

PSLE English · Practice Paper 2 · Gold

Booklet A

25 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 2B pencil to shade your answers on the Optical Answer Sheet (OAS).

PAPER 2 · BOOKLET A · 25 MARKS

Multiple-choice questions

Section	Marks
Section 1 · Grammar (Questions 1–10)	10
Section 2 · Vocabulary (Questions 11–15)	5
Section 3 · Vocabulary Cloze (Questions 16–20)	5
Section 4 · Visual Text Comprehension (Questions 21–25)	5
TOTAL	25

Section 1 · Grammar

For each question from 1 to 10, choose the answer that best fits the sentence(s). Shade your answer (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet. (10 marks)

1. Not until the bell rang at the end of the lesson _____ the students realise that they had run out of time.

- (1) had
- (2) did
- (3) were
- (4) would

2. _____ his grandfather not insisted on bringing him to Pulau Ubin, Daniel would never have learned the truth about his family's past.

- (1) If
- (2) Had
- (3) Was
- (4) Were

3. Mei Hui watched the bumboat _____ slowly away from the jetty as the morning sun rose over the water.

- (1) glide
- (2) to glide
- (3) glided
- (4) glides

4. By the time the council finally decided to preserve the area, most of the original kampung houses _____ for high-rise developments.

- (1) were demolished
- (2) had been demolished
- (3) have been demolished
- (4) are being demolished

5. Mr Tan's elderly neighbour wished she _____ the courage to visit him one last time before he had passed away.
- (1) has
 - (2) had
 - (3) had had
 - (4) has had
6. Mei Hui's grandfather would hardly speak of his childhood in the kampung, _____?
- (1) would he
 - (2) wouldn't he
 - (3) did he
 - (4) didn't he
7. By the time my brother completes his national service next year, he _____ in Tekong for almost two years.
- (1) lives
 - (2) has lived
 - (3) will live
 - (4) will have lived
8. If the path through the old plantation had been clearer, the children _____ the disused well much sooner.
- (1) would find
 - (2) would have found
 - (3) had found
 - (4) will find
9. My grandmother kept a wooden box, the contents _____ she never showed to anyone in the family.
- (1) of whom
 - (2) of which
 - (3) of that
 - (4) of whose
10. So convincing was Mr Tan's account of his childhood in the kampung _____ the children believed they had walked through the village themselves.
- (1) that
 - (2) so
 - (3) which
 - (4) when

Section 2 - Vocabulary

For each question from 11 to 15, choose the answer that best fits the sentence(s). Shade your answer (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet. (5 marks)

11. Mei Hui's grandmother gazed at the faded photograph with a _____ smile, as though she could still hear the voices of her childhood friends.

- (1) amused
- (2) wistful
- (3) mocking
- (4) puzzled

12. The conservator restored the wooden carving _____, layer by layer, over the course of several months.

- (1) hastily
- (2) carelessly
- (3) meticulously
- (4) sparingly

13. The grandfather's last words to his grandson were short but _____, leaving everyone in the room with tears in their eyes.

- (1) awkward
- (2) lengthy
- (3) poignant
- (4) dramatic

14. The number of residents who still remember the old kampung has _____ to fewer than twenty over the past decade.

- (1) multiplied
- (2) shifted
- (3) dwindled
- (4) converted

15. The beauty of the cherry blossom is _____ — it lasts only a few days before the petals fall and the branches are bare once more.

- (1) permanent
- (2) cyclical
- (3) ephemeral
- (4) habitual

Section 3 - Vocabulary Cloze

For each question from 16 to 20, choose the word closest in meaning to the underlined word(s). Shade your answer (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet. (5 marks)

Every Sunday afternoon, my mother and I would drive over to my grandmother's flat in Toa Payoh for tea. Por Por was eighty-three, and her left hand had begun to tremble in the past year. She would lift her teacup very gingerly⁽¹⁶⁾ now, two hands cradling the porcelain as if it were a small bird.

We would sit by the window of her tiny living room. Por Por would stare out at the void deck below, where the children chased pigeons, and seem to contemplate⁽¹⁷⁾ something at length. My mother and I had learned not to fill her silences. There was nothing she enjoyed less than being asked, 'What are you thinking about, Por Por?'

She was a frail⁽¹⁸⁾ woman now — much smaller than I remembered from my childhood, when she had carried me on her back through the wet market. Yet there was nothing weak about the way she held herself. Even her silences seemed sombre⁽¹⁹⁾ and deliberate, as though she had decided, long ago, the kind of grief that was worth speaking of and the kind that was not.

When the streetlights came on outside, my mother would discreetly⁽²⁰⁾ take the teapot to the kitchen and begin to wash up. I would stay by Por Por's side a little longer, listening to the slow rhythm of her breathing, and try to keep, in my own memory, the things she could no longer find the words to say.

16.

- (1) clumsily
- (2) cautiously
- (3) eagerly
- (4) heavily

17.

- (1) explain
- (2) describe
- (3) consider
- (4) ignore

18.

- (1) fragile
- (2) elderly
- (3) friendly
- (4) lonely

19.

- (1) angry
- (2) shy
- (3) solemn
- (4) playful

20.

- (1) quietly
- (2) loudly
- (3) eagerly
- (4) bravely

Section 4 - Visual Text Comprehension

For each question from 21 to 25, choose the best answer based on the notice below. Shade your answer (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet. (5 marks)


Study the notice below carefully. Then answer questions 21 to 25.

SINGAPORE HERITAGE SOCIETY
Public Notice - October 2026

PULAU UBIN

Heritage Walk

Saturday - 17 October 2026 - Bumboat departs 8.30 a.m.



WHO CAN JOIN?
 The walk is open to all members of the public aged 10 and above.
 Walkers under 16 must be accompanied by an adult.

WHAT IS INCLUDED IN THE COST

- A 3-hour guided walk by Mr Lim Ah Kow, who grew up on Pulau Ubin
- Bumboat tickets, both ways, from Changi Point Ferry Terminal
- A printed heritage map of the trail
- A traditional kampung lunch at the wayang stall

STOPS ON THE WALK

- The Sensory Trail, site of a former kampung village
- The old Tua Pek Kong temple, in continuous use since 1869
- Chek Jawa wetland, home to seagrass and mudskippers
- The disused granite quarry at the western end of the island

COST

\$15 per adult.
 \$8 per student (under 18).

Sun hats, water bottles and sturdy walking shoes recommended.

REGISTRATION

Register online at heritage.org.sg by 10 October 2026.

Limit: 30 walkers per session
(first come, first served)

ENQUIRIES
 Ms Tan Mei Ling - Singapore Heritage Society

21. What is the main purpose of the notice?

- (1) To advertise a new ferry service to Pulau Ubin.
- (2) To recruit volunteer guides for the Singapore Heritage Society.
- (3) To invite members of the public to a guided heritage walk.
- (4) To announce the closure of an old kampung trail on Pulau Ubin.

22. Which of the following is not mentioned in the notice?
- (1) What is included in the cost of the walk.
 - (2) The names of past participants on the walk.
 - (3) The list of places that the group will visit.
 - (4) Who the walk is suitable for.
23. From the notice, what can we infer about Mr Lim Ah Kow?
- (1) He is a professional tour guide with a degree in history.
 - (2) He grew up on Pulau Ubin and remembers it from before development.
 - (3) He volunteers with the Singapore Heritage Society on weekends only.
 - (4) He has run the bumboat service from Changi for many years.
24. Why is it advisable to register early for the walk?
- (1) Because the bumboat tickets become more expensive nearer the date.
 - (2) Because the walk may be cancelled if too few people sign up.
 - (3) Because younger children will be given priority over adults.
 - (4) Because places are limited and offered on a first-come-first-served basis.
25. By when must participants register if they wish to take part?
- (1) 17 October 2026.
 - (2) 10 October 2026.
 - (3) On the morning of the walk at the ferry terminal.
 - (4) There is no fixed deadline.

Please note that the passage for Comprehension Questions 66 to 75 in Booklet B is printed below and on the following page. Read it carefully. You may now go on to Booklet B.

Comprehension passage for Booklet B (Questions 66 to 75)

Read this passage carefully. The questions in Booklet B (Section 9, Questions 66 to 75) refer to it.

The Old Kampung

- 1 On the morning of her grandfather's seventy-eighth birthday, Mei Hui found herself on a bumboat heading toward Pulau Ubin. The sea, the colour of weak tea, slapped against the hull in a steady, unhurried rhythm. Her grandfather sat beside her in silence, one hand resting on the railing, his eyes fixed on a stretch of island that, from this distance, looked like little more than a smudge of green against the morning sky. 5
- 2 “Ah Gong, are you sure you can walk so far?” Mei Hui asked, glancing at the wooden cane resting between his knees. Three months ago, he had slipped at the void deck and broken his hip. Since then, he had stopped going downstairs altogether. 10
- 3 “I am sure,” he said, and the way he said it left no room for further questions. Mei Hui understood, in that small and quiet moment, that this trip was not really about her grandfather wanting to see the kampung again. He wanted her to see it.
- 4 When they stepped onto the wooden jetty at Ubin, Ah Gong did not hurry. He pointed at things as they walked — a wooden shutter on a shophouse, a hand-painted Chinese sign for a bicycle rental shop, a coconut tree leaning into the wind as if listening for something far away. “When I was a boy,” he said, “all of this was kampung. Attap houses. Goats wandering between the houses. Roosters that crowed before the sun was up.” 15 20
- 5 Mei Hui tried to picture it. She had only seen kampungs in the dioramas at the National Museum, where everything was small and clean and lit from behind. The kampung Ah Gong was describing felt heavier — sweat and chicken feed and woodsmoke, layered over each other like the pages of an old book.
- 6 They walked along a narrow road shaded by a long row of rain trees. After perhaps ten minutes, Ah Gong stopped at a clearing where there was nothing in particular to see: a few overgrown patches of grass, the cracked foundations of what might once have been houses, and a single rusting bicycle frame half-swallowed by the lalang. 25
- 7 “This was where my house stood,” Ah Gong said. His voice did not waver, but he placed a hand on the cane as if to steady himself. “There were three rooms. My mother slept in one, my brothers and I in another, and my father — when he was home from his work at the kelong — in the third.” 30

- 8 Mei Hui stood very still. She had imagined that Ah Gong would point at a particular tree and say, 'I climbed that one as a boy.' She had not imagined that there would be nothing left at all to climb. 35
- 9 "Do you mind that it is gone?" she asked, more softly than she had meant to.
- 10 He did not answer at once. After a long moment, he said, "Things go. People go. What stays is whether you remember them properly." He looked at her then, and the look was a kind of inheritance. "I brought you here so that, after I am gone, you may come back. You can stand on this patch of grass and know that someone was here. That is enough." 40
- 11 On the bumboat back, Ah Gong fell asleep with his head against the railing. Mei Hui took out her phone and, careful not to wake him, took a single photograph of the smudge of green that had been a whole world. She did not post it. She did not show it to anyone. She saved it in a folder which she labelled, simply, 'Ubin'. 45
- 12 That night, she could not stop thinking about what Ah Gong had said. She had always imagined inheritance as something that could be touched — a watch, a name on a deed, a small jade pendant on a chain. She 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. 50

END OF BOOKLET A

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)

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

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

Life in a kampung was peaceful, _____⁽²⁹⁾ certainly not easy. Children _____⁽³⁰⁾ grew up there often had to carry pails of water from a shared well _____⁽³¹⁾ they were no older than seven. Older residents today can still describe, _____⁽³²⁾ 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 _____⁽³³⁾ high-rise HDB flats. These flats had running water and electric lights, _____⁽³⁴⁾ had been unknown luxuries in most kampungs. Today, Pulau Ubin is the only place _____⁽³⁵⁾ 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⁽³⁶⁾ he had played as a boy. We met our guide, Mr Lee, outside the Sri

36

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

37

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

38

explained that the shophouses was⁽³⁹⁾ built in the late nineteenth

39

century. Each shophouse was narrow but deep, with a distinkt⁽⁴⁰⁾

40

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

41

Many of the original tenants had been imigrants⁽⁴²⁾ from southern

42

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

43

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

44

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

45

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 _____⁽⁴⁶⁾ a steady rhythm, like the tides; nor does it announce itself _____⁽⁴⁷⁾ 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 _____⁽⁴⁸⁾ in a corner of a wardrobe.

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

What seems to matter most is whether the bereaved person is _____⁽⁵²⁾ 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 _____⁽⁵³⁾ the album — these small acts seem to help the wound knit slowly _____⁽⁵⁴⁾.

There is no medicine, however, for the truly raw days. On those days, the bereaved person _____⁽⁵⁵⁾ simply have to wait. They may find some comfort in routine — preparing a _____⁽⁵⁶⁾ 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 _____⁽⁵⁷⁾ their continued presence. Bringing soup is good. Sitting on the sofa _____⁽⁵⁸⁾ in silence is sometimes better. There is no need, the experts now agree, to look for the right thing _____⁽⁵⁹⁾ say. To grieve well is to keep faith with the dead, and to allow the living to keep faith _____⁽⁶⁰⁾ 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 _____

.....

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

Neither _____

.....

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

It was in _____

.....

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

Out of _____

.....

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

Ah Gong promised _____

.....

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

ANSWER KEY

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Sample answers and marking notes. For open-ended questions, accept any answer that is clearly supported by the passage and expressed correctly.

Booklet A - MCQ answers (Q1–Q25)

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
(1)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15
(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20
(2)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(1)
Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25
(3)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(2)

Section 5 - Grammar Cloze (Q26–Q35)

Q26	(F) of	Q31	(C) when
Q27	(E) on	Q32	(D) as
Q28	(A) in	Q33	(B) to
Q29	(J) but	Q34	(K) which
Q30	(G) who	Q35	(H) that

Section 6 - Editing for Spelling and Grammar (Q36–Q45)

Q36	were → where	(spelling)	Q41	which → while	(grammar)
Q37	welcom → welcomed	(grammar)	Q42	imigrants → immigrants	(spelling)
Q38	scullpchered → sculpted	(spelling)	Q43	that → who	(grammar)
Q39	was → were	(grammar)	Q44	spoke → spoken	(grammar)
Q40	distinkt → distinct	(spelling)	Q45	obvius → obviously	(spelling)

Section 7 - Comprehension Cloze (Q46–Q60)

Q46	in	Q51	in	Q56	cup
Q47	without	Q52	still	Q57	simply
Q48	hanging	Q53	closing	Q58	together
Q49	five	Q54	together	Q59	to
Q50	in	Q55	may	Q60	with

Section 8 - Synthesis & Transformation (Q61–Q65) — sample answers

Q61. No sooner had Mei Hui stepped onto the jetty than she felt the heat of the morning sun on her shoulders.

Q62. Neither Mr Lim nor his sister Ah Hwa ever returned to the kampung on Pulau Ubin.

Q63. It was in the hope that Mei Hui would remember him by it that Ah Gong gave her his old photograph.

Q64. Out of respect for her own mother, from whom she had inherited the old wooden chest, my grandmother refused to throw it away.

Q65. Ah Gong promised his grandchild that he would return to that island one day.

Section 9 - Comprehension Open-Ended (Q66–Q75) — model answers

Q66. [1]

“a steady, unhurried rhythm” (or: “slapped against the hull in a steady, unhurried rhythm”).

Q67. [2]

The detail establishes that Ah Gong is physically frail and has been avoiding effort since his accident. The trip to Ubin therefore represents an unusual and deliberate exertion — it suggests that this journey is important to him, important enough to overcome his hesitation about leaving the flat.

Q68. [1]

Mei Hui realised that Ah Gong was not bringing her to Pulau Ubin for his own sake — he had no need to revisit the place for himself. He was bringing her there so that she would see it, and remember it, after he was gone.

Q69. [3]

(a) A faraway sound or voice the tree (in the boy's imagination) was listening for — i.e. nothing specific the writer can name; the tree is personified as if expecting a sound that may not come. (b) the photograph she had just taken of Pulau Ubin. (c) the intangible inheritances Ah Gong wanted to pass on — memory of the place, knowledge of his life, the dignity of remembering things properly — none of which can be physically held.

Q70. [2]

The writer is suggesting that the museum dioramas, however informative, sanitise and miniaturise the kampung experience — they make it small, clean and visually framed. The real kampung, by contrast, is sensory and bodily: it can be smelled and felt, not just looked at. The implication is that something essential about the real place cannot be captured by displays.

Q71. [2]

The word is “inheritance”. The writer means that the look itself was a kind of bequest — Ah Gong was passing something on through that single look. He was entrusting Mei Hui with the responsibility of remembering, in the same way that one might entrust a watch, a name, or a deed to one's heir.

Q72. [3]

(a) False — Ah Gong says his father had a third room reserved for ‘when he was home from his work at the kelong’, which implies the father was often away. (b) False — paragraph 8 says ‘She had imagined that Ah Gong would point at a particular tree and say, “I climbed that one as a boy.”’ The imagining is Ah Gong's possible memory, not Mei Hui's own intention to climb. (c) False — paragraph 11 explicitly says ‘She did not post it. She did not show it to anyone.’

Q73. [2]

(a) She asked her question ‘more softly than she had meant to’, which reveals that she had become unexpectedly emotional and protective of him, almost afraid of upsetting him with the question. (b) She took a single photograph of the receding island, careful not to wake him, and did not show it to anyone — this reveals that she had come to treat the visit as something deeply personal, almost sacred, and wanted to keep it private.

Q74. [2]

Correct: (2) He believed that memory was a form of inheritance — ‘What stays is whether you remember them properly.’ (4) He had made the trip chiefly for Mei Hui's sake — paragraph 3: ‘He wanted her to see it.’

Q75. [2]

Mei Hui was beginning to understand that the most important parts of what a grandparent leaves behind are not material objects (a watch, a pendant, a property), but intangible things — memories, stories, ways of seeing the world, the responsibility to remember a place and a person properly. These cannot be physically possessed; they can only be carried.

End of answer key. Find more free LearnUp resources at brainbuzz.sg.