



NAN HUA PRIMARY SCHOOL  
SEMESTRAL ASSESSMENT 2 - 2012  
PRIMARY 5

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Class: Pr. 5 \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 22 October 2012

Booklet A	/ 30
Booklet B	/ 65
TOTAL	/ 95

\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent's Signature & Date

Total Time for booklets A and B: 1-hour 50 minutes

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INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES

1. Write your Index Number in the boxes at the top right-hand corner.
2. Do not turn over the page until you are told to do so.
3. Follow all instructions carefully.
4. Answer all questions carefully.
5. Shade your answers in the Optical Answer Sheet (OAS) provided.



(BOOKLET A)

Section A – Graphic-Stimulus Comprehension ( 5 x 1 ) marks

Study the following poster and answer questions 1 to 5.

# The Big Walk 2012



PRESENTED BY

## STREETS TRADING

ESTABLISHED 1912

### CELEBRATING 100 YEARS



5KM ROUTE: CENTRAL to Marina Barrage DATE: 3 Nov 2012 TIME: 7.30am to 12.00nn

Go  
Green

Do your  
bit for the  
elderly\*

and...

Grab over  
**\$500**  
worth of goodies

Register at the following locations from 11am to 8pm<sup>^</sup>  
OCT 8 – 12, OCT 17 – 19

**FAME CITY** – Clementi Mall (Clementi Station<sup>#</sup>)  
& Vivocity (Harbourfront Station<sup>#</sup>)

OCT 10 – 12, OCT 18 – 19

**STAMFORD HOTEL** – 9 Raffles Link (Esplanade Station<sup>#</sup>)

<sup>#</sup>Registration forms are available onsite OR Download your copy at  
[www.bigwalk2012.sg](http://www.bigwalk2012.sg)

<sup>#</sup>nearest MRT station

for only \$20

(\$18 each if you sign up in a  
group of four)

### GOODIES GALORE

Register and get the following  
vouchers:

1. Free limited edition Big Walk T-shirt from Dolce Apparel. worth \$30
2. \$60 worth of vouchers for meals at The Café, Stamford Hotel
3. \$50 worth of Dolce Apparel discount vouchers
4. \$100 Fame City Smart Home Automation discount voucher PLUS exclusive deals for selected kitchen appliances and electronic items
5. \$300 discount voucher from Moon Cruises

SPONSORED BY:



DOLCE APPAREL FAME CITY



MOON  
CRUISES



TAN FOUNDATION  
*We care! That's why*

**CENTRAL**  
SHOPPING MALL

LIMITED TO  
**10,000**  
WALKERS ONLY



\*Part of the proceeds from registration will go to Project We Care, Streets Trading's adopted charity which aims to install wireless motion sensors in the homes of elderly people who live alone.

For each question, four options are given. One of them is the correct answer. Make your choice and shade the corresponding oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet (OAS).

1. Suresh is only able to register for the walk on 9 October. Where can he register?

- 1) Vivocity
- 2) Stamford Hotel
- 3) Tan Foundation
- 4) Clementi Station

( )

2. The main purpose of The Big Walk 2012 is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) raise funds for the elderly in Project We Care
- (2) entice people to visit the various merchants listed
- (3) commemorate Streets Trading's centennial anniversary
- (4) encourage people to adopt a healthy lifestyle through walking

( )

3. To sign up for The Big Walk 2012, a group of four would have to submit \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1) a registration form and pay \$18
- 2) the registration forms and pay \$20
- 3) a registration form and pay \$20 each
- 4) the registration forms and pay \$18 each

( )

4. Registered participants will stand to receive \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1) free cruises
- 2) fashion vouchers
- 3) wireless motion sensors
- 4) kitchen appliances and electronic items

( )

5. Which of the follow statements is true about The Big Walk 2012?

- 1) Participants will have to walk from 7.30am to noon.
- 2) A maximum of 10,000 people can take part in the event.
- 3) All registration fees collected will be donated to Project We Care.
- 4) The Big Walk 2012 will kick off from the central part of Singapore.

( )





**Section D – Vocabulary ( 5 x 1 ) marks**

For each question from 16 to 20, one of the four options is the correct answer. Make your choice and shade the corresponding oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet.

16. After three months of intensive preparation, Jeryl \_\_\_\_\_ himself for the difficult task ahead.

- 1) settled
- 2) braced
- 3) enforced
- 4) supported

( )

17. Despite my repeated questioning, Kent remained \_\_\_\_\_ about the details of the accident.

- 1) vague
- 2) dubious
- 3) incorrigible
- 4) unconscious

( )

18. I am sorry that I have to \_\_\_\_\_ your housewarming invitation as I will be overseas on that day.

- 1) reject
- 2) resist
- 3) detract
- 4) decline

( )

19. The talented violinist's stunning performance earned him a standing \_\_\_\_\_ from the delighted audience.

- 1) praise
- 2) ovation
- 3) applause
- 4) commendation

( )

20. The strong dose of medicine that Carrie took made her feel \_\_\_\_\_ in class throughout the day. She could not concentrate and felt very drowsy.

- 1) restless
- 2) laidback
- 3) lethargic
- 4) reserved

( )

**Section E – Vocabulary Cloze ( 5 x 1 ) marks**

For each question from 21 to 25, choose the word closest in meaning to the underlined word. Shade the correct oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet.

The prolonged drought had taken its toll on the crops in Raja's village. The land that Raja had was infertile. The crops had withered under the scorching sun, leaving a mound of dry earth. Raja decided that it was necessary that he had to go to the city to find work. His family had been struggling to make ends meet for the past few months.

While on the bus to the city, Raja befriended a young man. He assured Raja that there were abundant job opportunities in the city. The two men chatted late into the night. Raja awoke the next morning and was shocked that the young man had disappeared with his valuables. Crestfallen, Raja could not believe that he had fallen prey so easily to a swindler on his first trip to the city. With no money, Raja would have to  fend for himself in the city. With a heavy heart, he got off the bus and walked towards the bustling city aimlessly.

21. 1) fallow  
2) barren  
3) parched  
4) desolate ( )
22. 1) useful  
2) particular  
3) inevitable  
4) favourable ( )
23. 1) to exist  
2) to survive  
3) to press on  
4) to scrimp and save ( )
24. 1) scarce  
2) sufficient  
3) adequate  
4) abounding ( )
25. 1) fight  
2) cover  
3) secure  
4) provide ( )



**Section F – Comprehension MCQ ( 5 x 1 ) marks**

**Read the given passage below and answer questions 26 to 30:**

Archaeologists are able to understand how people lived long ago through studying pottery. Old pottery is usually found in pieces called "potsherds". Sometimes potsherds found in the same place can be put back together to re-create the original pot. Even in pieces, old pottery can teach us about the past. When examining pottery, archaeologists consider not only its appearance but also what it was made of and how it was made. With this knowledge, they can gain interesting information about people's lives in times past.

5

Pottery is made by first adding water to clay – a kind of soil. Wet clay can be formed into shapes. Then, it is heated. This hardens the clay and allows it to keep its shape. Many types of clay contain iron, which gives the heated clay a reddish colour. Some ancient potters tried to modify this colour by adding other materials. For example, charcoal and oil are added to make black pottery. Adding copper would create blue pot surfaces.

10

Potters add temper to clay to make it easier to shape and heat. Temper helps to prevent the pot from shrinking or cracking during firing. Sand, crushed shells, grit (crushed stone), and grog (crushed pottery) can be used as temper. Plant fibres like grass or straw are also used. By studying the types of clay and temper used in a pot, an archaeologist can tell where it came from. Sometimes a pot found in one location might contain materials from another place. This provides clues about how people traded or travelled in the past.

15

20

Some of the earliest pots were made simply. A lump of clay was hollowed out and shaped into a bowl. It was then heated at a low temperature. The finished pot was rough, irregular, and often **unadorned**. Later, coiled pots were made. The clay is first rolled into a long snake shape. Then, the coil is wound in circles, around and upward to form a pot. The lines of the coils were smoothed out with pieces of cloth or leather. Coiled pots were formed into objects like pitchers and drinking vessels and often decorated in various ways. These pots were heated at high temperatures in ovens called "kilns". Further improvements in pottery-making included the use of wheels, moulds, better kilns and adding fancier decorations.

25

Archaeologists have knowledge of certain shapes and styles in pottery that were common in different times and places. Through their work, some of the mysteries of the past are revealed. By studying the differences in types of pottery closely, they have given us valuable information on the ancient people, their jobs and their way of life.

30

*Source: Digging Up the Past, STAR*

For each question from 26 to 30, four options are given. One of them is the correct answer. Choose the correct answer and shade the corresponding oval on the Optical Answer Sheet (OAS) provided.

26. According to the passage, which of the following will archaeologists not consider when examining pottery?

- 1) The maker of the pot.
- 2) The composition of the pot.
- 3) The method used to make the pot.
- 4) The shape and decoration on the pot. ( )

27. Which of the following is true about clay in paragraph two?

- 1) Clay is easily mouldable when dried.
- 2) Clay hardens when water is added to it.
- 3) Only clay that contains iron is used in pottery.
- 4) The colour of clay can be changed by adding things to it. ( )

28. Temper is added to the clay \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1) when decorating the pot
- 2) before the clay is shaped
- 3) after the clay had been fired
- 4) when the coils are wound in circles ( )

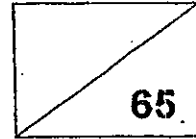
29. Which of the following words has the same meaning as unadorned in line 23?

- 1) Chic
- 2) Plain
- 3) Bland
- 4) Cheap ( )

30. Who does the word "their" in line 31 refer to?

- 1) Potters
- 2) Traders
- 3) Archaeologists
- 4) Ancient people ( )

NAN HUA PRIMARY SCHOOL  
SEMESTRAL ASSESSMENT 2 – 2012  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
PRIMARY 5



Booklet B

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (     )

Class: Primary 5 \_\_\_\_\_

**Section G – Grammar Cloze ( 10 x 1 ) marks**

There are 10 blanks, numbered 31 to 40 in the passage below. From the list of words in the box, choose the most suitable answer for each blank and write its letter ( A to Q ) in it. "I" and "O" have been omitted to avoid confusion in marking.

Use each word only **ONCE**.

A) as	D) among	G) for	K) on	N) their
B) at	E) before	H) from	L) to	P) with
C) after	F) between	J) it	M) the	Q) were

Singapore welcomes its first resident pandas from Sichuan today. Giant pandas Kai Kai and Jia Jia are \_\_\_\_\_ loan from the Chinese government for ten years. The pair spent \_\_\_\_\_ first night in Singapore in air-conditioned steel-mesh dens, eating bamboo shoots and drinking water. The pandas will be quarantined in these dens for a month \_\_\_\_\_ being moved to their new enclosure.

They will be housed in an \$8.5 million enclosure \_\_\_\_\_ the new River Safari. Located in Mandai, the River Safari is nestled \_\_\_\_\_ the Singapore Zoo and the Night Safari. Visitors will see the giant pandas in December, when the exhibit opens \_\_\_\_\_ the public.

The pandas arrived at 8.20a.m. and \_\_\_\_\_ lowered in separate crates from the freighter. Jia Jia, the four-year-old female, poked her nose out from between \_\_\_\_\_ crate's bars. Kai Kai, her male companion, who is five, stared at the photographers unflinchingly \_\_\_\_\_ they snapped away. The pandas were loaded onto an air-conditioned truck \_\_\_\_\_ their images printed on it, and driven away to the River Safari – their home for the next decade. There, a crowd of 1,000 people – mostly schoolchildren – awaited their arrival excitedly.

*Source: Singapore welcomes its first panda residents, The Straits Times*

**Section H – Editing for Spelling and Grammar ( 10 x 1 ) marks**

Correct each word in bold for spelling and each underlined word for grammar. Write the correct word in the relevant box.

(41)

Mark held his breath. He reminded he not to make any direct eye contact with the

(42)

bear. It might **persive** him as a threat and attack him. Mark hoped that it would not happen;

(43)

otherwise there could be disastrous **konsikuenses**. Grizzly bears are known to leave people

(44)

alone unless they feeling threatened. If the grizzly bear did not view him as an adversary, it

(45)

might slowly **ritreet**

(46)

The grizzly bear moved in closer towards Mark, eyeing him wary. It circled Mark for a

(47)

while and seemed to be **kontempleiting** something. Mark could not be sure of its true

(48)

intention. He backed away slowly, anticipating an **imenant** attack from the grizzly bear. Was

(49)

the bear truly aggression? Or was it merely trying to intimidate Mark before withdrawing?

(50)

Either way, Mark was not going to risk it. He was prepared to take the bear in and fight

it if he had to. He would have to wait for the opportune moment to act.

**Section I – Comprehension Cloze ( 15 x 1.) marks**

Fill in each blank with a suitable word.

The Paralympic Games is the second largest sporting event in the world today after the Olympics. In a relatively short time, the Games has established themselves \_\_\_\_\_ a major event on the Olympic calendar. It is amazing to think that \_\_\_\_\_ (51) the Paralympic Games had \_\_\_\_\_ (52) humble beginnings fifty years ago.

The earliest recorded history of athletic games for people with disabilities can be \_\_\_\_\_ (53) back to the efforts of an English doctor, Ludwig Guttman. He strongly supported using sports therapy to enhance the quality of life for people \_\_\_\_\_ (54) were injured during World War II. Dr. Guttman organised the 1948 International Wheelchair Games to coincide with the Olympic Games then. His dream was of a worldwide sports \_\_\_\_\_ (55) for people with disabilities to be held every four years. This event was to be the equivalent of the Olympic Games. Twelve years later, his dream became a \_\_\_\_\_ (56)

The first Paralympic Games was held in Rome, Italy in 1960 and \_\_\_\_\_ (57) about 400 athletes from at least 23 countries. Originally, \_\_\_\_\_ (58) wheelchair athletes were invited to compete in the Paralympic Games. \_\_\_\_\_ (59) then, the Games has grown dramatically. The present-day Paralympic Games' athletes may \_\_\_\_\_ (60) visual impairments, cerebral palsy, spinal cord injuries and other physical disabilities. Held within two weeks of each other, the Paralympic and Olympic Games now \_\_\_\_\_ (61) the same venues and the same organising committee.

Dr. Guttman died in 1980, but his vision of sports for the \_\_\_\_\_ (62) athletes continues today. Through sports, the athletes with disabilities can also \_\_\_\_\_ (63) about sportsmanship, camaraderie and lead active lifestyles. The value of sports in the lives of these athletes \_\_\_\_\_ (64) beyond its rehabilitative benefits. Just as Dr. Guttman had intended, the athletic talents of competitors with disabilities are gaining recognition from people all \_\_\_\_\_ (65) the world.

The skill and talent of high-performance athletes are evident in the performance of today's Paralympians from all nations.

Source: Paralympic Education, Canada

**Section J - Synthesis / Transformation ( 5 x 2 ) marks**

For questions 66 to 70, rewrite the given sentence(s) using the word(s) provided. Your answer must be in one sentence. The meaning of the sentence must be the same as the given one(s).

66. Adam does not like to swim. Adam prefers to read.

\_\_\_\_\_ would rather  
\_\_\_\_\_

67. This book is very interesting. That book is also very interesting.

Either of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

68. "Were you late for the concert yesterday?" Fred asked Jane.

Fred asked \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

69. Although she was reluctant to meet her cousins, she agreed to attend the gathering.

Despite her \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

70. Macy is a friendly girl. She is well-liked by her friends and teachers.

\_\_\_\_\_ because of \_\_\_\_\_

**There are no questions on this page.**

**Section K – Comprehension ( 10 x 2 ) marks**

**Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.**

I have just married off a son and I have no parents to guide me through the marriage preparations. Unlike the past, when Mother had her grandparents shaking their heads from side to side and clucking their tongues over her decisions. I had to do it alone. But I was determined to hold a *tok panjang*, literally a long table, to celebrate the event, even if I had to use my dining table which is round.

5

The *tok panjang* is a feast which the *peranakans* used to organise to mark birthdays, first-month celebrations and weddings. Hampered perhaps by space and a lack of catering knowledge, hotel buffets and Chinese dinners are now the wedding feasts of choice. I had a *tok panjang* for my wedding thirty years ago. Guests streamed in throughout the evening and we had several turns at the table. Indeed, the *tok panjang* is the most practical way of entertaining in a limited space. You need only one table, which can be as large as the space allows. The guests would dine at the table in waves. Feasting first are the elderly, then the married folks and finally, the single women, who had spent their time earlier waiting on others while they ate: replenishing water, rice and food. However, you need space for the other guests to stand and wait while each group ate.

10

15

I soon realised that not everyone understood this concept. At my son's wedding, people were behaving like they were at buffet, reaching out for food over the heads of those who had sat down for the meal. I had to bellow at them to wait for their turn. Bewildered, they stepped back, plates empty. They had correctly allowed the older folk to dine first, but saw no reason why they could not help themselves to the food as well.

20

The guests did not realise that at a *tok panjang*, the table would be reset after every sitting with fresh food, clean crockery and cutlery for the next round of guests to sit down comfortably to dine. There is no need to balance a plate on a knee. Foreseeing a crowd of hungry guests, I laid out a separate table of small eats with spicy dips, *otak* toasts and cocktail spring rolls to snack on while waiting. But many of the fifty guests wanted to save their stomachs for the impending feast. And what a feast it was. We had eleven dishes in all, such as *sambal buah keluak*, grilled tamarind pork and *chap chye*, which is braised cabbage.

25

In the past, the Nonyas, helped by a throng of kitchen slaves, would do the cooking. However, this is not the case today and many commercial caterers no longer offer the *tok panjang*. But there is no shortage of good cooks. While many may balk at the idea of producing several dishes for a meal, few would say no to making just a pot of something. I managed to put together a collection of best dishes this way. Even my Cantonese sister-in-law was tasked to bring a pot of duck with salted vegetable to the table.

30

35

What is crucial is having many hands to help serve the meal, which can take hours, depending on how many turns you need at the table. My nieces, led by my able elder sister, did this wonderfully. They were all dressed in colourful *sarong kebayas*, another lost tradition. Though the young ones were confused as to when to replenish the food and whether it should be reheated, it was still a memorable feast. Although the wedding was a few months ago, many still talk about it in awe.

40

*Adapted from: One table, 11 dishes & 50 guests, Sylvia Tan*



For each question from 71 to 80, write your answer in the space provided. All answers must be in complete sentences.

71. What is the writer's ethnic group?

---

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72. Why were Mother's grandparents "clucking their tongues over her decisions" (lines 2 and 3) when she got married?

---

---

73. Which two-word phrase in paragraph one has the same meaning as '*tok panjang*'?

---

---

74. Which word has the same meaning as 'hindered' in paragraph two?

---

---

75. What evidence in paragraph three **best** supports the fact that the many of the guests did not understand the concept of *tok panjang*?

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76. Were the snacks (lines 26 and 27) popular with the guests? How can we tell?

---

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77. How did the writer put together the dishes for the *tok panjang*?

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78. According to the writer, what was the most important factor that contributed to the success of the *tok panjang* she had organised?

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79. Explain clearly who "the young ones" in line 40 refer to.

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80. Give two examples of dying Peranakan customs according to the passage.

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**End-of-Paper**

# Answer Ke

## EXAM PAPER 2012

SCHOOL : NAN HUA  
SUBJECT : PRIMARY 5 ENGLISH

TERM : SA2

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17
1	3	4	2	2	3	4	4	1	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	1

Q18	Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30	Q31	Q32	Q33	Q34
4	2	3	2	3	2	4	4	1	4	2	2	3	K	N	E	B

Q35	Q36	Q37	Q38	Q39	Q40
F	L	Q	M	A	P

- 41)himself      42)perceive      43)consequences      44)feel      45)retreat  
46)warily      47)contemplating      48)imminent      49)aggressive      50)on  
51)as      52)its      53)traced      54)who      55)event  
56)reality      57)included      58)only      59)Since      60)have  
61)share      62)disabled      63)learn      64)extend      65)over  
66)Adam would rather read than swim.  
67)Either of the books is very interesting.  
68)Fred asked Jane if she had been late for the concert the previous day.  
69)Despite her reluctant to meet her cousins, she agreed to attend the gathering.  
70)Macy is well-liked by her friends and teachers because of her friendliness.  
71)The writer is a Peranakan.  
72)They did not agree with approve of her decisions.  
73)It is "long table".  
74)The word is "hampered".  
75)They helped themselves to the food when it was not their turn to dine.  
76)No, the snakes were not popular with the guests. The guests wanted to save their stomachs for the impending feast.  
77)She enlisted got the help of others/other people/her friends relatives to prepare a dish each.  
78)The writer's nieces and elder sister helped to serve the dishes for the meal.  
79)They refer to the writer's nieces.  
80)They are the tok panjang and wearing of dressing in (colourful)sarong kebayas the nyoyas would do the cooking (helped by kitchen slaves).

