Unit 13 · Population and Migration

ANSWER KEY · FOR TEACHERS

Full marks 32

Give the marks for the points in the marking scheme; an answer in other words that says the same is right.

1 Words from the report

V · 3

1. populous → **d.** having many people living in it
2. mortality → **e.** the number of deaths in a place or a period of time
3. projection → **f.** an estimate of a future number from today's trends
4. trajectory → **b.** the path something follows
5. surpass → **g.** to become greater than
6. disparate → **a.** completely different from each other

Each carries 0.5 mark.

2 Words from the text

V · 3

1. migrate
2. retrace
3. cluster
4. crucial
5. perilous
6. stopover

Each carries 0.5 mark.

3 Reading I: A Century of World Population Trends

i. **a.** 2.5 billion people. — LC · 1

The world's population in 1950 was about 2.5 billion; it doubled to more than 5 billion by 1987.

ii. **b.** 1962 and 1965. — LC · 1

Growth was fastest in 1962–1965, at 2.1 percent a year on average.

iii. **b.** Eastern and South-Eastern Asia may start to shrink in the mid-2030s. — R · 1

Eastern and South-Eastern Asia may begin to shrink in the mid-2030s, so Central and Southern Asia becomes the most populous region by about 2037.

iv. **c.** most of the women who will have children before 2050 are already alive. — I · 1

The near future follows from the people alive today: most of the parents of the next decades are already born.

4 Reading II: Discovering Migration: What Birds Reveal

a. MARKING SCHEME — LC · 1

✓ Any one of: they slept in holes in the ground; they hid in the mud at the bottom of ponds; summer birds changed into other kinds of birds.

b. MARKING SCHEME — LC · 1

✓ Their feathers get waterlogged.

c. MARKING SCHEME — R · 1

✓ To rest and eat corn in the fields to put on fat (energy) before flying north.

d. MARKING SCHEME — I · 1

✓ By moon watching: the birds can be seen only when they pass in front of the moon, so watchers count them then.

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5 Reading III: a letter

i. ✗ **False:** He started by washing dishes. LC · 3
ii. ✓ **True**
iii. ✗ **False:** He will come home for good when his contract ends next year.

Each carries 1 mark.

6 Reading III: short answers

a. MARKING SCHEME R · 1

✓ Sanu's school fees and the new roof.

b. MARKING SCHEME I · 1

✓ So that he doesn't have to go abroad again, and to give work to young people there (so that they need not leave either).

7 Grammar: connectives of contradiction

a. MARKING SCHEME R · 1

✓ Although it was raining heavily, the match continued.

b. MARKING SCHEME R · 1

✓ In spite of being very tired (his tiredness), he finished his homework.

c. MARKING SCHEME R · 1

✓ We prepared well for the match. However, we lost it.

d. MARKING SCHEME R · 1

✓ Despite the landslide on the road (the road being blocked by a landslide), the ambulance reached the hospital on time.

e. MARKING SCHEME R · 1

✓ My sister likes mountains, whereas I like the sea.

f. MARKING SCHEME R · 1

✓ Although she was ill, she came to school. (or: She was ill, but she came to school.) Only one connective.

8 Writing: interpret a chart

ANSWER E · 5

The survey shows how the 400 students of a school in Pokhara come to school, according to the school's Eco Club.

Walking is by far the most common way: 180 students, almost half (45%), come on foot. The school bus comes second, carrying 100 students (25%). Together, these two ways bring seven in ten students to school. Sixty students (15%) ride bicycles, and forty (10%) take the public bus. The fewest, only 20 students (5%), come on a motorbike with a parent.

In short, most students come to school on foot or by school bus, and very few by private vehicle. This may be because most students live near the school.

MARKING SCHEME

✓ Introduction: what the data shows, where and who (400 students of a school in Pokhara).
✓ Content: the main point: walking is the most common way, nearly half.
✓ Content: details with numbers for the other ways, compared (school bus second, bicycle, public bus).
✓ Content: the least common way and a short conclusion.
✓ Language: correct grammar and words of comparison (the most, second, the fewest, together), in about 100 words.

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9 Think

ANSWER E · 2

It is both. The money they send home pays for schools, houses and health care, and many come back with new skills. But villages lose their young workers, fields are left empty, and families live apart for years. Nepal would gain most if there were good jobs at home, so that going abroad became a choice and not a need.

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ A clear view with one sound reason (money sent home, new skills; or the loss of young workers).
- ✓ A second sound reason, from the other side or the same side (families apart, empty fields, skills brought home).

Marks by level	Literal comprehension	Reorganization	Inference	Evaluation and reflection	Vocabulary	**Total**
Marks	7	9	3	7	6	**32**

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