

JURONGVILLE SECONDARY SCHOOL  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
PAPER 2  
SECONDARY 2 EXPRESS  
MID YEAR EXAMS 2006

SECTION A - COMPREHENSION (70 marks)

Read the following passage and then answer the following questions in the spaces provided.

Passage A

1	The day passed. His mother did not return. The huge child grew weak with longing and hunger. He could not know that they has lost each other as she had spurted forward to drive a killer whale from their path. Killer whales never kill adult grey whales, but they compete for the same waters; and so to protect their rights, they molest the young. Over the cons the grey whale has learned peace by avoidance. They keep to the bottom. The killers keep to the surface.	5
2	But all life is chance. A killer whale and the whale child's mother had met, and she responded to an old instinct. She chased him. From that moment on, the separation became greater as the mother moved instinctively north, searching for her child in an effort to keep her schedule with June in the Bring Sea. And the child, following the instincts of the young, looked for familiar waters.	10
3	A week later the tired whale child came up to the shore of Coos Bay where people moved and boats were tied. In loneliness he watched the boats. They were almost as big as his mother. One night he nuzzled one. And close beside its purring motors, he fell asleep.	15
4	But as he slept, he breathed like a wind tunnel. The owner of the yacht heard the strange sound and came out to see if a storm were brewing.	
5	He looked down into the water and saw the young whale sleeping happily against his ship. He stared again to make sure, then paced the entire length of his deck until he came to the end of the baby. An unmistakable whale tail lay under the water. He radioed the Marine Laboratory and the Fish and Wildlife Service.	20
6	At dawn the lost whale child was a captive.	
7	The excitement was great. During the night the men had enclosed him in great wire fence, and they all stood and stared at him as he snapped and rolled.	25
8	Grey whales had become almost extinct in the Pacific Ocean, so the scientists in Coos Bay were thrilled to be able to study a live grey whale. They measured and weighed. They noted the movements of the whale	30

	child, they put microphones in the water to record any sounds he might make, and they watched him judge the tide and swim to the deepest pocket of the cage when it went out. They took his temperature and analysed his blood.	
9	To feed him, they poured nutrients into the water that were similar to the nutrition in the plankton. The formula came from studies made on the stomachs of grey whales that had washed ashore in the past.	35
10	Meanwhile the remarkable beast grew weaker and weaker, for the plankton formula was not what he needed. He needed his mother's milk. He cried at night and eyed the men by day.	40
11	One night a small craft, sailing out into the ocean, was rocked by an enormous object just off the sandbar at the lighthouse. The boat was thrown off course by the swell. Its crew peered into the water to see if they had struck anything, but the sea was black. Only a trail of phosphorescent animals told them that something big had passed down the channel into the bay. They gave the incident little thought, for their boat righted itself quickly and purred on out to sea.	45
12	The next morning, when the scientists came to take a cardiograph of the young whale, they were distressed to find the fence crunched as if it were paper - and the whale child gone.	50

**Comprehension (30 marks)**

*Answer All the following questions in complete sentences in the spaces provided.*

From Paragraph 1 and 2

1.	What happened to the child and his mother?	[2m]
2.	Why did the mother whale chase the killer whale?	[2m]
From Paragraph 3 and 4		
3.	Why do you think, the child whale sleep beside the boat?	[2m]

4.	How did the owner of the yacht discover the child whale? ..... .....	[2m]
	From Paragraph 5	
5.	Who did the owner of the yacht call and why did he make the call? ..... .....	[2m]
	From Paragraph 8 and 9	
6.	Explain why there was great excitement when the whale child was captured? ..... .....	[2m]
7.	Why were the scientists familiar with the child's whale diet? ..... .....	[2m]
	From paragraph 10 to 12	
8.	Why do you think, the child whale 'cried at night and eyed the men by day'?	[2m]
9.	What caused the small craft to be thrown off course? ..... .....	[2m]
10.	Explain how the whale child was able to escape? ..... .....	[2m]

11. Read the following statements carefully and state if they are true(T) or false (F). [10m]

No.	Statement	T/F
(a)	Killer whales are grey whales' competitors.	

(b)	Mother whale was separated from her child while searching for food.	
(c)	The child whale knew where to look for his mother.	
(d)	The yacht owner was able to capture the child whale.	
(e)	The child whale reacted violently when he was captured.	
(f)	Many experiments were done on the child whale.	
(g)	The food given to the child whale was suitable for him.	
(h)	The child whale adjusted well to his new environment.	
(i)	The child whale managed to escape with his mother's help.	
(j)	Mother and child were reunited at last.	

**Passage B**

Adapted from 'Dugongs-Not Just An Asian Manatee' by Doug Perrine (Asian Geographic)

1	Most people, in fact, do not even know what a dugong is. They believe manatees and dugongs to be the same, a misconception that <u>incenses</u> Dr Paul K. Anderson, one of the leading authorities on these marine mammals. 'Dugongs and manatees are, zoologically speaking, about as alike as camels and giraffes,' he says. The two types of sea cow are classified in separate families because of major anatomical differences. They differ in appearance, behaviour and physiology, as well as having distinct geographical distributions.	5
2	Anderson suggests that the three species of manatees be called "river cows" as manatees are believed to have evolved in rivers and are probably physiologically dependent upon fresh water or at least brackish water. Some live permanently in rivers while others may enter the sea for extended periods but usually stay close to the coast. They drink fresh water from hoses or other artificial sources, if it is not available from natural sources. Thus, manatees are more "estuarine mammals" than "marine mammals."	10 15
3	Dugongs, however, are able to survive <u>indefinitely</u> in sea without drinking fresh water. In fact they are the only truly herbivorous marine mammals. Manatees, on the other hand, are part-time herbivores.	
4	There exist many more differences between manatees and dugongs. Manatees, which often feed in rivers and canals, are able to lift their heads to take floating vegetation and even <u>browse</u> overhanging tree branches or grasses growing on the river bank. They feed on a wide variety of plant material. Their molars move forward in a conveyor-belt fashion to replace teeth as they are worn out.	20 25

5	Dugongs, with their downward directed snout, are strictly bottom feeders. The simple peg-like teeth of dugongs are not replaced and are better suited to softer food items. They have been known to <u>supplement</u> their diet with invertebrate animals such as sea squirts, sea cucumbers and mussels and will eat algae if they are hungry. But for the most part, their diet is limited to sea grasses. They often graze and re-graze grasses in such a way as to keep the grasses continually regenerating fresh shoots that are lower in fibre and higher in protein than older growths.	30
6	This has led to the suggestion that dugongs could be considered farmers, as they practise a form of cultivation. Unlike sea turtles which may feed on the same seagrass beds but only <u>crop</u> the leaves, dugongs usually dig out the nutritious rhizomes from the seabed. Their feeding paths leave a network of meandering trails through the grass bed, isolating small patches of seagrass, which regenerate outwards.	35
	Dugongs are not widely known. As a result, they receive only a fraction of the research effort that is expended on the manatee. This is so, even when dugongs are much more numerous and widespread than manatees. Rough estimates show that there are about 70 000 dugongs in Australia, 7000 in the Persian Gulf, 4000 in the Red Sea and no more than a few hundred in any one country throughout the rest of the range.	40
		45

**Comprehension and summary(40m)**

	From paragraph 1	
12.	What do you think, does 'incenses' (line 2) mean?	{1m}
	What is it that 'incenses Dr Paul K. Anderson'(line2)?	{1m}
13.	State two differences between manatees and dugongs.	{2m}
	From paragraph 2	
14.	Why are manatees called 'river cow' (line 10)?	{2m}
	From paragraph 3	
15.	Explain what it means dugongs "are the only truly herbivorous marine	{2m}

	mammals(line 18-19)"	
16.	From paragraph 4 How are the worn-out teeth of manatees replaced?	[1m]
17.	From paragraph 5 Why is softer food item a better option for dugongs?	[1m]
18.	Suggest two reasons why dugongs need to supplement their diet?	[2m]
19.	From Paragraph 6 According to the author, why could dugongs 'be considered farmers' (line 34)?	[3m]
20.	Vocabulary (10m) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. You are not to use more than seven words in each of your answer. incenses(line 2) indefinitely(line 17) browse(line 22) supplement(line 28) crop(line 36)	

**SECTION B (30 Marks)**

**1. Modified Cloze Passage (20 marks)**

Read through the passage below and fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

In 'War With the Newis', Karl Capek's marvellous but little-known novel, a man (1) \_\_\_\_\_ about the destruction of civilisation through his attempt to domesticate a variety of salamander. Today, among other things, man (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to exploit animals and fish in ways that (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Capek smile wryly. Trained pigeons are used to identify and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ defective pills from drug factory assembly lines. In the Ukraine, Soviet scientists (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a particular species of fish to clear the algae off the filters in pumping stations. Dolphins(6) \_\_\_\_\_ to carry tools to 'aquanauts' submerged off the coast of California, and to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ off sharks which approach the work zone. Others (8) \_\_\_\_\_ been trained to ram submerged mines, thereby (9) \_\_\_\_\_ them and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ suicide on man's behalf - a (11) use that (12) \_\_\_\_\_ a slight furore over inter-species ethics. Research into (13) \_\_\_\_\_ between man and the dolphin may prove to be (14) \_\_\_\_\_ useful if, and when, man (15) \_\_\_\_\_ contact with extra-terrestrial life - a (16) \_\_\_\_\_ that many reputable astronomers regard as almost inevitable. In the meantime, dolphin research (17) \_\_\_\_\_ new data on the ways in which man's sensory apparatus (18) \_\_\_\_\_ from that of other animals. It (19) \_\_\_\_\_ some of the outer limits within which the human organism operates - feelings, moods, perceptions not available to man because of his own biological make-up - can be analysed or (20) \_\_\_\_\_.

## II Sentence Editing (10 marks)

1. In each of the following sentence, either one part (A, B or C) has a language error or the sentence has no error at all.
2. If there is an error, circle the appropriate letter A, B or C in the Answer Section. Then write out the corrected part in the Correction section. Your correction should not change the meaning of the original sentence.

3. *if there are not errors, just circle the letter 'N'.*
4. *There are no punctuation or spelling errors in the sentences.*

An example is given below:

Q. She was told / to listened carefully / to the instructions.

A                      B                      C

Answer: A      B      C      N

Correction (if not N): to listen carefully

1. His spine / was arched / and his feet was misshapen.

A                      B                      C

Answer: A      B      C      N

Correction(if not N): and his feet were misshapen.

2. He was known / to the circus crowd / as "The Elephant Man."

A                      B                      C

Answer: A      B      C      N

Correction(if not N): .....

3. The film was directed / by a director / with very high calibre, David Lynch.

A                      B                      C

Answer: A      B      C      N

Correction(if not N): of very high calibre



4 Credit goes / to the men whom / applied the Elephant Man's make-up.

A B C

Answer: A B C N

Correction(if not N): to the men who

5 They does the make-up / so well that the Elephant man / looked authentic.

A B C

Answer: A B C N

Correction(if not N): they did the make-up

End of paper.

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SECTION A - COMPREHENSION (70 marks)

Read the following passage and then answer the following questions in the spaces provided.

Passage A

1	The day passed. His mother did not return. The huge child grew weak with longing and hunger. He could not know that they has lost each other as she had spurted forward to drive a killer whale from their path. Killer whales never kill adult grey whales, but they compete for the same waters; and so to protect their rights, they molest the young. Over the eons the grey whale has learned peace by avoidance. They keep to the bottom. The killers keep to the surface.	5
2	But all life is chance. A killer whale and the whale child's mother had met, and she responded to an old instinct. She chased him. From that moment on, the separation became greater as the mother moved instinctively north, searching for her child in an effort to keep her schedule with June in the Bring Sea. And the child, following the instincts of the young, looked for familiar waters.	10
3	A week later the tired whale child came up to the shore of Coos Bay where people moved and boats were tied. In loneliness he watched the boats. They were almost as big as his mother. One night he nuzzled one. And close beside its purring motors, he fell asleep.	15
4	But as he slept, he breathed like a wind tunnel. The owner of the yacht heard the strange sound and came out to see if a storm were brewing.	
5	He looked down into the water and saw the young whale sleeping happily against his ship. He stared again to make sure, then paced the entire length of his deck until he came to the end of the baby. An unmistakable whale tail lay under the water. He radioed the Marine Laboratory and the Fish and Wildlife Service.	20
6	At dawn the lost whale child was a captive.	
7	The excitement was great. During the night the men had enclosed him in great wire fence, and they all stood and stared at him as he snapped and rolled.	25
8	Grey whales had become almost extinct in the Pacific Ocean, so the scientists in Coos Bay were thrilled to be able to study a live grey whale. They measured and weighed. They noted the movements of the whale	30

	child, they put microphones in the water to record any sounds he might make, and they watched him judge the tide and swim to the deepest pocket of the cage when it went out. They took his temperature and analysed his blood.	
9	To feed him, they poured nutrients into the water that were similar to the nutrition in the plankton. The formula came from studies made on the stomachs of grey whales that had washed ashore in the past.	35
10	Meanwhile the remarkable beast grew weaker and weaker, for the plankton formula was not what he needed. He needed his mother's milk. He cried at night and eyed the men by day.	40
11	One night a small craft, sailing out into the ocean, was rocked by an enormous object just off the sandbar at the lighthouse. The boat was thrown off course by the swell. Its crew peered into the water to see if they had struck anything, but the sea was black. Only a trail of phosphorescent animals told them that something big had passed down the channel into the bay. They gave the incident little thought, for their boat righted itself quickly and purred on out to sea.	45
12	The next morning, when the scientists came to take a cardiograph of the young whale, they were distressed to find the fence crunched as if it were paper - and the whale child gone.	50

**Comprehension (30 marks)**

*Answer All the following questions in complete sentences in the spaces provided.*

From Paragraph 1 and 2

1.	What happened to the child and his mother?  They had lost each other [1] when the mother whale chased a killer whale away from the child [1]	{2m}
2.	Why did the mother whale chase the killer whale?  She chased the killer whale to protect her child [1] and her territory[1]	{2m}
From Paragraph 3 and 4		
3.	Why do you think, the child whale sleep beside the boat?  He thought that the boat was his mother (1) as it was big as it's mother(1)	{2m}

4.	How did the owner of the yacht discover the child whale? <u>The owner heard the child whale's breathing(1) which he thought was a storm (1)</u> From Paragraph 5	[2m]
5.	Who did the owner of the yacht call and why did he make the call? <u>He called the Marine Laboratory and the Fish and Wildlife Service(1) because it was rare to discover a whale so near his boat(1)</u> From Paragraph 8 and 9	[2m]
6.	Explain why there was great excitement when the whale child was captured? <u>It was because grey whales had almost become extinct (1)and it finding a five one was a bonus(1)</u>	[2m]
7.	Why were the scientists familiar with the child's whale diet? <u>Because they made studies on stomachs of grey whales(1) that had washed ashore in the past(1)</u> From paragraph 10 to 12	[2m]
8.	Why do you think, the child whale 'cried at night and eyed the men by day'? <u>As he was sad, lonely, missed his mother (1) and was suspicious of the scientists studying him(1)</u>	[2m]
9.	What caused the small craft to be thrown off course? <u>It was rocked by an enormous object(1) and the swell caused the boat to be thrown off course(1)</u>	[2m]
10.	Explain how the whale child was able to escape? <u>His mother was able to find him(1) and freed her son from captivity(1)</u>	[2m]

11. Read the following statements carefully and state if they are true(T) or false (F). {10m}

No.	Statement	T/F
(a)	Killer whales are grey whales' competitors.	T

(b)	Mother whale was separated from her child while searching for food.	F
(c)	The child whale knew where to look for his mother.	F
(d)	The yacht owner was able to capture the child whale.	F
(e)	The child whale reacted violently when he was captured.	T
(f)	Many experiments were done on the child whale.	F
(g)	The food given to the child whale was suitable for him.	F
(h)	The child whale adjusted well to his new environment.	F
(i)	The child whale managed to escape with his mother's help.	T
(j)	Mother and child were reunited at last.	T

### Passage B

Adapted from 'Dugongs-Not Just An Asian Manatee' by Doug Perrine (Asian Geographic)

1	Most people, in fact, do not even know what a dugong is. They believe manatees and dugongs to be the same, a misconception that <u>incenses</u> Dr Paul K. Anderson, one of the leading authorities on these marine mammals. 'Dugongs and manatees are, zoologically speaking, about as alike as camels and giraffes,' he says. The two types of sea cow are classified in separate families because of major anatomical differences. They differ in appearance, behaviour and physiology, as well as having distinct geographical distributions.	5
2	Anderson suggests that the three species of manatees be called "river cows" as manatees are believed to have evolved in rivers and are probably physiologically dependent upon fresh water or at least brackish water. Some live permanently in rivers while others may enter the sea for extended periods but usually stay close to the coast. They drink fresh water from hoses or other artificial sources, if it is not available from natural sources. Thus, manatees are more "estuarine mammals" than "marine mammals."	10 15
3	Dugongs, however, are able to survive <u>indefinitely</u> in sea without drinking fresh water. In fact they are the only truly herbivorous marine mammals. Manatees, on the other hand, are part-time herbivores	
4	There exist many more differences between manatees and dugongs. Manatees, which often feed in rivers and canals, are able to lift their heads to take floating vegetation and even <u>browse</u> overhanging tree branches or grasses growing on the river bank. They feed on a wide variety of plant material. Their molars move forward in a conveyor-belt fashion to replace teeth as they are worn out.	20

5	Dugongs, with their downward directed snouts, are strictly bottom feeders. The simple peg-like teeth of dugongs are not replaced and are better suited to softer food items. They have been known to <u>supplement</u> their diet with invertebrate animals such as sea squirts, sea cucumbers and mussels and will eat algae if they are hungry. But for the most part, their diet is limited to sea grasses. They often graze and re-graze grasses in such a way as to keep the grasses continually regenerating fresh shoots that are lower in fibre and higher in protein than older growths.	30
6	This has led to the suggestion that dugongs could be considered farmers, as they practise a form of cultivation. Unlike sea turtles which may feed on the same seagrass beds but only <u>crop</u> the leaves, dugongs usually dig out the nutritious rhizomes from the seabed. Their feeding paths leave a network of meandering trails through the grass bed, isolating small patches of seagrass, which regenerate outwards.	35
	Dugongs are not widely known. As a result, they receive only a fraction of the research effort that is expended on the manatee. This is so, even when dugongs are much more numerous and widespread than manatees. Rough estimates show that there are about 70 000 dugongs in Australia, 7000 in the Persian Gulf, 4000 in the Red Sea and no more than a few hundred in any one country throughout the rest of the range.	40 45

**Comprehension and summary(40m)**

	From paragraph 1	
12.	What do you think, does 'incenses' (line 2) mean? It means to <u>make</u> someone angry.	[1m]
	What is it that 'incenses Dr Paul K. Anderson'(line2)? That people do <u>not know</u> what a dugong is and they believe that manatees and dugongs are the same(1)	[1m]
13.	State two differences between manatees and dugongs. Appearance, <u>behaviour</u> , <u>physiology</u> and <u>distinct geographical distributions</u> . (Any two differences)	[2m]
	From paragraph 2	
14.	Why are manatees called 'river cows'(line 10)? <u>Because manatees evolved from rivers</u> (1) and are <u>dependent on fresh water</u> (1)	[2m]
	From paragraph 3	
15.	<u>Explain what it means</u> dugongs " <u>are the only truly herbivorous marine</u>	[2m]

	mammals(line 18-19)"	
	<u>It means that dugongs are the only sea animals (1) which genuinely consume/eat plants(1)</u>	
	From paragraph 4	
16.	How are the worn-out teeth of manatees replaced?	[1m]
	<u>Their molars move forward in a conveyor-belt fashion to replace teeth as they are worn out(1)</u>	
	From paragraph 5	
17.	Why is softer food item a better option for dugongs?	[1m]
	<u>Because their simple peg-like teeth are not replaced (1)</u>	
18.	Suggest two reasons why dugongs need to supplement their diet?	
	<u>Because they could not find enough grass(1) and to survive they have to live on other sea animals(1) [Accept other possible reasons]</u>	[2m]
	From Paragraph 6	
19.	According to the author, why could dugongs 'be considered farmers' (line 34)?	[3m]
	<u>Because they dig out rhizomes from seabed(1), their feeding paths lead to rhizomes being left along grass bed(1) which later regenerate(1)</u>	
20.	Vocabulary (10m)	
	Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. You are not to use more than seven words in each of your answer.	
	incenses(line 2) enrages, infuriates, to make someone angry	
	indefinitely(line 17) forever	
	browse(line 22) look at/through	
	supplement(line 28) add to	
	crop(line36) eat, cut, consume	

## SECTION B (30 Marks)

### 1. Modified Cloze Passage (20 marks)

Read through the passage below and fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

In 'War With the Newts', Karl Capek's marvellous but little-known novel, a man (1) brings about the destruction of civilisation through his attempt to domesticate a variety of salamander. Today, among other things, man (2) is learning to exploit animals and fish in ways that (3) would have made Capek smile wryly. Trained pigeons are used to identify and (4) eliminate defective pills from drug factory assembly lines. In the Ukraine, Soviet scientists (5) employ a particular species of fish to clear the algae off the filters in pumping stations. Dolphins (6) have been trained to carry tools to 'aquanauts' submerged off the coast of California, and to (7) ward off sharks which approach the work zone. Others (8) have been trained to ram submerged mines, thereby (9) detonating them and (10) committing suicide on man's behalf - a (11) use that (12) provoked a slight furore over inter-species ethics. Research into (13) communication between man and the dolphin may prove to be (14) extremely useful if, and when, man (15) makes contact with extra-terrestrial life - a (16) possibility that many reputable astronomers regard as almost inevitable. In the meantime, dolphin research (17) is yielding new data on the ways in which man's sensory apparatus (18) differs from that of other animals. It (19) suggests some of the outer limits within which the human organism operates - feelings, moods, perceptions not available to man because of his own biological make-up - can be analysed or (20) described.

## II Sentence Editing (10 marks)

1. *In each of the following sentences, either one part (A, B or C) has a language error or the sentence has no error at all.*
2. *If there is an error, circle the appropriate letter A, B or C in the Answer Section. Then write out the corrected part in the Correction section. Your correction should not change the meaning of the original sentence.*



3. *If there are not errors, just circle the letter 'N'.*
4. *There are no punctuation or spelling errors in the sentences.*

**An example is given below:**

Q. She was told / to listened carefully / to the instructions.

A B C

Answer: A  B C N

Correction (if not N): to listen carefully

1. His spine / was arched / and his feet was misshapen.

A B C

Answer: A B  C N

Correction(if not N): and his feet were misshapen.

2. He was known / to the circus crowd / as "The Elephant Man."

A B C

Answer: A B C  N

Correction(if not N): .....

3. The film was directed / by a director / with very high calibre, David Lynch.

A B C

Answer: A B  C N

Correction(if not N): of very high calibre

4 Credit goes / to the men whom / applied the Elephant Man's make-up.

A B C  
Answer: A  B C N

Correction(if not N): to the men who

5 They does the make-up / so well that the Elephant man / looked authentic.

A B C  
Answer:  A B C N

Correction(if not N): they did the make-up

End of paper.