

PSLE English · Practice Paper 2 · Gold 3

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)

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

The Capitol Cinema, one _____⁽²⁶⁾ several grand picture houses built in Singapore in the years after the Second World War, opened its doors _____⁽²⁷⁾ the public for the first time in 1948. The cinema was very popular in the 1960s, _____⁽²⁸⁾ its decline had already begun by the middle of the following decade.

A whole generation of older residents _____⁽²⁹⁾ still remember the Capitol can describe, _____⁽³⁰⁾ clearly as though it were yesterday, queuing in the rain for half a Saturday to get a ticket. Some recall the moment _____⁽³¹⁾ the velvet curtain first drew apart on a film they had been waiting weeks to see. Many _____⁽³²⁾ these old picture houses had been built with hand-carved plaster ceilings.

By the late 1980s, however, audiences had begun to drift away. Most went _____⁽³³⁾ the new air-conditioned multiplexes in Orchard Road. The Capitol struggled _____⁽³⁴⁾ survived through the 1990s, often half-empty even on weekends. By the new century, only a handful of these old cinemas remained, _____⁽³⁵⁾ was a quiet loss to Singapore's heritage.

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 Saturday, my grandmother brought me to a small heritage exhibition at the old

Capitol Cinema in Geylang, which⁽³⁶⁾ she had watched her first film as a girl.

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The lobby were⁽³⁷⁾ filled with photographs and posters from the 1960s,

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each one carefully labelled. A volunteer guide, an elderly gentleman that⁽³⁸⁾ had once worked as a projectionist there, welcomed us at the door.

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He spoke about the cinema with great affectionly⁽³⁹⁾,

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pausing every few moments to point at a particular frame. He explained that the

Capitol were⁽⁴⁰⁾ built in 1948 and that it had screened both English and Cantonese

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films throughout its long history. Many of the posters were beautifully illustrate⁽⁴¹⁾ by local artists. My grandmother stood for a long time before a

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small faded⁽⁴²⁾ photograph of the box office queue from 1962. The guide asked

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whether she had ever queued there herselve⁽⁴³⁾. She nodded, and the two of

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them began a quiet conversation in Cantonese. By the time we left, the rain

has⁽⁴⁴⁾ stopped. My grandmother walked slowly to the bus stop, looking

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occassionly⁽⁴⁵⁾ back at the cinema as though saying a private goodbye.

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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)

Of all the silent losses a growing city suffers, the loss _____⁽⁴⁶⁾ its smaller buildings is perhaps the least recorded. A house comes down, a cinema is gutted, a row of shophouses is _____⁽⁴⁷⁾ down for road-widening — and within a month the pavement has been replanted, repainted, and _____⁽⁴⁸⁾ tidied up that even the people who passed there every day struggle to remember what once stood on the spot.

Historians sometimes call this the 'quiet erasure'. Unlike the _____⁽⁴⁹⁾ demolition of a great national monument, the disappearance of a corner coffee shop or an old picture house attracts no headlines, no petitions, no public outcry. The place is _____⁽⁵⁰⁾ simply there one week and not the next. The only people who notice are the ones for _____⁽⁵¹⁾ the place had quietly mattered.

It is tempting to dismiss this as the price of progress. A city must, after _____⁽⁵²⁾, grow upwards if it cannot grow outwards. Yet places do more than simply house us. They hold versions of _____⁽⁵³⁾. A particular doorway may be the only doorway in which a particular man could ever have been seen as a boy of seventeen.

When such a doorway is taken down, something more than a doorway _____⁽⁵⁴⁾ lost. A version of the man is lost too. He may continue to live for many years afterwards, but a small _____⁽⁵⁵⁾ of him will have gone ahead of him into the rubble.

There is no easy remedy. Cities cannot, _____⁽⁵⁶⁾ ought they to, preserve every wooden shutter and tiled doorstep. What they can do, however, is teach their children to _____⁽⁵⁷⁾ attention before the bulldozers come. To go and stand in the old doorways. To listen to the old people. To photograph not _____⁽⁵⁸⁾ the famous landmarks but the small, ordinary places that hold the small, ordinary versions of the people we _____⁽⁵⁹⁾.

What cities forget, in the end, is what their citizens fail _____⁽⁶⁰⁾ remember in time.

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. Daniel had hardly settled into his velvet seat when the lights of the cinema began to dim. [2]

No sooner _____

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62. Daniel's grandfather did not visit the Capitol site after it was demolished. Daniel's grandmother did not visit the site after it was demolished either. [2]

Neither his _____

.....

63. Daniel watched his grandfather closely throughout the film because the lights of the picture moved across the old man's face in a way he had never seen before. [2]

It was the _____

.....

64. The grandfather had courted the grandmother in a small cinema. That cinema was being demolished the following morning. [2]

In the small _____

.....

65. "I will come back to this place tomorrow, my boy," promised the grandfather. [2]

The grandfather promised _____

.....

Section 9 - Comprehension Open-Ended

Read the passage 'Last Light at the Cinema' 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 the phrase that suggests Daniel sensed that something significant was about to take place. [1]

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67. In paragraph 2, why does the writer mention that Daniel had “passed [the Capitol] a hundred times without ever truly noticing”? What does this detail suggest about Daniel and about the place? [2]

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68. Look at paragraph 4. Explain in your own words why the smell inside the cinema is significant to Daniel. [2]

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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 "it" in "as if the sentence had been waiting for him for fifty years" — meaning <u>it</u> = the sentence (paragraph 3)	(a) _____
the phrase "those rooms" in "lose one of <u>those</u> rooms" (last paragraph)	(b) _____
the phrase "a version of his grandfather" in "a version of his grandfather that would not exist anywhere else after tonight" (paragraph 8)	(c) _____

70. In paragraph 6, why might the grandfather have called the censor's burning out of kisses a way of making romances "flickering"? What two meanings might he have intended? [2]

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71. From paragraph 8, pick out the one word that the writer uses to describe the moment Daniel realised what the cinema meant for his grandfather. Explain what the writer means 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) Daniel's grandfather usually dressed formally at home.
- (b) The manager of the Capitol was able to finish his farewell speech without difficulty.
- (c) Daniel walked alongside his grandfather all the way to the bus stop after the film. [3]

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73. Which of the following best describes the writer's intention in placing the grandfather's silence outside the cinema (paragraph 10) directly before the closing reflection (paragraph 11)? Put a tick (✓) in the box beside the ONE best answer. [1]

- To suggest that the grandfather was too tired from the long film to speak.
- To suggest that the grandfather and Daniel had quarrelled inside the cinema.
- To suggest that the grandfather's grief was of a kind that words would only diminish.
- To suggest that the grandfather was waiting for the rain to start again.
- To suggest that the grandfather had forgotten Daniel was still with him.

74. Look at the table below. Describe Daniel's behaviour at two different moments in the passage, and the feeling that his behaviour reveals. [2]

Moment	Daniel's behaviour and what it reveals
When the grandfather knotted his tie in the lift (paragraph 1)	(a) _____
During the screening itself (paragraph 8)	(b) _____

75. At the end of the passage, the writer says that “a place, once it closes, takes with it certain people who can only be themselves inside its four walls”. In your own words, explain what Daniel was beginning to understand about places and the people we love. [2]

END OF BOOKLET B - END OF PAPER