



HWA CHONG INSTITUTION
JC2 Preliminary Examinations
Higher 2

**CANDIDATE
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ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

9727/01

Paper 1 Analysing Language Use

18 September 2014

3 hours

Additional Materials: Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, index number, name and class on all the work you hand in.

Write your question number clearly.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue, correction tape or fluid.

Answer Question 1 (Section A) **and** Question 2 (Section B).

Answer each question on a **FRESH SHEET** of paper.

At the end of the examination, fasten the answers to Question 1 and Question 2 **SEPARATELY**.

Both questions carry equal marks.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

A reference chart of IPA Phonemic Symbols is provided at the end of this Question Paper. #

Answer Questions 1 and 2 (Section A and Section B).

A list of phonemic symbols and signs is supplied at the end of the question Paper for you to make use of as appropriate.

Section A: Analysis

The following texts pertain to issues on diabetes.

Text A is an edited transcript from a speech by Associate Professor Muhammad Faishal Ibrahim, Parliamentary Secretary for Health, at the World Diabetes Day Singapore 2013 event organised by the Diabetes Society of Singapore.

Text B is from the website of *The Scientist*, an information source for Life Science professionals.

Read both texts, and then complete the following task:

- 1 Compare the linguistic features of Text A and Text B, considering relevant contextual factors.

In your analysis you should make relevant reference to:

- differences between spoken and written language
- lexis and grammar
- how the contexts affect the ways language is used.

[25]

TEXT A

Mr Yong Chiang Boon, President of the Diabetic Society of Singapore,
Dr Kevin Tan, Chairman of the Organising Committee for World Diabetes Day Singapore 2013 and Vice President of the Diabetic Society of Singapore,
Distinguished guests,
Ladies and gentlemen.

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Good morning.

I'm pleased to be invited to this year's World Diabetes Day Singapore which is part of the Diabetic Society of Singapore's activities. The World Diabetes Day Singapore is an annual event organised by DSS since 1991. This year, the International Diabetes Federation's "Diabetes Education and Prevention" campaign continues to inspire and engage local communities to promote and disseminate education and prevention messages.

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Diabetes affects 1 in 9 adult Singaporeans, and for those over 60 years of age, as high as 1 in 3. The number of diabetics is therefore expected to increase as our population ages. If we don't stem the rise of obesity among Singaporeans, and encourage Singaporeans to be more physically active, the numbers will go up even more.

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The economic burden of diabetes is enormous. Worldwide, US\$35 billion was spent on diabetes drugs and overall health care costs were estimated at around \$465 billion. Beyond the cost of treatment is the quality of life of those affected and their family. 'Prevention is better than cure' and knowing how to prevent the disease or its complications is of key importance to us.

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In fact, the most common form of diabetes, Type 2 diabetes, is highly preventable and can be well managed with early detection. Type 2 diabetes can be avoided in many cases and even in persons with the condition, dreaded complications of diabetes like kidney failure, heart attack, stroke, blindness and leg amputations can be prevented or delayed considerably.

So how do we make an impact and reduce the growing numbers of diabetics? Can we succeed in effecting lifestyle changes like regular physical activity, eating healthily and not smoking? We must not give up and we must do our part in enabling change for the better! 25

I'm leading a task force to develop a Healthy Living Master Plan. We're involving the community, grassroots organisations, healthcare providers and governmental agencies to chart out a road-map towards a healthier Singapore for Singaporeans to more conveniently and easily adopt and maintain a healthy lifestyle and keep themselves free from illness and disability for as long a time as possible. 30

We know that early detection is the crucial initial step in the management of diabetes. In Singapore, about half of all people with diabetes are unaware of their condition. So we must encourage everyone, especially those who're overweight, or have a family history of diabetes, and are at higher risk, to go for regular screening for diabetes. For example, we have the Integrated Screening Program (ISP) organised by the Health Promotion Board at Community Health Assist Scheme, or CHAS for short, General Practitioner (GP) clinics. To make screening more affordable and accessible, the CHAS has been enhanced to increase the coverage of subsidies for screening tests. The recommended tests will be fully subsidised by the government for CHAS patients. From 1 Jan 2014, they'll also enjoy subsidies for GP consultation charges of up to \$18.50 per visit, for their screening and subsequent follow-up consultations, up to 2 times a year. 35 40

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I'm encouraged by the Diabetic Society of Singapore's service over the past 42 years for patients with diabetes and their families. The Society has strived to improve these patients' lives by imparting diabetes self-care skills, providing subsidised counselling and giving financial support to the needy. We hope that its outreach will continue to expand to enable more of us in Singapore to benefit. 45

As our population ages, diabetes will increasingly be a major health concern in Singapore. The government will continue to work with patients, their families, and our healthcare partners to improve the prevention and control of diabetes. 50

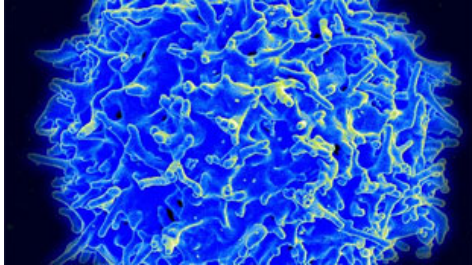
Thank you all for being here and I wish everyone a meaningful day of learning and interaction.

TEXT B

THE SCIENTIST**New Guardians Against Diabetes?**

A new class of immune cells could protect against type 1 diabetes by suppressing other immune cells.

By Ed Yong | May 20, 2013



Human T-cell

[Source: WIKIPEDIA, NIAID/NIH]

The human body is protected by white blood cells called T-cells that detect and destroy infections, tumors, and other threats, but these watchmen are themselves watched by regulatory T-cells, which suppress the proliferation of other T-cells and prevent the immune system from turning against the body.

Presently, a team of Australian scientists has discovered a new type of these suppressors that are distinguished by a protein called CD52, which they produce in large quantities and release. These “CD52hi cells” appear to play a key role in type 1 diabetes. In humans with the disease, these cells are rare and ineffective at suppressing other T-cells. Furthermore, depleting these cells in diabetes-prone mice quickly triggers the disease.

“We can’t claim yet that these cells are important for preventing diabetes in humans, but the evidence suggests that they are,” said Len Harrison from the Walter & Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research in Australia, who led the research, published today (May 19) in *Nature Immunology*.

“This finding will assist in the development of targeted therapies to manipulate the immune response and improve human health,” added Jane Buckner from the Benaroya Research Institute in Seattle, who was not involved in the study. However, she added that we do not know how important these suppressor cells are compared to more familiar types of regulatory T-cells.

People with type 1 diabetes often produce antibodies against GAD65, one of their own proteins. Harrison’s team knew that injections of GAD65 can activate regulatory T-cells that prevent diabetes in mice, but when the researchers examined these activated cells, they discovered one unusual finding after another.

The T-cells activated by GAD65 differed from all known varieties. Their distinguishing feature was a high level of CD52, a protein with no clear physiological role that is thought to sit in the membranes of white blood cells, but the suppressive CD52hi cells can release CD52 to control other T-cells at a distance. Once it reaches other cells, it binds to the T-cell surface protein Siglec-10, one of several proteins that “have only been put on the map in the last decade,” said Harrison. “CD52 is one of the few known [substances] that works through them.” Thus, these new cells act through mysterious protein that binds to an equally mysterious receptor through an unexpected route. “It’s surprising,” said Harrison, “and a new mechanism of suppression.”

This chain of events could be important for preventing type 1 diabetes. When Harrison’s team depleted CD52 from lymphocytes and injected the cells into young diabetes-prone mice, all of them developed diabetes within a month, far sooner than they normally would. Conversely, boosting CD52hi cells, or perhaps targeting the Siglec-10 receptor directly, could be interesting new avenues for treating type 1 diabetes.

Section B: Adaptive writing and commentary

Texts C, D and E relate to climate change.

Text C is the song lyrics for 'Save My World', recorded on June 8, 2012, as part of the 'Saving Gaia' corporate initiative by MediaCorp, a local broadcasting station, and performed by 30 young students.

Text D is an extract from the UN official website on UN initiatives with regard to climate change.

Text E is an extract from a university website on its recycling efforts.

Read the three texts, and then complete the following tasks:

- 2 (a)** The Ministry of Education is keen to spread awareness of climate change and the need to be environmentally conscious amongst the young. You have been tasked to contribute a story, to be published as part of a leaflet, to be disseminated to school children between the ages of 8 to 12 years old. This leaflet will be read by the children themselves.

Write the text for this story in approximately 300-400 words. Base your writing on the ideas and references which are contained in Texts C, D and E, adapting them in a way that is suitable for your purpose and audience.

and

- (b)** Write an evaluation of approximately 300-400 words of your adaptation for (a). Your evaluation should illustrate significant linguistic differences between your adaptation and Texts C, D and E, by considering:
- mode of address to the reader
 - lexical choices
 - grammatical and syntactical cohesion
 - morphology

and any other relevant linguistic issues.

[25]

Text C

Save my World, Save my World
Save my World, Save my World

As far as you can see
On the land and out to sea
There's something very wrong
And it's time to change
We're going to need (we're going to need)
A helping hand (a helping hand)
We need to save this world
We hope that you can understand

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Save my World, Save my World (come on and)
Save my World, Save my World (why won't you)

We're going to have to clean
Every hill and every stream
If we don't change our ways
It will be too late
Don't make a mess (don't make a mess)
Don't be selfish (don't be selfish)
We need to save our world
For us, the birds and bees and fish

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Save my World, Save my World (will you please)
Save my World, Save my World (you've got to)
Save my World (come on and), Save my World (why won't you)
Save my World (will you please), Save my World (you've got to)
Save my World (come on and), Save my World (why won't you)
Save my World (will you please), Save my World today!

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Text D

8 July 2014: The UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) presented its interim report on the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP) to UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. The report, 'Pathways to Deep Decarbonization,' illustrates options for how major emitting countries can decrease their carbon emissions to achieve a low-carbon economy by 2050. 5

"This report shows what is possible," Ban said, noting that the project aims "to demonstrate how countries can contribute to achieving the globally agreed target of limiting global temperature rise to below two degrees." Jeffrey Sachs, SDSN Director, stressed the "report is all about the practicalities." He said one key message from the report is to invest in developing low-carbon technologies, such as wind and carbon capture and storage (CCS). 10

The report presents 15 national pathways for the deep decarbonization of energy systems based on three common pillars. The pillars are: energy efficiency and energy conservation in all energy end-use sectors; decarbonization of electricity, including through renewable energy sources and carbon capture and sequestration; and replacing fossil fuels in heating, industrial and transport processes with a mix of low-carbon electricity, hydrogen and sustainable biofuels. 15

The report further aims to help countries set bold targets in advance of 2015 climate change negotiations, including the UN Climate Summit and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) conference.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has launched SDSN and its Regional Centers in 2012 to coordinate activities among stakeholder groups and facilitate solution-oriented partnerships on critical development challenges. 20

Text E

ZerOWaste is the recycle component of Students' Against the Violation of Earth's (SAVE) environment initiative in National University of Singapore (NUS). As our name suggests, we aim for zer0 wastage of resources, focusing more on common everyday items. Thus far, together with the Office of Environment and Sustainability of NUS, we have progressed substantially – from the setting up of recycling bins on campus, to the establishment of 'Spoke and Hub', innovative recycling, and now moving on to establish a recycling culture in Singapore. 5

We now look forward to various objectives:

- Hostel recycling as a training platform for students to recycle in their future households.
- Collaboration with grassroot organizations in Singapore to improve recycling practices and culture. 10
- Innovate recycling for the benefit of society.

Explore on the various tabs to learn more about ZerOWaste and recycling in NUS.

We look forward to sharing this enthusiasm together with you!

'Recycle. Think, before you throw!' 15

Copyright acknowledgements:

- Question 1 Text A: Adapted from http://www.moh.gov.sg/content/moh_web/home/pressRoom/speeches_d/2013/speech-by-a-prof-muhammad-faishal-ibrahim---parliamentary-secret.html
- Text B: Adapted from <http://www.the-scientist.com/?articles.view/articleNo/35630/title/New-Guardians-Against-Diabetes-/>
- Question 2 Text C: <http://www.metrolyrics.com/save-my-world-lyrics-vargo.html>
- Text D: Adapted from <http://climate-l.iisd.org/news/sdsn-launches-deep-decarbonization-pathways-report-south-asia-network/>
- Text E: Adapted from <http://nussave.wordpress.com/projects/0waste/>