



Week 1
Primary 3/4

The Write Tribe

PAPER 2 TECHNIQUES



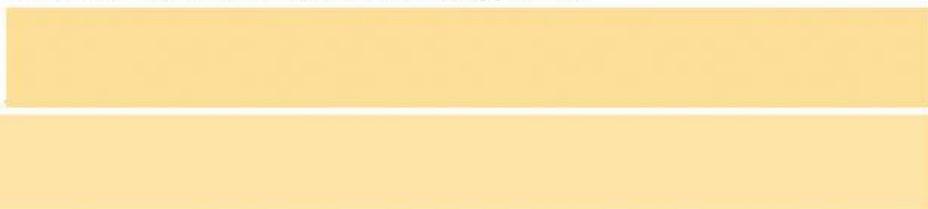
The Write Tribe

Section E: Sentence Combining

Combine each pair of the sentences to make one sentence using the word(s) given. The meaning of the sentence must be the same as the sentences given. (4 marks)

27. Jane does not like apples. The boys do not like apples too.

Neither



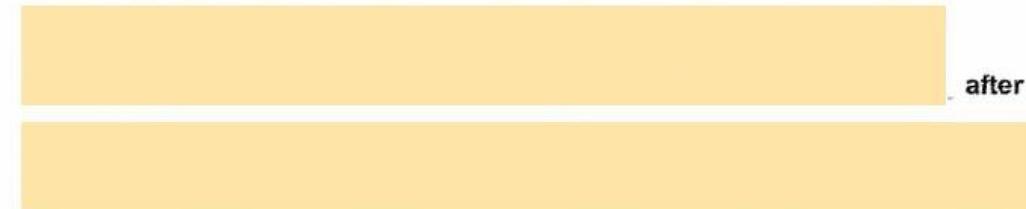
28. You must sleep early. If not, you will not be able to wake up on time for school.

unless



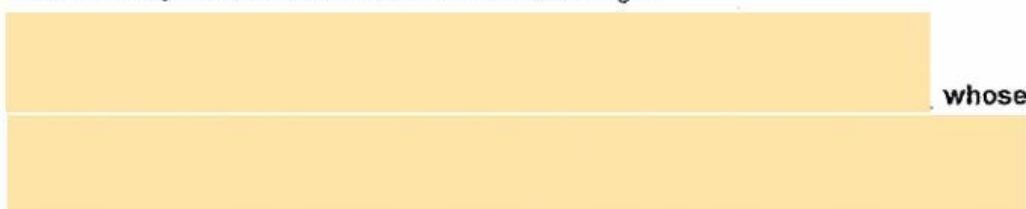
29. Han Wei went to the soccer field to meet his friends. He had finished his homework.

after



30. Serene is my classmate. Her father is a famous singer.

whose



Section F: Comprehension 1 (Short Response)

Read the passage below carefully and answer questions 31 to 37.

(10 marks)

Mr Ravi was neither rich nor poor. He lived in a small house. One chilly night, while he was having his dinner, there was a knock on the door. He walked over to the door and opened it.

There stood an old man with unkempt hair, tattered pants and a shirt with missing buttons. Mr Ravi could smell a stench instantly. The old man was carrying a basket full of fruits. He asked Mr Ravi if he wanted to buy some fruits from him. Mr Ravi passed him some coins for the fruits quickly because he wanted the old man to leave. Mr Ravi heaved a sigh of relief after closing the door. 5

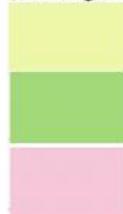
The old man brought fruits to Mr Ravi's house every week. He was so amiable that Mr Ravi gradually looked forward to his visits and started to enjoy his friendship. 10

One evening, as he brought the succulent fruits to Mr Ravi, the old man said, "I had the greatest blessing yesterday! I found a basket of clothes outside my house that someone had left for me." The old man scratched his head as he wondered why the clothes looked strangely similar to Mr Ravi's outfits. He had also seen the same basket in Mr Ravi's house before. 15

Mr Ravi replied, "How marvellous!"

Adapted from Chicken Soup for the Kid's Soul – The Man Who Had Plenty

31. Write 1, 2 and 3 in the blanks below to indicate the order of events that occurred in the passage. (1m)



The old man and Mr Ravi became friends.

The old man received a basket of clothes outside his house.

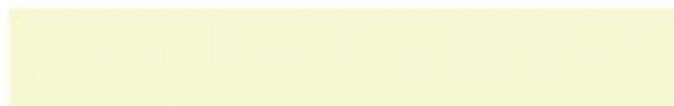
Mr Ravi paid for some fruits.

32. Which word has the same meaning as "old and torn"? Circle (A) or (B). (1m)

There stood an old man with unkempt hair, tattered pants and a shirt

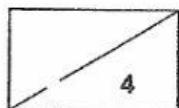
with missing buttons. (A) (B)

33. Which five-word phrase tells you that Mr Ravi was glad that the old man left in the beginning? (1m)



34. What is the likely reason Mr Ravi wanted the old man to leave quickly (lines 7 – 8)? (1m)

- 1) It was cold outside.
- 2) The old man smelled bad.
- 3) Mr Ravi wanted to eat his dinner.



35. List two benefits that Mr Ravi received from the old man's weekly visits to his house? (2m)

i) _____

ii) _____

36. Who could have given the old man the basket of clothes? How do you know? (2m)

37. Tick two adjectives that describe the old man in the passage: (2m)

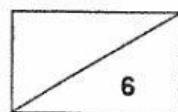
blind

friendly

poor

wealthy

self-centred



Section G: Comprehension 2 (Short Response)

Read the passage carefully and answer questions 38 to 45.

(10 marks)

Orcas, also known as killer whales, are the ocean's top predators. They hunt everything – from fish to penguins, sharks, and even other types of whales. An orca's diet differs. Some orcas eat more fishes and squid than seals and penguins but whichever ocean they are in, a typical orca may eat about 227 kilograms of food a day. Orcas have many hunting methods, and knocking their prey off ice is just one of them. 5

Orcas are often referred to as wolves of the sea for they live and hunt together in groups. They work together as they hunt. They gather fish into a tightly packed area so that they are easier to eat. Occasionally, a group of whales will work together to chase, bite and tire a larger animal such as a blue whale until it becomes a meal.

Orcas have about 45 teeth, each measuring about 7.6 centimetres long. Orcas 10 do not chew their food. They can swallow small seals and sea lions whole and these prey would slide down the orcas' throats. Bigger prey are eaten in portions.

The colour pattern of orcas helps them to hunt for their prey. Their backs are black while their undersides are white. Animals looking down on an orca from above might not see it because the orca's dark back camouflages with the water below. On the other hand, its white underside camouflages with the light streaming down into the sea from the surface, making it hard to spot from below. As a result, orcas' prey tend to miss the danger heading their way. The orcas have proven they are the oceans' best hunters. 15

Adapted from <https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/animals/orca>

38. List two animals which make up an orca's diet.

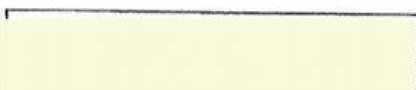
i.

(1m)

ii.

(1m)

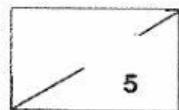
39. Which word in **paragraph 1** has the same meaning as "normal"? (1m)



40. How would an orca hunt a seal that is lying on the ice? (1m)



41. Why are orcas often referred to as **wolves of the sea**? (1m)



For questions 42 – 44, read each statement and tick ✓ “True” or “False”. (3m)

	Statement	True	False
Example	An orca eats about 227 kilograms of food a day.	✓	
42.	Orcas hunt for food alone.		
43.	Orcas herd fish into a compact area.		
44.	Orcas are able to swallow their prey whole, be it big or small.		

45. Why do fishes swimming below an orca find it difficult to spot it?

(2m)

END OF BOOKLET B.

