

Paper 1 Reading

QUESTION-ANSWER SECTION

PART A

Read Text 1 and answer questions 1 - 17. (35 marks)

* multiple-choice – inference

1. Who does the pronoun 'we' in line 1 refer to?

- A. the readers
- B. people with speech disorders
- C. people without speech orders
- D. all human beings

A B C D

* multiple-choice – identify purpose of writing

2. Why does the writer mention 'chatting with family over dinner' (line 1)?

- A. to give an example of simple daily activity that relies on language (line 1)
- B. to show that it is a challenging task for some people
- C. to compare it to other daily activities
- D. to show that language is simple

A B C D

* short response – inference and literal

3. What is the literally meaning of 'dyslexia' based on its Greek roots?

difficulty with words (lines 5-6) (at/in/on/towards/for) [of/ difficult and word X]

* short response – inference

4. How do people without dyslexia understand a word if they have never read it before?

(by using) the sounds of the letters to figure out what it is (lines 7-8)

* short response – inference and literal

5. i) What does dyslexia NOT affect? (1 mark)

the understanding of different school subjects (lines 8-9)

* short response – inference and literal

ii) Why can it still 'get in the way' (line 10)? (1 mark)

because it affects the ability to read about those subjects (lines 9-10) (slowness at processing written languages...)

* cloze summary – inference and literal

6. Complete the summary below based on the information in paragraphs 2 and 3. (7 marks)

Dyslexics typically do better with languages like (i) (1) French (line 12) with more (ii) (1) consistent (line 11) correspondence between (iii) ◇ (1) letters (line 12) and (iv) ◇ (1) sounds (line 12). For dyslexics, languages such as (v) (1) Chinese (line 13), which use writing systems that requires the identification of (vi) (1) shapes (line 14), can prove difficult in a (vii) (1) different (line 14) way.

(Note: accept all reasonable answers; ◇ : in any order)

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** multiple-choice – vocabulary (meaning)*

7. The word 'auditory' (line 16) means 'related to _____'.

- A. hearing
- B. thinking
- C. language
- D. speaking

A B C D

** multiple-response – inference and literal*

8. What do auditory processing disorder and dyslexia have in common? Put a tick (✓) in TWO of the boxes. (2 marks)

(a) (1) affect many of the same people (line 17)

are curable

are fairly common

make expressing yourself hard

(b) (1) may have the same underlying cause (lines 17-18)

** short response – phrase back-referencing*

9. What does the phrase 'the latter' (line 22) refer to?

articulation disorders (line 22) [stuttering and articulation disorders X] the former.....the latter

** matching – match examples to content*

10. What is each of the following word replacements an example of? Blacken ONE circle only for each example. (3 marks)

Word → Replacement

Substitution

Omission

Apraxia

i) 'think' → 'sink'

(line 23)

ii) 'banana' → 'nabana'

(lines 24-25)

iii) 'school' → 'cool'

(line 24)

** sentence completion – inference and literal*

11. Complete the sentence below about the causes of speech disorders by filling in the blanks with a word from paragraph 6. (3 marks)

Speech disorders can be caused by problems with (i) (1) muscles (line 28) in the mouth, or problems sending

(ii) (1) instructions (line 30) to the mouth from the (iii) (1) brain (line 29).

(Note: accept all reasonable answers)

** short response – inference and literal*

12. What methods mentioned in the text are used to help people cope with ...

i) dyslexia?

(1 mark)

(using methods of learning other than reading (line 10) (other than written language / words)

ii) auditory processing disorder?

(1 mark)

(using) written information instead of spoken words (line 20) [using written information X]

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iii) speech disorders?

(1 mark)

(having/getting)therapy (line 30)

* multiple-choice – inference and literal

13. The writer defines intelligence as the ability to ...

- A. express ideas.
- B. invent new words.
- C. comprehend ideas. (line 33)
- D. comprehend language.

A B C D

* multiple-choice – vocabulary (meaning)

14. Which definition best fits the word 'slurred' (line 35)?

- A. made-up
- B. offensive
- C. used wrongly
- D. spoken unclearly

A B C D

* true/false/not given – inference and literal

15. Read paragraph 7 and decide whether the following statements are **True**, **False**, or if the information is **Not Given** in the text. (4 marks)

no: 'People with aphasia also tend to make up new words for things because they cannot remember the real word.' (line 36)

- i) Aphasia affects a person's intellect.
no: 'aphasia does not imply a loss of intelligence' (lines 32-33)
- ii) Aphasia can affect all aspects of language use.
yes: 'it can affect speaking, listening, reading and writing, and the use of sign language as well' (line 32)
- iii) People with aphasia invent words for fun.

T F NG

(1)

(1)

(1)

- iv) Speech without grammatical errors does not rule out aphasia.

(1)

yes: 'people with aphasia will use perfectly correct vocabulary and grammar to create sentences' (line 37)

* multiple-choice – inference and literal

16. Trouble with language is ...

- A. what autism is.
- B. a major part of autism. (line 40)
- C. sometimes found with autism.
- D. loosely connected with autism.

A B C D

* short response – inference and literal

17. Name a language skill some autistic people are good at, and one that all of them struggle with. (2 marks)

(a) Some autistic people are good at (1) spelling/vocabulary. (line 41)

(b) All autistic people struggle to (1) understand figurative language/metaphors. (line 42) [without understand X]

END OF PART A

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60 [17] 'Memes and social media have helped spread lies about the shape of the Earth,' says Ms Fong. 'Now they can help us spread the truth.'

PART B (41 marks)

Read Text 2 and answer questions 18-29. (23 marks)

** short response – identify main idea*

18. Why are the aliens compared to 'gods' in line 3?

because they are much more advanced (scientifically/technologically) than the early humans (line 3)

(because they know more about flight, electricity.....than early humans)

** short response – inference and literal*

19. i) Why do some people think that humans did not build ancient monuments? (1 mark)

they think they would not have had the knowledge/technology to be able to do so (lines 3-4)

** short response – literal*

ii) What reason is given to explain why the aliens helped build the monuments? (1 mark)

to help humans develop (as a species) (line 3) [to help this young species develop X]

** multiple-choice – identify opinion*

20. The writer thinks the theories about aliens having helped built Earth's civilizations are _____ true.

- A. obviously not (line 5)
- B. probably not
- C. likely to be
- D. possibly

A B C D

** short response – literal*

21. According to the writer, what TWO things do alien conspiracy theories show? (2 marks)

i) **◇ (1) how silly people are** (line 6)

ii) **◇ (1) how amazing the achievements of earlier cultures were** (lines 6-7)

◇ : in any order

(testament to the amazing achievements of earlier cultures)

** multiple-choice – inference and literal*

22. Complete the following sentence by choosing the correct option for each blank. (2 marks)

For four **(i)** _____, the Great Pyramid, made with millions of blocks of **(ii)** _____ stones, was the tallest structure in the world.

- i)
- A. millennia (lines 10-11)
 - B. centuries
 - C. decades
 - D. years

A B C D

- ii)
- A. well-polished
 - B. expensive
 - C. gigantic (line 11)
 - D. fragile

A B C D

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** full response – inference and literal*

23. Give ONE reason mentioned in paragraph 3 that explains why the pyramids attract conspiracy theorists.

Even modern historians do not know how they were built. (line 12) (No one knows...)

[Modern historians do not know X]

** multiple-choice – inference and literal*

24. Housing in Teotihuacán was ...

- A. luxurious.
B. scarce.
C. dense. (line 16)
D. dirty.

A B C D

** short response – inference and literal*

25. Why do people believe Teotihuacán was built with alien help?

because we know little about the civilization that built it (line 17)

** true/false/not given – inference and literal*

26. Determine whether the following statements are **True**, **False**, or if the information is not given in paragraphs 4 and 5.

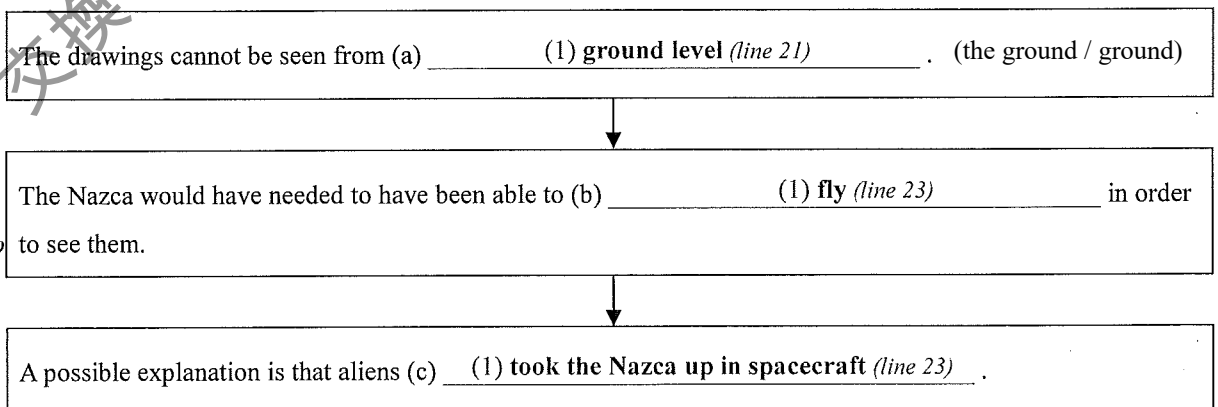
Blacken ONE circle only for each statement.

(4 marks)

- | | T | F | NG |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| i) Teotihuacán was an important city in its time.
<i>yes: 'the old city was large and powerful' (lines 16-17)</i> | (1) <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| ii) The Pyramid of the Sun was used as a royal tomb.
<i>not mentioned and cannot be inferred</i> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | (1) <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| iii) The Nazca drawings took less time to complete than the pyramids.
<i>not mentioned and cannot be inferred</i> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | (1) <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| iv) All of the Nazca drawings are of animals.
<i>no: 'and many other shapes and lines' (line 22)</i> | <input type="radio"/> | (1) <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

27. i) ** diagram completion – inference and literal*

- Explain the line of reasoning behind the belief that aliens helped make the Nazca drawings by completing the diagram below. You may use more than one word for some of the blanks. (3 marks)



** full response – inference and literal*

- ii) What rebuttal is given to counter this line of reasoning?

(1 mark)

The drawings can be seen from nearby hills, (so the Nazca would not have needed to fly.) (lines 23-24)

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** short response – literal*

28. What is distinctive about the human figures depicted by the sculptures on Easter Island?

They have enormous heads. (line 27)

** short response – literal*

29. i) What caused the downfall of the Easter Islanders? (1 mark)

environmental collapse (line 30)

** full response – identify attitude; give opinion based on text*

- ii) How does the writer feel about the future of humans in the face of ongoing environmental problems? Explain your answer with support from the text. (2 marks)

(1) The writer feels hopeful about the future of humans (1) because the past has shown that humans can do amazing things and solve difficult problems on their own. (lines 31-32)

(Note: accept any reasonable answer)

(confident / positive / optimistic / certain)

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Read Text 3 and answer questions 30-39. (18 marks)

30. ** full response – identify opinion* (2 marks)
What is Harry's surprising belief, and why is it surprising?
(1) (Harry believes that) the Earth is flat. (1) This is surprising because he has taken science classes (at school) since he was young. (lines 33-34)

31. ** multiple-choice – inference and literal*
What does the writer suggest with the question: 'Have we gone back in time a thousand years?' (line 35)?
A. Harry's views are outdated.
B. History tends to repeat itself.
C. People are less educated nowadays.
D. The modern world is strange and unpredictable.
A B C D

32. ** short response – inference and literal* (2 marks)
What makes it easy to believe the world is flat, and what makes it hard?
(a) Easy: (1) It just seems flat./The horizon looks flat. (lines 37-38)
(b) Hard: (1) The evidence against it is overwhelming/hard to explain away. (lines 38-39)

33. i) ** short response – understanding figurative language* (1 mark)
What is the simile used in paragraph 11?
(It was like) waking up. (lines 42-43)

ii) ** short response – inference* (1 mark)
What is the meaning of this simile?
Harry felt like he suddenly understood something for the first time.
(Note: accept any reasonable answer)

34. ** short response – inference and literal* (3 marks)
How do flat-Earthers spread their ideas? Give TWO examples from the text.
(a) How: (1) online/over the Internet/on social media (line 41)
(b) Example 1: ◇ (1) (Harry's friend) sharing a flat Earth video on social media (line 42)
(c) Example 2: ◇ (1) (Harry starting a) social media group (lines 46 & 47)
◇ : in any order

35. ** multiple-choice – identify attitude*
What is the tone of Mr and Ms Fong in paragraph 14?
A. disinterested
B. frustrated (line 50)
C. confused
D. excited
A B C D

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36. i) ** short response – inference* (1 mark)
What is the Earth being compared to in paragraph 14?
a train (line 52)
- ii) ** short response – inference* (1 mark)
Why is this comparison made?
to explain why a person would land in the same place when they jump while the Earth was spinning (lines 51-52)
37. ** short response – inference and literal*
What is the outcome for most students who come to the Fongs with doubts about the Earth?
They understand the Earth is round (once their questions have been answered.) (line 54)
38. ** short response – phrase (meaning)*
What does the phrase 'get your head around' (lines 54-55) mean?
understand (realise / know)
(Note: accept any reasonable answer)
39. i) ** short response – inference and literal* (1 mark)
What is the Fongs' new plan to convince students the Earth is round?
They have started a club where students can share scientific memes on social media. (lines 57-59)
- ii) ** short response – inference and literal* (1 mark)
What is **ironic** about this plan?
Social media was the reason why/platform through which the flat-world theory gained traction, and now the Fongs are using it to combat the myth. (line 60)
(Note: accept any reasonable answer)
- iii) ** short response – identify attitude* (1 mark)
How does Ms Fong feel about the plan according to paragraph 17?
confident/hopeful (lines 60-61) (optimistic / positive)

END OF PART B

END OF PAPER