

## PSLE English · Practice Paper 2 · Gold

### Booklet B

**65 MARKS**

**TOTAL TIME FOR BOOKLETS A & B:** 1 hour 50 minutes

#### CANDIDATE PARTICULARS

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Register No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Do not turn over this page until you are told to do so.
2. Follow all instructions carefully.
3. Answer all questions.
4. Use a dark blue or black ballpoint pen to write your answers in the spaces provided.
5. Do not use correction fluid, correction tape or highlighters.
6. Please do not write in the margin.

## PAPER 2 · BOOKLET B · 65 MARKS

## Written response

Section	Marks
Section 5 · Grammar Cloze (Questions 26–35)	10
Section 6 · Editing for Spelling and Grammar (Questions 36–45)	10
Section 7 · Comprehension Cloze (Questions 46–60)	15
Section 8 · Synthesis and Transformation (Questions 61–65)	10
Section 9 · Comprehension Open-Ended (Questions 66–75)	20
TOTAL	65

## Section 5 · Grammar Cloze

There are 10 blanks, numbered 26 to 35, in the passage below. From the list of words given, choose the most suitable word for each blank. Write its letter (A to Q) in the blank. Each word may be used once only. The letters **I** and **O** have been omitted to avoid confusion during marking. (10 marks)

<b>A</b> in	<b>F</b> of	<b>L</b> although
<b>B</b> to	<b>G</b> who	<b>M</b> with
<b>C</b> when	<b>H</b> that	<b>N</b> whose
<b>D</b> as	<b>J</b> but	<b>P</b> were
<b>E</b> on	<b>K</b> which	<b>Q</b> how

Half of the population \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(26)</sup> Singapore lived in small village settlements called kampungs in the 1960s. Most of these settlements were built \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(27)</sup> the coast or beside rivers. The houses were made \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(28)</sup> wood and attap palm.

Life in a kampung was peaceful, \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(29)</sup> certainly not easy. Children \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(30)</sup> grew up there often had to carry pails of water from a shared well \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(31)</sup> they were no older than seven. Older residents today can still describe, \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(32)</sup> if reading from a photograph, the layout of every wooden house in their old village.

By the late 1970s, the government had begun a major resettlement programme. Families were moved \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(33)</sup> high-rise HDB flats. These flats had running water and electric lights, \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(34)</sup> had been unknown luxuries in most kampungs. Today, Pulau Ubin is the only place \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(35)</sup> still preserves the rhythm of an old Singapore kampung.

## Section 6 - Editing for Spelling and Grammar

Each of the underlined words in the passage below contains either a **spelling** error or a **grammatical** error. There are 5 spelling errors and 5 grammatical errors in total. Write the correct word in the box beside its question number. (10 marks)

Last weekend, my grandfather took me on a heritage walk through Chinatown.

He had grown up in the area and was eager to show me the streets were<sup>(36)</sup> he had played as a boy. We met our guide, Mr Lee, outside the Sri

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Mariamman Temple. He welcom<sup>(37)</sup> us warmly and pointed out the temple's

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ornate sculpchered<sup>(38)</sup> tower. As we walked along Pagoda Street, Mr Lee

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explained that the shophouses was<sup>(39)</sup> built in the late nineteenth

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century. Each shophouse was narrow but deep, with a distinkt<sup>(40)</sup>

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five-foot-way at the front. The upper storeys had been used as living quarters, which<sup>(41)</sup> the ground floor served as a shop or a workshop.

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Many of the original tenants had been imigrants<sup>(42)</sup> from southern

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China. We stopped at a noodle stall where the elderly owner, that<sup>(43)</sup> was an old friend of my grandfather, came out to greet us.

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The two of them had spoke<sup>(44)</sup> in Hokkien for almost half an hour by

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the time we left. Mr Lee was obvius<sup>(45)</sup> very pleased to have

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arranged the meeting.

## Section 7 - Comprehension Cloze

Read the passage below carefully. Fill in each numbered blank with a suitable word. Use only ONE word per blank. (15 marks)

Grief is one of the strangest emotions a human being can experience. It does not arrive \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(46)</sup> a steady rhythm, like the tides; nor does it announce itself \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(47)</sup> warning. A bereaved person may go for weeks behaving almost as usual, only to be ambushed by a particular smell, an old song, or the sight of a coat \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(48)</sup> in a corner of a wardrobe.

Psychologists once described grief as a series of \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(49)</sup> stages — denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance. Researchers today are less certain. They argue that real grief seldom moves \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(50)</sup> a neat sequence. Some people may experience several stages at once; others may skip stages entirely; many will revisit the same stage \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(51)</sup> the years that follow.

What seems to matter most is whether the bereaved person is \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(52)</sup> able to give the loss words. To talk about a loved one, to recall small habits and old jokes, to look at photographs without immediately \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(53)</sup> the album — these small acts seem to help the wound knit slowly \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(54)</sup>.

There is no medicine, however, for the truly raw days. On those days, the bereaved person \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(55)</sup> simply have to wait. They may find some comfort in routine — preparing a \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(56)</sup> of tea, walking the dog, watering a row of plants. The body, given a task, remembers itself.

Of all the things friends can offer the bereaved, the most useful is \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(57)</sup> their continued presence. Bringing soup is good. Sitting on the sofa \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(58)</sup> in silence is sometimes better. There is no need, the experts now agree, to look for the right thing \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(59)</sup> say. To grieve well is to keep faith with the dead, and to allow the living to keep faith \_\_\_\_\_<sup>(60)</sup> you.

## Section 8 - Synthesis and Transformation

For each question from 61 to 65, rewrite the given sentence(s) using the word(s) provided. Your answer must be in **one sentence**. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the meaning of the given sentence(s). Each question carries 2 marks. (10 marks)

61. Mei Hui had hardly stepped onto the jetty when she felt the heat of the morning sun on her shoulders. [2]

*No sooner* \_\_\_\_\_

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62. Mr Lim never returned to the kampung on Pulau Ubin. His sister Ah Hwa never returned either. [2]

*Neither* \_\_\_\_\_

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63. Ah Gong gave Mei Hui his old photograph. He hoped that she would remember him by it. [2]

*It was in* \_\_\_\_\_

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64. My grandmother refused to throw away the old wooden chest. She had inherited it from her own mother. [2]

*Out of* \_\_\_\_\_

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65. "I will return to this island one day, child," promised Ah Gong. [2]

*Ah Gong promised* \_\_\_\_\_

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## Section 9 - Comprehension Open-Ended

Read the passage 'The Old Kampung' in Booklet A. Answer the questions below in the spaces provided. Marks for each question are shown in brackets. (20 marks)

66. From paragraph 1, pick out a five-word phrase that suggests the sea was unhurried as the boat crossed. [1]

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67. In paragraph 2, why does the writer mention that Ah Gong had stopped going downstairs altogether since his fall? What does this detail suggest about the importance of this trip? [2]

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68. Look at paragraph 3. Explain in your own words what Mei Hui realised about her grandfather's reason for the trip. [1]

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69. Look at the table below. Write down the word or phrase from the passage that each underlined word refers to. [3]

Underlined word	What it refers to
the word "something" in "leaning into the wind as if listening for <u>something</u> " (paragraph 4)	(a) _____
the word "it" in "She did not post <u>it</u> . She did not show it to anyone." (paragraph 11)	(b) _____
the phrase "the things" in " <u>the things</u> her grandfather most wanted to give her" (paragraph 12)	(c) _____

70. In paragraph 5, the writer compares the smells of the real kampung — “sweat and chicken feed and woodsmoke” — with the dioramas at the National Museum. What is the writer suggesting about the difference between the two? [2]

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71. From paragraph 10, pick out the one word that the writer uses to describe the look Ah Gong gives Mei Hui. What does the writer mean by this word? [2]

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72. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false. Give a reason for each answer using information from the passage.

- (a) Ah Gong's father lived with the family in the kampung house at all times.
- (b) Mei Hui had been looking forward to climbing a particular tree at the kampung site.
- (c) Mei Hui posted the photograph of Pulau Ubin on social media as soon as she returned. [3]

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73. Look at the table below. Describe Mei Hui's behaviour at two different moments in the passage, and the feeling that her behaviour reveals. [2]

Moment	Mei Hui's behaviour and what it reveals
When Ah Gong said 'Do you mind that it is gone?' (paragraph 9)	(a) _____
On the bumboat back to the mainland (paragraph 11)	(b) _____

74. Which TWO of the following statements about Ah Gong are best supported by the passage? Put a tick (✓) in the box beside your TWO answers. (DO NOT TICK MORE THAN TWO BOXES.) [2]

- He was a confident and talkative man throughout the trip.
- He believed that memory was a form of inheritance.
- He had been hoping that the old kampung site would have been preserved.
- He had made the trip to Pulau Ubin chiefly for Mei Hui's sake.
- He intended to bring all of his grandchildren back to the island in turn.

75. At the end of the passage, the writer says that Mei Hui was beginning to suspect, "in the way a child first suspects something difficult, that the things her grandfather most wanted to give her were the things she would never be able to hold in her hands at all." In your own words, explain what Mei Hui was beginning to understand. [2]

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**END OF BOOKLET B - END OF PAPER**