollion's obsession **in** cracking the hieroglyphic code eventually
led to his early death at the age of only 41 years old.



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SECONDARY THREE
BASED ON 2024 SEAB SYLLABUS**

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1184/02

Paper 2

September 2024
1 hour 50 minutes

INSERT

Instructions to Candidates

This Insert contains Text 1, Text 2, Text 3 and Text 4.

Section A

Study the online poster (Text 1) and the website article (Text 2) and answer Questions 1-4 in the Question paper.

Text 1 is taken from an online poster from spca.org.sg

EVERY 60 MINUTES, A PET IS ABANDONED.

In 2010, 7597 abandoned animals were taken in by the SPCA. That means 20 animals a day and an average of 1 per hour. Because we are the only animal welfare organization taking in unlimited numbers of animals in Singapore, our shelter has limited vacancies for abandoned animals and most of these animals will have to be put to sleep. Don't let your pet suffer a tragic fate.

DO NOT ABANDON YOUR PET.


FRIENDS FOR LIFE

www.spca.org.sg

Text 2 is taken from a website article by the World Health Organisation.

In conjunction with World Animal Day, the SPCA hosted our second Paws for a Cause Gala. In the last financial year (1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023), there was a 79 per cent increase in reported cases of animal cruelty and welfare issues in 2023 - the highest in 11 years. Instances of welfare and neglect made up 61.2 per cent or 558 cases - out of which two-thirds were linked to unsatisfactory living conditions. In 2023, SPCA dealt with 137 abandonment cases involving 285 animals, twice that in 2022. Overall, the number of animals abandoned in previous years was about 70 on average.

Section B

Text 3

The text below is about Jane Goodall, a scientist, where she describes some of her early experiences when trying to study the 'chimps' in the wild. Read the text carefully and answer Questions 5-13 in the Question Booklet

- 1 I remember feeling very excited when I first came across a group of chimpanzees feeding in a large tree. But I was also very disappointed, for although they remained there for two hours while I crouched, cramped and hardly daring to breathe - I saw little except an occasional glimpse of a hairy arm reaching out from the thick foliage and pulling branches of fruits out of sight. When I tried to move nearer, the large males hooted in a hostile way and shook the branches aggressively while the whole group climbed down and vanished into the forest 5
- 2 In the days that followed, I searched constantly for the chimpanzees. However, the undergrowth was often thick, and while the noise of the stream certainly drowned any noise I made, it also effectively obliterated the sounds which might have told me of the whereabouts of the chimps. Those which I did see were usually so close by the time I came upon them that they fled instantly. I can well imagine, now, how many times they must have seen me coming and silently disappeared without me even being aware of their presence. In between the disappointing days when I only saw chimps too far off to observe properly or for a few minutes close by before they fled, there were even worse days when I saw no chimps at all. The more I thought about the task I had set myself, the more despondent I became. 15
- 3 Nevertheless, those weeks did serve to acquaint me with the rugged terrain. My skin became hardened to the rough grasses of the valleys, and my blood was immune to the poison of the tsetse fly. I became increasingly sure-footed on the treacherous slopes that were equally slippery whether they were bare and eroded or carpeted by dry, trampled grass. Eventually I found that some of the chimpanzees would tolerate my presence provided they were in a fairly thick forest and I sat still and did not move closer than seventy metres. Because I always wore similar, dull coloured clothes and because I never tried to follow or harass them, the chimps began to realise that I was not, after all, so terrifying. 20
- 4 But when the rainy season came and the grass shot up until it was over four metres high in places. When I left the tracks which I had used previously, if, indeed, I could now find them at all I could not tell where I was going, and had to stop every so often and climb a tree to get my bearings. Also, when I came across a group of chimpanzees, I was no longer able to sit down wherever I happened to be or wherever was convenient, for usually my view would then be totally obscured by grasses. I have never been able to work with binoculars for long periods of time while standing, so I had to either bend down hundreds of grass stems or else climb a tree. This was unsatisfactory for I lost time in looking for a suitable tree and in breaking away branches that obstructed my view of the chimps. When there was wind, which was often, I couldn't keep the binoculars still anyway. 25 30

- 5 I found it difficult, also, to shield my binoculars from the rain. I made a sort of tube from polythene, which kept out much of the wet, and pulled a large piece of plastic forward over my head while watching the animals. Even so, there were many days when I couldn't use my binoculars because they were clouded over inside with droplets of condensed moisture. Even when it was not actually raining, the long grass remained drenched nearly all day and there were periods when I seemed to be wet through for days on end. 35
- 6 But, on the whole, I preferred the rainy season. Gone was the heat which distorted my long distance observations. I have always loved to feel as much a part of nature as the animals. In the dry season the crunching of my feet on the cracking leaf carpet of the forest floor bothered me. But when the leaves became soft and damp during the rains, I could move through the trees as silently as the animals, catch more than fleeting glimpses of the shyer chimpanzees, and continually learn more about their behaviour. I found that I could usually get closer to a group of them when it was cold and wet; it was though they were too fed-up with the conditions to bother with me. 40 45

Section C

Text 4

The text below is about vertical gardening in Chandipur, where the soil is too salty. Read the text carefully and answer Questions 14 to 19 in the Question Booklet

- 1 As storms have flooded the village of Chandipur with seawater, the soil there has become increasingly salty. As a result, farmland has been ruined and growing crops has become more difficult
- 2 Chandipur is a village in south-western Bangladesh and is regularly hit with extreme weather and flooding. The situation became considerably more acute after Cyclone Alla in 2009, which brought storm surges that broke embankments and flooded farmland. After 2009, vegetable crops planted in the ground in Chandipur yielded only meagre returns. Some failed completely. 5
- 3 As a delta formed by three of Asia's largest rivers, Bangladesh is also naturally prone to flooding and water-logging. With most of its land found to be at or below sea level, the country is highly susceptible to extreme weather, one that has been steadily exacerbated by climate change. Indeed, rising sea levels and violent storms have compounded the problem of increased soil salinity across the country. Salt from seawater sinks into the soil, which makes it hard to grow crops, especially in coastal areas along the surrounding rivers. 10
- 4 There is no doubt that the resulting decline in cultivable land has become a pressing concern in Bangladesh, a densely populated country with a population of 1156 million. Growing enough food for all of those people is already a challenge in such a small country, and this is made dire by the loss of land due to flooding. Moreover, it is expected that Bangladesh's population will increase to around 250 million by 2050. 15
- 5 For the past three years, hundreds of Chandipur villagers have begun to grow crops in "vertical gardens". Vertical gardens consist of a variety of containers in backyards and on rooftops, large and specially constructed "towers" that are filled with soil and crops. Such gardens can produce a lot of vegetables while taking up very little space. Also, they protect soil from being soaked with floodwater and becoming too salty thereafter. They let farmers adapt to climate change and cultivate vegetables despite the damage done to farmland. 20
- 6 Growing the vertical gardens is a relatively straightforward process. In November, villagers prepare soil to use it later for harvest during planting season. The soil is generally favoured at this time of year, from roughly July to October, when Bangladesh experiences heavy monsoon rains. These rains are dependent on washing away salt from the soil. 25

- 7 Villagers then put the soil into containers and mix it with fertiliser. To avoid water- logging, the containers are raised off the ground on bricks. They are also packed with brick chips that improve water circulation and drainage. Small holes are cut into the sides where short-rooted vegetables such as Indian spinach and tomatoes can grow. Long-rooted vegetables such as gourds grow on top. 30
- 8 Small containers, which cost about \$1.30 to \$2.00 to build, can produce up to 18 pounds of vegetables. Larger containers can produce more than 220 pounds of vegetables, at a cost of around \$11.50 to \$13.00 for materials and seeds. All in all, the hope is that vertical gardens can increase food supply in Bangladesh. In the past, the villagers had to be frugal in their food expenses because they had to eke out a living on a few dollars a day. With the vertical gardens, a lot of extra food is now produced, which goes a long way for the rural poor in Bangladesh. 35 40



**END OF YEAR MOCK EXAMINATION
SECONDARY THREE
BASED ON 2024 SEAB SYLLABUS**

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1184/01

Paper 2 Comprehension Answer Booklet

September 2024
1 hour 50 minutes

Additional Materials: Insert

Instructions to Candidates

Write your name clearly in the spaces provided at the top of the page.
Write in dark blue or black ballpoint pen.
Do not use paper clips, highlighters, correction fluid or tape.

Answer all questions.
Write your answers in the spaces provided on the Question paper.
The Insert contains the texts for all the sections.

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

Section A [5 marks]

Refer to the online poster (Text 1) and the website article (Text 2) and answer the questions in accurate English.

- 1 Look at Text 2. Tick (✓) the most effective tone for the online article. [1]

Informative

Urgent [raise awareness of animal abandonment + includes statistics]

Pleading

- 2 In Text 1, the poster has the heading 'Home Sweet Home: Every 60 Minutes a Pet is Abandoned'. What effect is the heading intended to have on the reader? [1]

This heading grabs attention with a familiar phrase then delivers a shocking statistic to create a sense of urgency. Upon reading the poster, the reader would reflect and understand the severity of pet abandonment issue and change their ways.

- 3 Provide reasons why the stated information in Text 1 will appeal to the target audience? [1]

People who care about animals will be concerned by the high rate of abandonment. The statistic is alarming and may spark a desire to help.

- 4 Look at Texts 1 and 2 and statements (a) and (b) below. [2]

Decided 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 source is knowledgeable of the issue at hand.

Text 1 / Text 2 / Both / Neither

(b) The target audience are pet owners

Text 1 / Text 2 / Both / Neither

Text 1 includes inclusive words = "your pet"
Text 2 = neutral

Section B [20 marks]

Refer to Text 3 and answer Questions 5-13.

- 5 In paragraph 1, the writer expressed disappointment in seeing ‘little except an occasional glimpse’ of the chimpanzees. Why was she unable to see the chimpanzees clearly? [Direct] [1]

They were hidden behind the thick foliage by the tree they were in

Notes: Find clues from context. “Hairy arm reaching out from the thick foliage and pulling branches of fruits out of sight” [lines 4-5]

- 6 Which two separate words in the same paragraph suggest that the chimpanzees were ready to attack the writer when she tried to move nearer to them? [Vocabulary] [2]

‘Hostile’ and ‘aggressively’

Notes: hostile = showing feeling of dislike, aggressive = ready to attack

- 7 Why did the chimpanzees shake the branches (lines 5-6)? [Inferential] [1]

They wanted to warn Jane to back off/not to move too close to them/to frighten her

Notes: Read the entire sentence. Chimpanzees started reacting when Jane moved nearer, they felt threatened. Animal’s natural instinct to protect their territory.

- 8 The ‘noise of the streams’ (line 8) was both a hindrance and a help to the writer. Explain why this is so. [Language + Direct] [2]

The noise of the stream was a...	because...
Hindrance	It obliterated (removed) any sound that might indicate to her the whereabouts of the chimpanzees
Help	It concealed any noise she might make which would give away her presence to the chimpanzees

Notes: Search context for clues and decipher meaning of words.

Hindrance = causes obstruction, delay

Help = make something easier/action of assistance

- 9 The chimpanzees were more willing to 'tolerate' the writer's presence provided they were in a fairly thick forest (lines 20-21). Why do you think this is so? [Inferential] [2]

They would most probably feel more secure [1] as they could easily escape to the safety of the thick forests should the need arise [1]

Notes: 2 parts, explain why the chimpanzee could tolerate [1] and how it links to the forest, what does the forest help with [1]. Tolerate = allow the existence or occurrence of something, forest = chimpanzees's territory/safe haven

- 10 In paragraph 3, the writer became acquainted with the 'rugged terrain'. Pick two pieces of evidence from the paragraph and show in what ways the writer had become more accustomed to her environment. [Quote + Explain] [2]

(a) Firstly, 'my skin became hardened to the rough grasses of the valleys' shows that her skin had become thicker and was not so easily cut/hurt by the sharp grasses as before

(b) Secondly, 'my blood immune to the poison of the tsetse fly' suggests that she was no longer susceptible to the poison of the tsetse fly/poison had no effect on her

Thirdly, 'became increasingly sure-footed on the treacherous slopes' implies that over time, she was less likely to stumble/slip/fall/learn to balance herself on the slippery slopes

Notes: Recall answer structure.

- 11 The writer always wore 'similar, dull-coloured clothes' (line 22). How did her clothes make her appear less 'terrifying'? [Inferential] [2]

The similarity in her clothes enabled the chimpanzees to identify/recognise her [1] as in time, they grew accustomed to her presence. The dull colour could easily blend with the environment [1]

Notes: Focus on quoted phrase. Similar = clothes she wore were identical to one another, enabling chimpanzees to recognise her easily. dull-colour = blend in with surroundings, chimpanzees won't feel that she is a threat

- 12 (a) Why did the writer have to 'bend down hundreds of grass stems' (line 30) to watch the chimpanzees? [Direct] [2]

She was trying to flatten them [1] as the tall/over four metres tall grasses were obstructing her view of the chimpanzees [1]

Notes: Search for answer in passage, read before and after the line

(b) Why did the writer find climbing a tree ‘unsatisfactory’? [Direct] [2]

She lost time in looking for a suitable tree [1] and in breaking away branches that obstructed her view of the chimpanzees [1]

Notes: Search for answer in passage, read before and after the line

13 In this text, the writer went through different stages in her study of the chimpanzees in the wild. [4]

Complete the flowchart by choosing one phrase from the box to summarise the main focus of each stage of the text. There are some extra phrases that you do not need to use.

Main focus:

Expecting a close encounter	Defending against the attack of the beasts	Using the binoculars in rainy season
Fending off the elements of nature	Adapting to the region	Disheartening search
Close encounter with the animals		

Flow Chart

Paragraph 1	(i) expecting a close encounter
Paragraph 2	(ii) disheartening search
Paragraph 3	(iii) adapting to the region
Paragraph 4-5	(iv) fending off the elements of nature

Notes: Decipher meaning of words/phrases, go to passage to search for contextual clues

Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 4 and answer Questions 14-19.

- 14 The situation became considerably more acute after Cyclone Alla in 2009, which brought storm surges that broke embankments and flooded farmland (lines 5-6). [1]

(a) What does 'the situation' in the sentence above refer to? [Direct]

It refers to extreme weather and flooding.

Notes: Read before and after the given lines

- (b) How did 'the situation' affect farming in later years? Answer in your own words. [IYOW] [1]

FROM TEXT: "vegetable crops planted in the ground yielded only meagre returns. Some failed completely" [lines 7-8]

The vegetable crops produced little harvest and were not successful OR Farmland is destroyed and growing crops is a challenge.

Notes: Locate answer in passage and paraphrase. Meagre = lacking in quantity, failed = unsuccessful

- 15 With reference to paragraph 3, why is Bangladesh naturally prone to flooding and water-logging? Answer in your own words. [IYOW] [3]

FROM TEXT: "With most of its land found to be at or below sea level, the country is highly susceptible to extreme weather, one that has been steadily exacerbated by climate change" [lines 10-12]

Most of its land is found to be at or below sea level [1], causing the country to be very prone to drastic weather conditions [1], which is worsened/aggravated by climate change [1]

Notes: Locate answer in passage and paraphrase. Susceptible = likely to be influenced by something, exacerbate = make something worse

- 16 Here is a part of a conversation between two students, Alicia and Alex, who have read the article.



- (a) Identify one detail from paragraph 4 to support Alicia's point of view. [Direct]

Bangladesh is a densely populated country/ It currently faces a loss of land due to flooding/ population is going to increase over the years. [1]

Notes: Refer to passage for clues and be careful of transference errors

- (b) Identify one detail from paragraph 5 that explains Alex's position. [Direct] [1]

Vertical gardens take up little space/ they protect the soil from being soaked with floodwater and becoming too salty.

Notes: Refer to passage for clues and be careful of transference errors

- 17 Which phrase in paragraph 6 provides evidence that vertical gardens are not difficult to build? [Direct + Quote] [1]

'Relatively straightforward process/straightforward process'

Notes: Refer to passage for clues and be careful of transference errors

- 18 From paragraph 8, explain the difference in the way the people in Bangladesh manage their food supply in the past and now. [Direct] [2]

In the past	People are frugal in their living expenses because they have to eke out a living on a few dollars a day
Present	<p>Now there is a lot of extra food which can go a long way to the rural poor in Bangladesh</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Now there is a lot of extra food so people do not have to be so frugal/so people can make more profits out of their selling</p> <p>NOT ACCEPTED: increase in food supply. Increase in food supply does not mean a surplus of food.</p>

Notes: Refer to passage for answer

- 19 Using your own words as far as possible, summarise the steps taken by the villagers in Bangladesh to build vertical gardens, and how these gardens can be used as a solution to existing problems.

Use only information from Paragraphs 6 to 8.

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).

	Point from Passage	Paraphrase Point
Steps		
1	Villagers prepare soil to use it later for harvest in the planting season	Villagers get the soil ready for upcoming planting season
2	Villagers then put soil into containers	The soil is then placed into vessels
3	And mix with fertiliser	And combined/put together with fertiliser
4	The containers are raised off the ground on bricks	These vessels are lifted above ground with bricks
5	The containers are also packed with brick chips	filled with brick chips
6	Small holes are cut into the sides of the	The sides of the vessels are pierced

	containers	with small holes
Solution		
7	To avoid water logging	To prevent soil from being filled with water
8	To improve water circulation and drainage	Helps water flow and leave the soil
9	Where short-rooted vegetables can grow. Long-rooted vegetables grow on top	Allow short-rooted and long-rooted vegetables to grow
10	A lot of extra food is now produced	Provide more than enough food
11	Which goes a long way for the rural poor in Bangladesh	That is cheap/affordable for the villagers in Bangladesh

To build a vertical garden, villagers in Bangladesh get the soil ready for the upcoming planting season. The soil is then placed into vessels. These vessels are lifted above the ground with bricks, filled with brick chips and their sides pierced with small holes. These gardens prevent the soil from being filled with water, helping water to flow and leave the soil. Also allowing short-rooted and long-rooted vegetables to grow. They provide more than enough food that is affordable for the villagers.

No. of words: 77 [15]

Content	/ 8
Language	/ 7
Total	/ 15