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**JC2 2022 Preliminary Examination Paper 2 Suggested Answer Guide**

**From Paragraph 2**

1. Why has the author placed brackets around the comment in lines 12-13? [2]

From passage	Suggested Answer
Today, a real Scandinavian girl insists the nightmare has come true—and blames world leaders for failing to act. “There is no Planet B,” Greta Thunberg thundered, to cheers from the environmentalists at the United Nations General Assembly. But let us be honest, you are no Greta Thunberg (who has both Asperger’s syndrome and autism).	The author is emphasizing that (1m) if Greta Thunberg did not allow her developmental challenges to come in the way of her making a significant impact, readers without such impairments would have no excuse. (1m)

2. From lines 13-15, explain **two** ways in which the author uses language to show his belief in the insignificance of certain individual actions to combat climate change. [2]

From the passage	Suggested answer
Even if your choices do ripple out into the world and affect a few other people, your decision to eat a little less meat and turn down the thermostat a notch is not the clarion call that is about to rally the world to the carbon cutting cause, is it?	(a) The author uses words of measurement/ quantitative words such as ‘few’, ‘a little less’ and ‘down a notch’ to show how small individual efforts in climate change do not bring about much change. (1) (b) The author uses a rhetorical question to cast doubt on how small individual actions are not likely to result in a collective movement//truly combat climate change. (1)  Note: Marks can be awarded if the answer includes an understanding of the fact that either ‘ripple out’, ‘clarion call’ or ‘rally the world’ are used in order to indicate disagreement with the supposed effectiveness of individual action.

**From Paragraph 3**

3. What is ironic about BP’s advice to the public in lines 19-21? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2]

From passage	Suggested Answer
It is tempting to dismiss personal responsibility for lowering our carbon footprint. After all, it was oil-giant BP that popularised the concept in the mid-aughts, telling everyone that it was “time to go on a low-carbon diet”, even though the company knew full well how impossible that was,	(a) Given that BP is in the business of selling oil, it is expected that it would seek means to encourage the consumption of oil.  (b) Instead, it was promoting the reduced consumption of oil.

much like its own ambition to go “beyond petroleum.”	<p><i>Alternative answer</i></p> <p><b>(a)</b> Given that BP is in the business of selling oil, it is expected that it should take a major share of the blame for contributing to the carbon footprint</p> <p><b>(b)</b> Instead, it was shifting the blame to consumers.</p>
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4. In paragraph 3, what conditions apart from individual efforts does the author suggest are required for ‘a low-carbon diet’ (line 20) to succeed? [2]

From the passage	Suggested answer
It is tempting to dismiss personal responsibility for lowering our carbon footprint. After all, it was oil-giant BP* that popularised the concept in the mid-aughts, telling everyone that it was “time to go on a low-carbon diet”, even though the company knew full well how impossible that was, much like its own ambition to go “beyond petroleum.” Sharply cutting emissions requires <b>changes</b> in business <b>operations</b> , <b>advances</b> in technologies, <b>financial incentives</b> for eco-friendly solutions as well as <b>muscular</b> government <b>policies</b> , in addition to individual efforts.	<p>The conditions required are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>modifications/alterations</b> to how corporations <b>carry out their functions</b>, as well as</li> <li>b) <b>progress/improvements</b> in the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, and</li> <li>c) <b>funding/monetary benefits/fiscal encouragement</b> for green alternatives</li> <li>d) <b>robust/strong</b> government <b>measures</b></li> </ul> <p>1-2 points = 1 mark 3-4 points = 2 marks</p>

#### From Paragraph 4

5. Explain the author’s use of the phrase ‘looks saintly’ in line 26. [1]

From the passage	Suggested answer
Moreover, not all personal actions are equal. Refusing a plastic bag at a sales counter looks saintly but it would not do much, especially if one then carries the bagless products on to an aeroplane.	The author means that some personal actions are only for the purposes of virtue-signaling/seeming as though one is contributing/appearing good but do not actually result in significant change/achieve much.

#### From Paragraph 5

6. In Paragraph 5, how does the author support his claim that individual actions require momentum for them to be effective? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [3]

From passage	Suggested Answer
For individual actions to be effective, it is essential that they generate momentum. Amsterdam, Copenhagen and other cities famous for having more cycle-trips than car-trips reached that point because of early cycle activists <b>demanding safer</b> roads. This in turn led to <b>more</b> cyclists—virtuous cyclists leading to a <b>virtuous cycle</b> of policy push and pull.	<p>In Paragraph X, the author illustrates by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) referring to examples of cycling-friendly cities/eco-friendly cities//countries/regions with greener modes of transport</li> <li>(b) where proponents of cycling <b>campaigns/pushed</b></li> <li>(c) for roads that offered <b>greater protection</b></li> <li>(d) which resulted in <b>increased</b> number of people cycling</li> <li>(e) which started a <b>recurring pattern/self-reinforcing loop/feedback loop</b> of pushing for <b>beneficial</b> developments from the government.</li> </ul> <p>1-2pts – 1mark 3-4pts- 2 marks 5 pts – 3 marks</p>

#### From Paragraph 8

8. Explain what the author means by ‘maximise rather than optimise’ living space (lines 55-56)? [2]

From the passage	Vocabulary
People tend to maximise rather than optimise living space.	<p>The author means that people often try to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) increase or expand as much as possible/to the greatest extent as opposed to</li> <li>(b) making the most effective/best use of living space.</li> </ul>

#### From paragraph 10

9. What distinction is the author making when he refers to ‘top-down push and bottom-up pull’ (lines 67-68)? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2]

From passage	Suggested Answer
What is crucial is to find the right balance between a <b>top-down push</b> and <b>bottom-up pull</b> . Just as “sequencing” public policy requires pushing renewable technologies first in order to	The author is making the distinction between actions to combat climate change

price the cost of carbon emissions later, so too must committed individuals be the starting point for broader green policies.	<p>(a) that are enforced/encouraged/promoted by governments /through rules/regulation/legislation/policies</p> <p>(b) and those that individuals/people/ordinary citizens themselves demand/request/asking/initiate/taking the lead // people are able to influence/advocating for others to do the same</p> <p>1 mark for each part</p>
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### From Paragraph 11

10. In what way is the last paragraph an effective conclusion to the author's argument? [1]

From passage	Suggested Answer
<p>The most recent climate summit in Glasgow ended with some significant accomplishments, including new pledges on methane gas pollution, deforestation, coal financing, as well as completion of long-awaited rules on carbon trading and a notable United States-China deal. The summit also closed with calls on governments to return with stronger pledges to slash greenhouse gas emissions and to provide more available funding for nations most vulnerable to a changing climate. Everyone will be affected by the push to decarbonize the economy. To prevent the nightmares of tomorrow, we must work together and seize opportunities to live better based on the greener world of tomorrow rather than the waning fossil age of today.</p> <p>*Any answer above for a maximum of 1 mark.</p>	<p>(a) The author ends the passage by relating the conclusion back to the introduction by presenting the case of another climate summit.</p> <p>(b) The author links back to the nightmare that was introduced in the opening and urges everyone to take action to stop it from becoming a reality.</p> <p>(c) The author ends with an optimistic note highlighting promising developments in recent times with regards to climate action.</p> <p>(d) The author engages the readers by using a rallying call for collective action for a more promising future with regards to climate change.</p> <p>(e) The author uses the collective pronoun 'we' to present the issue of climate action as a shared concern/a concern that needs to be addressed collectively.</p>

### Summary

Using material from paragraphs 6–8 only (lines 36–60), summarise what the author has to say about how individuals and governments can combat climate change.

From the Passage		Paraphrased	Qn Req
1	It takes a group of <b>early adopters of green</b> products (l.36)	Individuals can <b>be the first to/start to/initiate</b> work collaboratively to use/purchase/turn to <b>environmentally friendly</b> goods/services/consumption (Paraphrase of 'group' as 'work together/collaborate', not required for the point to be credited.)	R1
2	They <b>demonstrate</b> what is <b>possible</b> (l.37)	Individuals can <b>show/model</b> what <b>can be</b> achieved/is <b>realistic</b> /the <b>potential</b> of	R1
3	and <b>spur</b> the market. (l.37)	and <b>encourage/inspire/boost commercial activity/sales/economic activity/business activity</b>	R1
4	This <b>inspires</b> a wave of others to <b>follow</b> suit. (l.37-38)	This <b>spurs/encourages/boosts</b> another round/further groups of people/individuals to <b>emulate/copy//join</b> .	R1
5	The market eventually responds by turning its attention toward <b>green</b> alternatives, to <b>match</b> the growing demand (l.38-39)	and causes the market/businesses to <b>produce more /focus on environmentally friendly</b> goods.  <b>Keep up with//to meet....</b>	R1
6	This establishes a self- <b>reinforcing loop</b> (l.39)	This generates/sets up a <b>process/cycle that repeats/continues</b>	R1
7	becoming a <b>societal fixture</b> . (l.40)	to become a <b>feature</b> of the <b>community</b> .	R1
8	We can <b>buy</b> products from companies that emphasize sustainability (l.41-42)	We <b>purchase</b> goods from environmentally friendly businesses  (Refer to point 5 – if 'environmentally friendly' is addressed in (5), this is not required for the mark to be awarded in (8) – e.g. if 'these businesses' is used instead)	R1
9	dogs and cats while beloved companions, are nonetheless <b>carnivores</b> that are <b>bad</b> for the environment. (l.43-44)	[inferred] We should stop adopting <b>meat-eaters/meat-eating pets</b> , as they are <b>detrimental</b> to the environment	R1 (inferred)
10	<b>appliances</b> that are not green, and that can be <b>replaced</b> (l.45)	environmentally damaging <b>items/tools</b> (accept lift of 'neither green nor healthy') that can be <b>substituted</b> /we can <b>find alternatives for</b> /that we can <b>stop using</b> (BOD)	R1
11	<b>increase in cost</b> (inferred) <b>open to</b> these alternatives (l.46)	we should <b>bear/accept/be receptive to these expenses</b> /more <b>expensive</b> options (accept separate configurations)	R1

12	<b>subsidise</b> these green <b>alternatives</b> (I.47)	<b>make</b> these eco-friendly <b>options/substitutes/choices/products cheaper</b> (accept lift of 'green')	R2
13	<b>incentivize</b> their <b>adoption</b> (I.48)	<b>encourage/motivate/boost/ stimulate/promote</b> (BOD) their <b>use/take-up rate/the switch</b> (DNA: 'increase' for 'incentivize' – Accuracy Error)	R2
14	<b>Policies</b> can be <b>targeted</b> (I.49) to	<b>legislation/measures/initiatives/laws</b> can be <b>calibrated/focused/altered/refined</b>	R2
15	<b>include</b> the less <b>well-off</b> (I.49)	<b>cover/encompass/engage/address/cater to</b> the <b>poor/less fortunate/need</b>	R2
16	get <b>the public</b> on their <b>side</b> (I.50)	<b>convince/persuade/sway/secure the buy-in of the people/masses/society</b> (BOD)	R2
17	<b>choosing</b> to live in cities (I.52)	<b>electing/opting</b> to live in urban areas (accept lift of 'live', 'cities' and 'suburbs')	R1
18	<b>smaller spaces</b> (inferred) (I.52-53)	<b>less room/land</b> (BOD – no inference)/ <b>minimal energy requirements</b> for our daily lives/ <b>optimize energy usage</b> (inferred)	R1
19	<b>shorter commutes</b> to work (I.53)	<b>less/minimal/travel</b> to our jobs/places of employment	R1
20	<b>fundamental rethink...</b> is necessary (I.56-57)	We must undertake a <b>total/radical/complete change in mindset</b> (DNA if no context present – no alignment to R1; DNA: basic/bedrock/rudimentary for 'fundamental (error in illocution))	R1 (inferred)
21	what 'living <b>well</b> ' <b>means</b> (I.56)	<b>what we consider/perceive/take to be a good life/a comfortable life</b> (accept lift of 'life')	R1 (inferred)
22	putting in place <b>policies</b> (I.59)	Create/setting up/enforce/implement/enacting/passing <b>legislation/measures/initiatives/laws/regulation</b>	R2
23	make city-living more <b>attractive</b> (I.60)	urban living/residences/existence more <b>appealing/more palatable</b> (accept lift of 'city-living')	R2

1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9	10-11	12-13	≥14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8