

**JPJC JC2 Preliminary Examination 2022**  
**GP Paper 2 Answer Scheme**

**From Passage 1:**

1. In paragraph 1, what do people who flock to cities seek? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2] (*direct*)

Lifted	Paraphrased
They have come seeking <b>jobs</b> , seeking <b>companionship</b> , seeking <b>freedom</b> , seeking <b>love</b> .  It is not just the theatre, or the restaurants, or the visits to Yankee Stadium.	They seek  a) employment  b) friendship  c) autonomy/ independence  d) affection/ intimacy/ to be liked  e) leisure/ entertainment options

**1 – 3 = 1m; 4 – 5 = 2m**

2. In paragraph 1, why does the author repeatedly advise urban dwellers to remember why they live in cities? [2] (*inferential*)

Lifted	Paraphrased/ Inferred
The world over, cities will <b>struggle</b> , but they will <b>rise</b> . It helps to remember why so many Americans (and people worldwide) live in cities.  In these <b>pandemic days</b> , it does well to <b>remember</b>  what it is that makes urban dwellers <b>committed</b> , even as so much press today is being devoted to <b>urban flight</b> .	<b>Function:</b>  a) He repeats the advice to <u>emphasise the appeal of cities</u>  <b>Context:</b>  b) so that in times of crisis / despite the bad press of urban living  c) people would continue to stay in cities // people know that cities would eventually prosper again.

**(a) = 0; (a) + (c) = 1m; (b) + (c) = 1m; 3 = 2m**

3. From lines 8 – 10, explain how new ideas are born within cities. **Use your own words as far as possible.** [3] (*direct*)

Lifted	Paraphrased
With so many people living <b>cheek by jowl</b> with one another  in a <b>liberal</b> environment.  <b>different</b> ideas inevitably <b>bubble up</b> ,  come into <b>contact</b> with one another,  and <b>synthesise</b> ,  creating <b>new</b> societal <b>directions</b> .	a) When people in cities live in close proximity to one another  b) and they are more open-minded,  c) diverse/varied ideas naturally appear/develop.  d) The exchange and  e) amalgamation/ combination of ideas  f) result in/generate/produce new pathways/outlook/goals for society.

1 – 2 = 1m; 3 – 4 = 2m; 5 – 6 = 3m

4. In paragraph 3, explain why 'cities are both anonymous and embracing' (line 16). **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2] (*direct*)

Lifted	Paraphrased
people have flocked to cities throughout history to find <b>like-minded</b> people,  others choose them because they offer a kind of <b>invisibility</b> . <b>Amidst</b> so many, it is not hard to choose to be <b>invisible</b> .	a) Cities can be embracing because people are able to find/ connect with people who share similar interests and beliefs.  b) Given how there are many people living in cities, it is not difficult to remain inconspicuous/ not be seen or noticed by others.

2 = 2m

5. Why has the author placed brackets around the survey result in lines 22 – 23? [1] (*inferential*)

Lifted	Inferred
<u>Even with the advent of Zoom</u> , most people still want to return to the office (according to a recent Gensler survey, only 12% of those asked indicated that they wanted to continue working full time from home).	a) The author provides additional information to justify/ prove/ support his argument  b) that <u>despite video-conferencing tools</u> which enable working remotely, it is the minority that wishes to do so.

2 = 1m

6. 'Cities attract communities of affinity since time immemorial' (line 25).  
Which argument in paragraph 3 justifies this claim? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2] (*inferential + direct*)

Lifted	Inferred/ Paraphrased
<p>Next, cities are...<b>embracing</b>.</p> <p>Just as people have <b>flocked</b> to cities</p> <p><b>throughout history</b></p> <p>to <b>find like-minded</b> people...</p>	<p>It is the argument that</p> <p>a) Cities are welcoming</p> <p>b) as people have gathered at such places</p> <p>c) consistently across time</p> <p>d) to seek out those who are similar to them.</p>

1 – 2 = 1m; 3 – 4 = 2m

7. Why is the final sentence an effective conclusion to the passage? [1] (*inferential*)

Lifted	Inferred
<p>The world over, cities will struggle, but they will rise.</p>	<p>The author uses the exact same sentence for the opening sentence of the passage and achieves <u>thematic unity</u> / to emphasise his stand on the vitality of cities.</p> <p><i>Note: Students cannot simply state that the same sentence is used again/ repeated.</i></p>

1 = 1m

### From Passage 2:

8. Explain what the authors mean by 'a cascade of adverse consequences' (line 6)? [2] (*vocab*)

Lifted	Paraphrased
<p>However, urbanisation has also led to a rapid change in the way human beings live and interact with one another, with a <b>cascade of adverse consequences</b> to our health and environment.</p>	<p>a) There is a surge/ fast overflowing</p> <p>b) of negative impact/ repercussions on our health and environment.</p>

2 = 2m

9. Explain the authors' use of the word 'atomised' in line 35. [1] (*inferential*)

Lifted	Paraphrased/ Inferred
On top of the negative impact on physical activity and diets, urbanisation has <b>atomised</b> living, <b>tearing</b> the social fabric and <b>reducing</b> the <b>communal</b> living that characterised most of human existence.	Cities have caused people to be <u>separated/ individualistic/ broken up</u> social relationships as people <u>no longer live together</u> as they did in the past.

1 = 1m

10. What do the authors mean when they refer to cities as 'our best bet' (line 45) in combating the impact of the fast-approaching climate change catastrophe? [1] (*vocab*)

Lifted	Paraphrased
Cities...may be <b>our best bet</b> in combating the impact of the fast-approaching climate change catastrophe...	He means that using cities as a solution offers the <u>most promising / greatest potential</u> in successfully dealing with climate change.

1 = 1m

11. Using material from paragraphs 2 – 5 only (lines 7 – 34), summarise what the authors have to say about the negative effects city living has on our health.

Write your summary in no more than 120 words, not counting the opening words which are printed below. Use your own words as far as possible.

City living can be very detrimental. Firstly, it .....

Pt	Lifted	Paraphrased
1 R	City living has led to more <b>sedentary</b> lifestyles. (l. 10)  significantly <b>reducing</b> one incidental source of physical <b>activity</b> (l. 24)	... causes people to exercise less.
2	people live in high-rise buildings with less <b>exposure</b> to green spaces for outdoor activities. (l. 9 – 10)	This is exacerbated when people have less contact with nature for workouts,
3	green spaces are <b>unequally distributed</b> in cities, with <b>low-income</b> neighbourhoods having a <b>lower density</b> of green spaces and facing more <b>barriers</b> to accessing them. (l. 10 – 11)	especially so for the poor whose environment has even less greenery.  OR  spread of green spaces unfair to the less wealthy.
4	Urbanisation's impacts on health have been <b>unprecedented</b> ,	Urbanisation's effects on well-being is never before seen,
5	leading to a ' <b>double burden</b> ' of diseases <u>in low and middle-income countries</u> . (l. 15 – 16)	... and diseases' <u>impact is felt even more in poorer nations</u> .
6	urbanisation has contributed to a <b>rapidly growing burden</b> of <b>NCDs</b> such as heart diseases, cancer, and chronic respiratory diseases. (l. 17 – 20)	Chronic illnesses/other forms of illnesses are also increasing exponentially in cities...
7	As many countries are also still contending with <b>unresolved significant burdens</b> of infectious diseases, undernutrition, and poor maternal and child health outcomes (l. 19 – 20)	...on top of existing health problems that remain unsettled.
8	often from <b>catastrophic</b> out-of-pocket medical <b>spending</b> . (l. 21 – 22)	Many have to bear calamitous self-expenditure for health.
9	Due to urbanisation, people use motorised transportation at the <b>highest rates</b> in human history (l. 23)	People utilise vehicular transportation modes more so than <u>ever</u> before...
10 R	and <b>increasing</b> pollution. (l. 24)  <b>reducing</b> the quality of the air we breathe (l. 33 – 34)	worsening pollution / air quality
11	leading to <b>sickness</b> (l. 26)	resulting in illnesses
12	and an estimated <b>seven million deaths</b> worldwide every year. (l. 26)	and high global mortality rates annually.

13	the urban food environment <b>perpetuates injustice</b> between those who can <u>access nutritious</u> food and those who cannot (l. 27 – 28)	The <u>disparity</u> between those who can acquire <u>healthy food</u> and those who cannot is <u>continued/sustained</u> by the urban food environment.
14	individuals have <b>limited</b> access to <b>affordable</b> and nutritious food (l. 29 – 30)	Some people have restricted/ inadequate access to inexpensive and healthy food
15	and residents are often <b>forced</b> to <b>subsist</b> on unhealthy, cheap fast food (l. 30 – 31)	and they are frequently compelled to rely/ depend on harmful, low-cost fast food.
16	urbanisation <b>reduces</b> access to fresh food for all (l. 32)	The supply/ availability of fresh food is hampered/ affected by urbanisation
17	as food is sold <b>far</b> from where it was <b>cultivated</b> . (l. 32 – 33)	Because food is sold a great distance away from where it was grown.
18	Industrial farming practices further <b>damage</b> the environment (l. 33)	Industrial farming practices causes more harm/ devastation/ destruction on the environment
19	and <b>exposing</b> us to climate <b>catastrophes</b> . (l. 34)	and puts us at risk of climate disasters.

<b>Marks</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Points</b>	1 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6	7	8 – 9	10 – 11	12	>13

12. Peters argues that cities have an evergreen appeal while the other writers are of the view that city living adversely impacts health.

How far do you agree or disagree with the views presented in these two passages?  
Support your answer with examples drawn from your own experience and that of your society.

**Question Requirements:**

- Give a stand with degree for the views in each passage
- Ideas selected from Passage 1 should be connected to what give cities an evergreen appeal
- Ideas selected from Passage 2 should be what make city living adversely impacts health
- Features of SG must be linked to that of cities or city living in general or from the passage