

1. What is the purpose of the author's opening sentence? (1 mark)

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
The report commissioned by French President Emmanuel Macron was frank: continuing to hold artefacts taken from Africa amounts to depriving their people of the "spiritual nourishment that is the foundation of their humanity"	<p>To (A) introduce the topic of (B) museums taking artefacts that do not belong to them/ the value of artefacts.</p> <p><i>Do not accept "value of museums"</i>  <i>Do not accept "artefacts and museums"</i>  <i>(need an issue, not just a noun)</i></p> <p>To (A) act as a hook (B) by quoting a person of power.</p> <p>To (A) draw attention to (B) the severity of what Western museums have done to Africa.</p> <p>To (A) show the (B) credibility of his view by quoting a report.</p> <p>To (A) introduce (B) one perspective on the debate about whether museums should hold on to other countries' artefacts.</p>

2. In paragraph 1, suggest what the report could be referring to in its use of the phrase 'an interrupted memory' (line 6). (1 mark)

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
...taken during <u>colonialism</u>	It could be referring to colonialism/ the subjection of African countries to Western rule/ Western imperialism/ the conquering of African countries.
....continuing to hold artefacts taken from Africa	the removal of the artefacts from Africa...
...depriving African people of the "spiritual nourishment that is the foundation of their humanity"	<p>....which cut African people off from their history/ source of identity/ source of self-esteem.</p> <p><i>Any answer for 1 mark</i>  <i>Allow for lifting</i></p>

3. What does the author mean by the phrase 'added fuel to an ongoing debate' (line 8)? (1 mark)

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
The report (C) <b>added fuel to an</b> (A) <b>ongoing</b> (B) <b>debate</b> about the housing of artefacts miles away from their place of origin...	<p>The report made the (A) contemporary/ current (B) discussion/ argument/ controversy (C) more intense.</p> <p><i>Allow omission of (A)</i></p>

4. From lines 14 -18, explain **two** ways in which the author uses language to criticise the ‘housing of artefacts in museums miles away from their place of origin’. **Use your own words as far as possible.** (2 marks)

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
Indeed, all over the world, ex-colonialists continue to display their <b>spoils of conquest</b> in <b>gleaming</b> glass cabinets and <b>resplendent pedestals</b> .	He <u>highlights the irony</u> of housing such controversial items in such impressive displays. OR He uses words such as “gleaming” and “resplendent” to show how impressive the displays are, which <u>contrasts greatly</u> with the unethical act of stealing the items.
While some bask in the reverence of these artefacts, for others, they suffer the indignity of having to knock on the door of <b>thieves</b> to <b>catch only a glimpse</b> of what had been <b>stolen</b> from them.	He <u>highlights the irony</u> of countries having to ask for permission to view items that were originally theirs.
Indeed, all over the world, ex-colonialists continue to display their <b>spoils of conquest</b> ... OR ... knock on the door of <b>thieves</b> ...	He uses <u>provocative words/ words with negative connotations</u> to describe the countries who have taken cultural items from other countries/ what these countries have done.  <i>Any 2 points for 2 marks</i>

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5. How does the author illustrate his claim in lines 18–19 that ‘for those with the resolve to build themselves up, museums continue to harbour the spectacle of their past humiliations, reminding them of their place in the world’? **Use your own words as far as possible.** (3 marks)

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
The (A) <b>multitudinous</b> (B) <b>plundered</b> relics of China’s old Summer Palace continue to sit (C) <b>(mockingly)</b> in the halls of the British museum,	The author uses the example of how the British museum displays (A) many (B) stolen items from China, which (C) makes them remember China’s humiliation/ feel ridiculed.
as (D) <b>protests</b> from an ascending China continue to (E) fall on <b>deaf ears</b> .	Their (D) objections/ complaints/ unhappiness (E) go unheeded/ are ignored, which also makes them feel small.  <i>1-2 points: 1 mark 3-4 points: 2 marks 5 points: 3 marks</i>

6. What is the author implying about museums with his use of the phrase ‘cradled in the loving arms of museums’ (line 33–34)? (1 mark)

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
In fact, there is a strong case to be made where artefacts are better off <b>cradled</b> in the loving <b>arms</b> of museums.	Museums have the ability to protect these artefacts.  <i>Accept ‘care for artefacts’ and other reasonable answers.</i>

7. In relation to the preservation of important antiquities, how does the author contrast the situation in Iraq and Syria in paragraph 3 with the capabilities of museums mentioned in paragraph 4? **Use your own words as far as possible.** (2 marks)

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
<p>(Iraq and Syria) This comes after the (A) <b>destruction</b> of the ancient Assyrian archaeological site of Nimrud, and then of Palmyra in Syria by ISIS.</p> <p>(Wealthier countries) ...valuable artefacts can be better <b>protected</b> from potential harm and neglect in museums with the necessary <b>infrastructure</b> and <b>support</b>. For example, fragile papyrus...</p>	<p><i>(Destruction/ Plundering vs. Protection)</i> While Iraq and Syria (A1) have not been able to prevent their archaeological sites from being demolished/ plundered</p> <p>Wealthier nations have the expertise to (A2) take good care of the artefacts under their care.</p>
<p>(Iraq and Syria) Syrian archaeologists are currently (B1) <b>experiencing uncertain conditions</b>....</p> <p>(Wealthier countries) (B2) <b>Faithful patronage</b> from <b>wealthy benefactors</b>...</p>	<p><i>(Unstable vs. Stable)</i> While the situations in Iraq and Syria have been (B1) volatile/ unstable,</p> <p>Wealthier nations enjoy (B2) a steady stream of income.</p>
<p>(Iraq and Syria) .... while (C1) <b>struggling to restore</b> the ruins at Palmyra, recently reclaimed by Syrian and Russian forces.</p> <p>(Wealthier countries) ... a team of <b>world-renowned</b> palaeontologists...</p> <p>Museums also have access to <b>experts</b> who are <b>more than capable</b> of carrying out restoration works, particularly on delicate works of arts.</p>	<p><i>(Difficulty in restoring vs. Having experts)</i> While Syrian archaeologists have found it (C1) difficult to touch up/ work on/ study artefacts</p> <p>Wealthier nations have famous/ the best (C2) specialists/ professionals to work on this.</p> <p><i>Any 2 pairs for 2 marks</i></p>
<p>(Iraq and Syria) The Syrian government continues <b>to face an uphill task</b> to <b>recover</b> artefacts stolen and sold on the black market by ISIS.</p> <p>(Wealthier nations) Museums also have access to <b>experts</b> who are more than capable of carrying out restoration works, particularly on delicate works of arts. OR ...valuable artefacts can be better protected from potential harm and neglect in museums with the necessary <b>infrastructure</b> and <b>support</b>. For example, fragile papyrus...</p>	<p><i>(Difficult vs. easy)</i> While it is difficult for the Syrian government to even get their artefacts back from terrorist groups.</p> <p>It is easy for museums for them to take good care of their artefacts as they have professionals/ expertise/ help needed/ money.</p>

8. Explain the author's use of the question in lines 52–54. **Use your own words as far as possible.** (2 marks)

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
Looking at relics from the (B) vast Mongolian Empire, which once <b>stretched from</b> the Volga River in Russia to the Yangtze River in China, (A) who can truly <b>lay claim</b> to these artefacts? OR civilisations that (B) <b>transcend</b> the <b>jurisdiction</b> of today's countries	The author uses a rhetorical question to highlight  (A) how no country can say that they are the rightful owners of ancient artefacts,  as these artefacts come from (B) past kingdoms that span different countries.  <i>2 points for 2 marks</i>

9. According to the author, what is the benefit of a museum being a 'steward' (line 54) for artefacts? **Use your own words as far as possible.** (2 marks)

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
Why not let a museum be a (A) <b>steward</b> for these artefacts, instead of (B) <b>offering</b> them to a <b>single</b> country and inadvertently (C) <b>opening a (D) geopolitical can of worms</b> ?	As (A) custodians/ caretakers/ entities that do not own the artefacts,  museums (B) will not give these artefacts to a specific nation,  <u>and so (C) avoid causing conflicts/ complications/ igniting controversies (D) between nations</u>  <i>1-2 pts: 1 mark</i> <i>3-4 points: 2 marks</i>

10. Using material from paragraphs 6–8 only (lines 59–89), summarise what the author has to say about the value of museums.

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.**

Museums are valuable because they....

	Text	Paraphrased/ inferred ideas
A	<b>addressing</b> key <b>social issues</b> (line 59)	reflect/ highlight important community problems,
B	<b>transforming how we see</b> the <b>future</b> (line 59)	changes our views/ perspectives of/ attitudes towards what is coming
C	<b>shape</b> our <b>society</b> (line 60)	and influences our countries'/ communities' behaviours/ choices.
D	the <b>lessons</b> we can <b>learn</b> from the <b>past</b> (61)	Museums teach us about history
E	both its <b>wonders</b> and <b>tragedies</b> (line 61)	humanity's beauty/ achievements and horrors
F	are <b>priceless</b> (line 62)	which is/ are valuable
G	especially true in these <b>tumultuous</b> times (line 62)	particularly since the world is volatile,
H	<b>escalating tensions</b> between <b>nations</b> and even <b>communities</b> (line 63)	with heightened anxieties across countries/ within societies.
I	help people establish a <b>common ground</b> (line 64) and to see that we are <b>not too different</b> from one another (line 64)	Museums help us to create mutual understanding OR and to understand we have similarities
J	The modern study of history has also made us more aware of how <b>narratives</b> inform our <b>realities</b> , and as such, (line 65)	Museums show us how stories affect current societies.
K	museums tend to be more mindful of portraying history in as <b>objective</b> a manner as possible (line 67)	Museums carefully select objects for display since they know that they influence our understanding of the past.
L	museums build <b>bridges</b> (line 68)	Museums create linkages
M	bring <b>humanity forward</b> (line 70) ... and <b>change</b> ) (line 82)	so that the world will be a better place/ mankind can advance.
N	an <b>oasis</b> from the <b>blaring metropolis</b> that overwhelms us (line 71)	Museums offer calm/ peace in busy cities,
O	allows people to <b>collect</b> their <b>thoughts unhurriedly</b> (line 72) (Nexus for <b>reflection</b> ... (line 82)	for people to pause, ponder, ruminate
P	a weary soul can derive some <b>inspiration and motivation</b> before returning to the suffocating world outside (line 73)	and <b>rejuvenate</b> if they are worn down by the pressures of life.
Q	meet <b>like-minded</b> people (line 76)	Kindred spirits/ people with similar interests can gather,
R	build new <b>acquaintances</b> (line 76)	and make more friends

S	with <b>talking points</b> found at every turn (line 76)	as museums offer interesting topics for discussion.
T	Special exhibitions ... introduce <b>different demographics</b> to the museums (line 77)	Thematic exhibitions draw varying groups of people and
U	contribute to <b>local employment</b> (line 81)	museums create jobs.
V	museums can <b>share</b> their <b>expertise</b> (line 88)	Museums exchange knowledge/ skills which
W	foster <b>goodwill</b> (line 89)	encourage friendliness/ kindness
X	while leaving room for <b>greater collaboration</b> in the <b>future</b> (line 89)	and subsequently, more cooperation.

Points	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-11	12-14	15-17	18 +
Marks	1m	2m	3m	4m	5m	6m	7m	8m

Sample summary paragraph	points
<p>Museums reflect crucial community problems, changing our perspectives about what is to come and influencing our community. Containing valuable points about humanity's beauty and horrors, museums are particularly important in today's volatile world which has heightened geopolitical anxieties. Museums show similarities among different communities. Museums are neutral and influence our understanding of history. Besides creating linkages for the world to be a better place, they offer peace in busy cities for tired people to pause and rejuvenate. With interesting topics for discussion, kindred spirits can gather and make new friends. Thematic exhibitions also draw varying groups of people. Besides job-creation and the exchange of knowledge, museums encourage camaraderie and subsequently, more cooperation. (112 words)</p>	a, b c, d, f e, g, h, i k l, m, n, o, p, s q, r, t u, v, w, x

11. What reasons does the author give for saying that museums 'would not lose too much' (line 90)? **Use your own words as far as possible.** (2 marks)

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
<p>Even when museums give back what they had taken, they would not lose too much. After all, while their exhibition halls are rich with relics put up for display, (A) <b>a richer trove</b> (B) <b>lies hidden away in storage rooms, never to see the light of day.</b> Perhaps the best way for us to treat artefacts as (C) <b>"the common property of mankind"</b> is to truly flourish as the stewards that we were meant to be.</p>	<p>Museums have (A) many other artefacts OR valuable artefacts</p> <p>(B) that are not exhibited.</p> <p>Another reason is because (C) it belongs to everyone anyway.</p> <p><i>Any two points for two marks</i></p>

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12. The author presents various ideas about the value of museums. How far do you agree with these observations, relating your arguments to your own experience and that of your society?