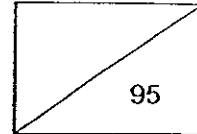


Name: _____ ()

Class: Primary 6. _____



Study the following text and then answer questions 1 to 5.

THE FORT CANNING *Spice Trail*

Spice Frontier Changing Boundaries, Evolving Uses

National Archives of Singapore
7 September onwards
Monday-Friday
9.00 a.m. – 5.30 p.m.
Saturday 9.00 a.m. – 1.30 p.m.

Free Admission

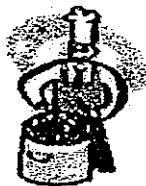
Unknown to many today, Singapore was a place where spice cultivation once flourished as the British wanted to establish Singapore as a major spice production centre. This exhibition will cover the rise and fall of spice cultivation in Singapore, the places and people associated with spice cultivation and trade.



Singapore Living Galleries

National Gallery of Singapore
10.00 a.m. – 9.00 p.m.
20 October onwards

Adult: \$10
Senior/Child/Student/NSF: \$5



Feel the vibrancy of Singapore's street life from the 1950s to 1970s as you immerse yourself in this display of food-related artefacts and sound installations. Walk to the back room of the gallery and you will be surrounded by a world of spices, beautifully displayed in glass jars covering the expanse of three walls.

Flavours of Life

Singapore Philatelic Museum
4 September till 18 November
Monday 1.00 p.m. – 7.00 p.m.
Tuesday to Sunday 9.00 a.m. – 7.00 p.m.

Adult: \$5 Child: \$4 (3-12 yrs)

Since ancient times, herbs and spices have been valued for their aromatic qualities and medicinal benefits. Once worth their weight in gold, some of the most highly-prized herbs and spices, like nutmeg, were grown only in Southeast Asia. Unravel the fascinating history of herbs and spices and discover how they have shaped our gastronomical landscape through beautiful nature-themed stamps.



A Mortar and Pestle Master Class

National Museum of Singapore
18 October
5.00 p.m. – 7.00 p.m.

\$40 per pax

A mortar and pestle master class will introduce herbs and spices often used in Singaporean dishes. This workshop includes a demonstration on how two versatile local spice/herb pastes are prepared using the mortar and pestle.

For more information, log on to the *National Parks* website: www.nparks.gov.sg

For each question from 1 to 5, four options are given. One of them is the correct answer. Make your choice (1, 2, 3 or 4). Shade the correct oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet. (5 marks)

1. My mother loves to cook. She is especially interested in experimenting with different sauces and condiments in her cooking. I intend to take her to the _____
 - (1) Singapore Philatelic Museum
 - (2) National Gallery of Singapore
 - (3) National Museum of Singapore
 - (4) National Archives of Singapore

2. After Mr Tan finishes work at 7 p.m. on Saturdays, he can _____
 - (1) learn to prepare two versatile local spice/herb pastes
 - (2) visit the exhibition on the rise and fall of spice cultivation in Singapore
 - (3) take a walk through galleries to look at displays of food-related artefacts
 - (4) find out how our gastronomical landscape has been shaped by herbs and spices

3. Xueling's cousin, Tom, is an avid stamp collector. She is going to tell him about _____ because she knows that he will not want to miss it.
 - (1) *Flavours of Life*
 - (2) *Singapore Living Galleries*
 - (3) *A Mortar and Pestle Master Class*
 - (4) *Spice Frontier Changing Boundaries, Evolving Uses*

4. Which of the following statements is true?
 - (1) Nutmeg was a highly-prized spice grown in Britain.
 - (2) Visitors at the *Singapore Living Galleries* get to view spices on display.
 - (3) Senior citizens need to pay \$5 to attend *A Mortar and Pestle Master Class*.
 - (4) Singapore wanted to make Britain into an important spice producing country.

5. The main organiser of the *Fort Canning Spice Trail* is likely to be _____
 - (1) National Parks
 - (2) Singapore Philatelic Museum
 - (3) National Archives of Singapore
 - (4) National Museum of Singapore

(Go on to the next page)

For each question from 6 to 12, four options are given. One of them is the correct answer. Make your choice (1, 2, 3 or 4). Shade the correct oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet. (7 marks)

6. A large number of monkeys _____ poached and smuggled overseas annually.
- (1) is
 - (2) are
 - (3) was
 - (4) were
7. I think neither of the boys _____ the way to the zoo. Let us ask another passer-by.
- (1) know
 - (2) knew
 - (3) knows
 - (4) knowing
8. I hope to _____ London one day.
- (1) visit
 - (2) visits
 - (3) visited
 - (4) visiting
9. Meilin wished she _____ not been so reckless. Her recklessness caused the little boy to lose a leg.
- (1) has
 - (2) had
 - (3) have
 - (4) having

(Go on to the next page)

10. _____ that the ex-convict was innocent, the lawyer decided to act for him for free.

- (1) Belief
- (2) Believe
- (3) Believes
- (4) Believing

11. What kind of evidence _____ the police have that Sam is the thief?

- (1) do
- (2) did
- (3) does
- (4) doing

12. The spot _____ gold has been found is marked by a cross on the map.

- (1) who
- (2) when
- (3) which
- (4) where

(Go on to the next page)

For each question from 13 to 15, choose the correct punctuation to complete the passage. Shade the correct oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet. (3 marks)

"Off there to the right – somewhere – is a large island," said Whitney (13) It's rather a mystery –"

"What island is it (14) Rainsford asked.

"The old charts call it 'Ship-Trap Island'," Whitney replied. "Sailors have a curious dread of the place. I don't know why. Some superstition.–"

"Can't see it (15) " remarked Rainsford, trying to peer through the dark tropical night that pressed its thick, warm blackness in upon the yacht.

13. (1) [, "] comma and inverted commas
 (2) [" .] inverted commas and full stop
 (3) [" ,] inverted commas and comma
 (4) [. "] full stop and inverted commas
14. (1) [.] comma
 (2) [?] question mark
 (3) [. "] full stop and inverted commas
 (4) [? "] question mark and inverted commas
15. (1) [,] comma
 (2) [.] full stop
 (3) [?] question mark
 (4) [!] exclamation mark

(Go on to the next page)

For each question from 16 to 20, four options are given. One of them is the correct answer. Make your choice (1, 2, 3 or 4). Shade the correct oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet. (5 marks)

16. The chairperson expressed her _____ for not being present at the annual general meeting.
- (1) regret
 - (2) despair
 - (3) sympathy
 - (4) condolence
17. When the ferocious dog attacked him, Mr Tan screamed loudly because the pain was _____.
- (1) gruelling
 - (2) harrowing
 - (3) excruciating
 - (4) overwhelming
18. A lot of beauty products are _____ by famous personalities because many believe that these personalities are able to boost the sale of the products.
- (1) affirmed
 - (2) endorsed
 - (3) confirmed
 - (4) guaranteed
19. At yesterday's speech contest, Raju spoke _____ at the beginning but gradually gained confidence and continued naturally.
- (1) bluntly
 - (2) haltingly
 - (3) animatedly
 - (4) emphatically
20. Do not be discouraged just because you have spent the past five years writing your book and it is still not half complete. Remember, _____.
- (1) better late than never
 - (2) a stitch in time saves nine
 - (3) Rome was not built in a day
 - (4) do not judge a book by its cover

(Go on to the next page)

For each question from 21 to 25, choose the word(s) closest in meaning to the underlined words. Shade the correct oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet. (5 marks)

A once dormant volcano erupted an hour ago with several thundering explosions, shooting a giant plume of ash more than 20 kilometres high and sending molten rock and hot gas cascading into the nearby rivers.

(22)

The impact sent thousands of residents of the nearby towns fleeing for dear life.

Clutching their meagre belongings, they scampered along long, winding rocky roads leading to the port, a safe haven for the refugees. Ships and boats could ferry them to distant towns, far from the deadly red-hot lava and devastating mudslides. The bewildered refugees jammed outgoing roads and all panicked at the roar of another eruption. It sent a huge grey-greenish cloud bursting from the volcano. The departure of the inhabitants left the town deserted and ghostly. An eerie silence filled the air.

(23)

(24)

(25)

21. (1) inactive
(2) lethargic
(3) comatose
(4) neglected
22. (1) seeping
(2) flooding
(3) plunging
(4) descending
23. (1) flimsy
(2) sparse
(3) miserable
(4) inconsiderable
24. (1) den
(2) refuge
(3) hideaway
(4) anchorage
25. (1) retreat
(2) exodus
(3) withdrawal
(4) expatriation

(Go on to the next page)

Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 30.

It was a hot afternoon and the railroad car was stifling. The next stop was nearly an hour ahead. The occupants of the car were a small girl, a smaller girl, and a small boy. An aunt belonging to the children occupied one corner seat, and the corner seat on the opposite side was occupied by a young man who was a stranger to their party. The aunt and the children spoke to each other in a limited, persistent way. Most of the aunt's remarks seemed to begin with "Don't!" and nearly all of the children's remarks began with "Why?" The young man said nothing. 5

"Come over here and listen to a story," said the aunt, in exasperation. The young man had looked twice at her with annoyance. The children moved slowly and listlessly toward the aunt. In a low voice, interrupted at frequent intervals by loud, impatient questions from the children, she began an extremely boring story about a little girl who was good, and was finally saved from an angry bull by a number of rescuers who were happy to help her because she was so good. 10

"Wouldn't they have saved her if she hadn't been good?" asked the bigger of the small girls. It was exactly the question that the young man had wanted to ask. 15

"It's the stupidest story I've ever heard," said the bigger of the small girls with immense conviction.

"You don't seem to be very successful as a story-teller," said the young man suddenly from the corner.

The aunt bristled instant defense at this unexpected attack. "It's a very difficult thing to tell stories that children can both understand and appreciate," she said stiffly. 20

"I don't agree with you," said the young man.

"Perhaps you would like to tell them a story," was the aunt's retort.

"Well, once upon a time," began the young man, "there was a little girl named Bertha, who was extraordinarily good." 25

The children's interest began at once to flicker; all stories seemed dreadfully alike, no matter who told them. "Was she pretty?" asked the bigger of the small girls.

"Not as pretty as any of you," said the young man, "but she was horribly good." There was a wave of reaction in favour of the story. The word *horrible* in connection with the word *good* was a novelty – something that appealed to the children. "She was so good that she won several medals for goodness. These she always wore pinned to her dress. They were large metal medals, and they clinked against one another as she walked. Everybody talked about her goodness and the Prince of the country got to hear about it, and he said that as she was so very good she might be allowed once a week to walk in his park, which was just outside the town. It was a beautiful park, and no children were ever allowed in it, but there were lots of sheep in there. Bertha was enjoying her walk in the park when an enormous wolf came prowling into the park to see if he could catch a fat little sheep for its supper. The wolf saw Bertha and ran after her with huge leaps. Bertha managed to hide herself in one of the thickest bushes. The wolf could not sniff her out and was walking away when he heard the sound of the medals clinking. He dashed into the bush and devoured Bertha to the last morsel. All that was left of her were the three medals for goodness." 30 35 40

"The story began badly," said the smaller of the girls. "But it had a beautiful ending." 45

"It's the *only* beautiful story I've ever heard," said Cyril.

A very different opinion came from the aunt. "That's a *very* improper story to tell to young children! You've nearly ruined the effect of years of careful teaching."

(Go on to the next page)

"At any rate," said the young man, collecting his luggage and getting ready to leave the car, "I kept them quiet for ten minutes, which was more than you were able to do."

Adapted from *The Story-Teller*
By Saki

For each question from 26 to 30, four options are given. One of them is the correct answer. Make your choice (1, 2, 3 or 4). Shade the correct oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet. (5 marks)

26. The children's aunt decided to tell them a story because _____.
- (1) the young man was getting irritated
 - (2) she enjoyed story-telling very much
 - (3) the children were listless and impatient
 - (4) everyone in the car was feeling hot and stifled
27. Bertha would not have been eaten by the wolf if _____.
- (1) the wolf had met the bull earlier
 - (2) she had not been so hombly good
 - (3) she had gone to the sheep for help
 - (4) her rescuers had gone to her aid in time
28. The group of words ' _____ ' tells us that the children were getting bored with the young man's story.
- (1) moved slowly and listlessly
 - (2) interest began at once to flicker
 - (3) spoke to each other in a limited, persistent way
 - (4) interrupted at frequent intervals by loud, impatient questions
29. The children probably liked the young man's story so much because it _____.
- (1) had a Prince who was generous to his people
 - (2) had an interesting beginning and beautiful ending
 - (3) was similar to their aunt's story which they appreciated
 - (4) provided an example of goodness that was not rewarded
30. In *The Story-Teller*, the writer, Saki, appears to be _____.
- (1) criticising the young man
 - (2) poking a bit of fun at the aunt
 - (3) finding fault with the behaviour of the three children
 - (4) saying that the aunt was the more successful story-teller

(Go on to the next page)

There are 10 blanks, numbered 31 to 40, 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. The letters (I) and (O) have been omitted to avoid confusion during marking. (10 marks)

EACH WORD CAN BE USED ONLY ONCE.

(A) after	(D) before	(Q) if	(K) of	(N) to
(B) among	(E) for	(H) in	(L) their	(P) which
(C) at	(F) from	(J) its	(M) them	(R) who

Many rodents have cheek pouches, pockets of skin inside the mouth _____ can be used to store food. In the wild, little animals
(31)
with cheek pouches often hibernate _____ winter, so the pouches help
(32)
_____ to transport more food to their burrows or nests to hoard
(33)
through the cold months.

_____ domestic pets, hamsters are well-known _____
(34) (35)
having cheek pouches. Most pet hamsters do not need to hoard food because they get
a ready supply _____ it but they may instinctively stuff their cheeks full of
(36)
seeds anyway!

To move food back into the mouth from the packed cheek pouches, a hamster
may use _____ paws to push against its cheeks. The cheek pouches
(37)
protect food _____ being exposed to saliva and digestive enzymes in the
(38)
mouth, so the food can stay fresh for later consumption. Cheek pouches can get
infected _____ scratched by a sharp-edged seed. If your hamster stops
(39)
eating normally, has a permanently swollen cheek or has pus coming from inside the
mouth, take it to the vet at once _____ it dies from the infection or starves to
(40)
death as a result of not being able to eat.

(Go on to the next page)

Correct each word in **bold** for spelling and each underlined word for grammar. Write the correct word in the relevant box. (10 marks)

Tall, graceful and gentle – the giraffe is one of the most admired creatures in the

(41)

animal kingdom. Since ancient times, it has **intrickēd** human beings. The giraffe is the

tallest living land animal. Males (**bulls**) can grow to almost 6m tall whereas

(42)

females (cows) are generally short by a metre.

(43)

(44)

Giraffes live on the **pleīnes** and in the open forests of Africa. They avoided

(45)

dense forests because their necks can get caught easy among the branches and vines.

(46)

Being the tallest animal, the giraffe has the **previlage** of feasting on vegetation that no

(47)

(48)

other animal can reached. It is also able to enjoy a bird's eye view of its **cīroundings**

and see what is coming long before other animals can.

(49)

In prehistoric times, giraffes are widespread in Europe, Asia and Africa. Today,

they are found only in certain parts of Africa. In the last 100 years, giraffes have

(50)

dissapiered from most of western and southern Africa because of the changes in their

habitat brought about by human activities. They are also hunted for their skin, meat,

sinews and tail.

(Go on to the next page)

Fill in each blank with a suitable word.

(15 marks)

As Sue hurried down the railway platform, there was a sudden commotion near her. A child had trapped his hand in the carriage _____ when it swung open and was screaming _____ pain while his mother, granny and a friendly porter clustered round, not _____ what to do.

(51)
(52)
(53)

Sue hesitated for a _____, then put down her suitcase. She was shy and it took courage to go to the little group and _____ help. They quickly stood aside for the tall fair lady in the pretty green coat. She had a _____ at the trapped hand.

(54)
(55)
(56)

"The skin is bruised _____ the fingers move freely, so I don't think any bones are broken. The best thing is just to bathe it gently and _____ it covered. I'm afraid this nail will go black, though. If it _____ a lot, please take ^{him} ~~her~~ to the doctor. You see, he can easily relieve the pressure under the nail and this will make the finger comfortable at once. Perhaps we could use a clean handkerchief as a _____ for now."

(57)
(58)
(59)
(60)

The granny brought out a large scented one and Sue tied it on gently. As _____ as the hand was covered up, the child's sobs grew less. The mother said thankfully, "How _____ we are able to find a nurse on the spot!"

(61)
(62)

"I'm a medical student," said Sue shyly. Then with an uncomfortable sort of honesty, she added, "This is my first day. But my father is a doctor and I've often seen him _____ injuries like this."

(63)

The granny nodded and smiled. "You have good hands, my dear, and you can keep your head. You'll make a good _____."

(64)

(Go on to the next page)

"If these were the only qualifications!" thought Sue, who still had five long years of study ahead. But she would treasure the old lady's words as a form of

(65) when she felt low in spirit. She picked up her suitcase and continued with her journey, with a smile on her lips.

For each of the questions 66 to 70, 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). (10 marks)

66 Mother was very angry with Ali because he refused to obey her instructions.

Ali's _____

67 Nigel did not attend the meeting. He did not give his reasons.

_____ neither _____

68 Fann reluctantly gave her old toys away.

It was with _____

69 The boys would have been drowned. The lifeguard was determined to save them.

Had it not been _____

70 The angry customer turned and walked away. She did not buy anything.

_____ without _____

(Go on to the next page)

Read the passage below and answer questions 71 to 80.

(20 marks)

When he arrived in Dandi on 6 April 1930, 60-year-old Mahatma Gandhi had been walking for 24 days. The political leader had made the 380km journey to show he disagreed with an unfair law created by the British, who had ruled India since 1858.

The law stated that no one was allowed to make salt without the permission of the British government. And anyone who made salt had to pay the government money as a tax. This meant that most people were forced to buy their salt, which everyone needed - even if they lived by the sea and could easily make it themselves. 5

Gandhi thought this was very unfair, so he decided to take a stand. His plan was to march from his home in Ahmedabad all the way to the village of Dandi on the Arabian Sea. Once there, he would disobey the law and make his own salt. 10

Gandhi knew he risked jail, but that was not going to stop him. After all, he had defied the British many times and was once imprisoned for six years for doing so. When he set off on his salt march, he was accompanied by a few dozen supporters. On the way, however, thousands of ordinary Indians decided to join them. By the time Gandhi reached Dandi, the line of people marching behind him stretched for 3km. 15

When the marchers reached the water, Gandhi bent down and scooped up a handful of salty mud, saying, "With this, I am shaking the foundations of the British empire." He then boiled the mud in seawater to make salt, and encouraged others to do the same along the shore. 20

Gandhi's act in Dandi inspired many people across India. Hundreds of thousands began making their own salt, or buying salt from others who made it illegally. Thousands of people were being arrested, but with so many now defying the salt law, the government had been unable to catch them all. There was talk of people refusing to buy cloth and other goods made by the British, as another way of showing that they were against British rule. 25

Mahatma Gandhi is often called the "Father of India". His leadership helped to free the country from the British. One of the things he is famous for is believing that people could change things without using violence. His non-violent approach has inspired many people in their fight against injustice all over the world. 30

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE IN COMPLETE SENTENCES.

71 What was the purpose of Gandhi's trip to Dandi?

(Go on to the next page)

72 Who were the colonial masters of India?

73 In line 10, Gandhi thought that "this was very unfair". Explain clearly what the word "this" refers to.

74 Gandhi 'decided to take a stand' (line 10). What was Gandhi's stand?

75 Which sentence in the passage tells you that it was not the first time Gandhi had refused to obey the British authority?

76 How did the people of India show their support for the salt march?

77 Explain clearly what the people who had joined the salt march did at the Arabian Sea.

78 In line 23, "Gandhi's act in Dandi inspired many people across India." What were the people inspired to do?

(Go on to the next page)

79 Why was the British government unsuccessful in dealing with the lawbreakers?

80 Why is Mahatma Gandhi often known as the "Father of India"?

END OF PAPER

MGS Primary School

Primary 6 English CA1 Exam (2008)

Answer Keys

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
3	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	4
Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20
1	4	4	4	1	1	3	2	2	3
Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30
1	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	4	2
Q31	Q32	Q33	Q34	Q35	Q36	Q37	Q38	Q39	Q40
P	H	M	B	E	K	J	E	G	D

41. intrigued 42. shorter 43. plains 44. avoid 45. easily
 46. privilege 47. reach 48. surroundings 49. were 50. disappeared
 51. door 52. in 53. knowing 54. moment 55. offer
 56. look 57. but 58. have 59. hurts 60. bandage
 61. soon 62. fortunate 63. treat 64. doctor 65. encouragement

66. Ali's refusal to obey his mother's instructions made her very angry.
 67. Nigel neither attended the meeting nor gave his reasons.
 68. It was reluctance that Fann gave her old toys away.
 69. Had it not been for the lifeguard's determined to save the boys they would have been drowned.
 70. The angry customer turned and walked away without buying anything.
 71. The purpose was to show that he discovered with the unfair law that the had British made.
 72. The colonial masters were the British.
 73. "This" referred to the law that without the permission of the British government, no one was allowed to make salt and those who made salt had to pay tax to the government.
 74. Gandhi's stand was that the people should be allowed to make salt freely.
 75. The sentence is "After all, he had defied the British many times and was once imprisoned for six years for doing so".
 76. Thousand of Indians had joined Gandhi on the way to Dandi, and when he reached Dandi the line stretched to 3km.
 77. They scooped up mud and boiled it in seawater to make salt.
 78. People were inspired to make their won salt, or bought it from people who made it illegally.
 79. So many of them were defying the salt law that the government was unable to catch them all.
 80. Mahatma Gandhi helped free India from the British.