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CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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1123/22

October/November 2011

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Insert

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Dictionaries are **not** permitted in this examination.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the beginning or end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use

This document consists of **7** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** insert.

Section 1: Reading for Ideas



For
Examiner's
Use

Read **Passage 1** in the insert and answer **all** the questions below in the order set.

1 (a) Notes (15 marks)

Identify and write down the reasons why orangutans are an endangered species, and the steps that are being taken to protect them.

USE ONLY THE MATERIAL FROM PARAGRAPH 2 TO PARAGRAPH 5 INCLUSIVE.

At this stage, you need NOT use your own words. To help you get started, the first point in each section of notes is done for you. You will be awarded up to 15 marks for **content** points.

MAIN POINTS	
Reasons why orangutans are an endangered species	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Illegal logging destroys their habitat</i> 	
Steps that are being taken to protect orangutans	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Governments raise public awareness</i> 	

Now use your notes to write a summary, in which you explain the reasons why orangutans are an endangered species, and the steps that are being taken to protect them.

Your summary, which must be in continuous writing (not note form), must be no longer than **160** words, including the 10 words given below. Begin your summary as follows:

Orangutans are an endangered species because of illegal logging which.....

[illegible]

No. of words	
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- 2 The writer refers to 'humanity's concern for the beautiful planet we inhabit'. (line 49) From your **own** knowledge or experience, give **one** example of such a concern. Then give an example of how that concern is being dealt with. Do **not** refer to orangutans in your answer.

One concern is.....

..... [1]

One way of dealing with this concern is

..... [1]

- 3 From your reading of the whole passage, decide whether each of the following statements is true or false and tick the appropriate box.

The writer approves of farmers who kill orangutans.

The writer is in favour of reducing carbon emissions.

The writer thinks that it is too late to save orangutans from extinction.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[3]

Total for Section 1 [25]



Section 2: Reading for Meaning



For
Examiner's
Use

Read **Passage 2** in the insert and answer **all** the questions below in the order set.

From paragraph 1

- 4 (a) How did Christopher's parents react to his announcement that he intended to emigrate?

..... [1]

- (b) What, according to the passage, is the advantage of the country to which Christopher had emigrated? Answer **in your own words**.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (c) What evidence is given to suggest that the location of Christopher's apartment was 'lively'?

.....

..... [1]

From paragraph 2

- 5 (a) Peter and Marian went on 'yet another' trip to the market. What effect does the writer achieve by the use of the word 'yet'?

.....

..... [1]

- (b) The stallholder 'claimed' that the tortoise was made of genuine jade. What effect does the word 'claimed' have that would not be achieved by 'said'?

.....

..... [1]

- (c) What **two** aspects of Peter's character caused Marian's 'impatience'?

(i)

(ii)

[2]

From paragraph 3

- 6 (a) The Chinese money-lender was 'somewhat mysterious'. What **single** feature of the ornament was most mysterious?

..... [1]

- (b) What do you think the shopkeeper was eager to do?

..... [1]

- (c) Why did the Chinese money-lender glitter in the shop lights?

..... [1]

From paragraph 4

- 7 (a) Peter was 'bewitched'. Pick out and write down the **single** word which continues the idea of 'bewitched'?

..... [1]

- (b) In what **two** ways did Marian try to indicate to Peter that he had already spent enough money that day?

(i)
.....

(ii) [2]

- (c) Explain **in your own words** the **two** reasons why Peter was persuaded by the shop assistant to buy the Chinese money-lender.

.....
.....
..... [2]

For
Examiner's
Use





From paragraph 5

- 8 On the way back, how did Marian show that she was still annoyed with Peter?

..... [1]

From paragraph 6

- 9 (a) Peter quickly unpacked the Chinese money-lender. Explain fully the other ways in which his behaviour indicated the importance to him of the Chinese money-lender.

.....

 [2]

- (b) 'But I can believe it.' What exactly did Peter believe?

.....
 [1]

From the whole passage:

- 10 Choose **five** of the following words. For each of them give **one** word or short phrase (of not more than seven words) which has the same meaning that the word has in the passage.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) priority (line 9) | (e) intently (line 20) |
| (b) plethora (line 9) | (f) simultaneously (line 28) |
| (c) tantalising (line 10) | (g) unique (line 38) |
| (d) wafting (line 10) | (h) mundane (line 42) |

Word chosen	Answer	
()	[1]
()	[1]
()	[1]
()	[1]
()	[1]

[5]

Total for Section 2 [25]



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level



ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1123/22

Paper 2 Reading

October/November 2011

INSERT

1 hour 45 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This insert contains the two reading passages.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Passage 1 – Orangutans

- 1 Many people know that orangutans are the biggest tree-dwelling animals in the world, and uncannily like our own human species – hence their name, which means ‘forest people’. But what is perhaps less well known is the alarming fact that the global population of orangutans has halved in the past two decades. How has this come about?
- 2 There are laws governing the cutting down of trees, but sometimes trees are axed by people who are part of an illegal market in wood, and this illegal logging destroys the natural habitat of orangutans. Additional damage is caused to their habitat by people who burn down extensive areas of forest in a bid to create more land for agriculture. The displaced orangutans are left hungry by the destruction of their food source and, ironically, they are often branded as pests by farmers whose crops then become their only food option. Mindful of potential loss of profits, farmers carry out vicious extermination programmes of orangutans. The knock-on effect of this is that frequently money is offered for killing orangutans; it is possible to understand such misguided behaviour, as the reward will certainly be more than a week’s salary. Sometimes the mothers are killed for food, and their killing is rarely humane: they can be beaten to death or doused in petrol and set on fire. On other occasions the babies are captured as pets.
- 3 But the biggest threat to orangutans today comes from the clearing of their habitat for palm oil plantations, which unfortunately flourish best in the lowland forest areas favoured by orangutans. It is estimated that, in some parts of the world, a staggering one in ten products on sale in supermarkets contains palm oil, items ranging from soap and lipstick to margarine and detergent. Because food made with palm oil is low in the fatty acids associated with heart disease, more and more areas inhabited by orangutans are cleared. Healthy food may be provided, but orangutans suffer. Furthermore, in a laudable desire to combat carbon emissions, palm oil is produced on a grand scale to satisfy the demand for biofuels manufactured from it, again at the expense of orangutans.
- 4 The world has become aware of the plight of orangutans, albeit dangerously late. Many governments are becoming pro-active in their attempt to halt the extinction of these beautiful creatures by raising public awareness. Individual palm oil companies are being asked to consider more than mere profit, and to ensure that their products come from sources which are not detrimental to orangutans. Some national parks which are already homes to orangutans are being increased in size to extend them even greater hospitality, and better training and equipment are being offered to park rangers there to help in the conservation programme. Organisations dedicated to looking after orangutans – e.g. the World Wildlife Fund and the Orangutan Foundation International – are increasing in number, and many such organisations are involved in planting new trees in the already ravaged rainforests formerly favoured by orangutans.
- 5 Ordinary people are invited to participate in conservation schemes by working voluntarily in an orangutan habitat – even as short a period as three weeks can make a difference. In some areas, orangutan rescue centres have been established in desperate and often last-ditch attempts to save lives. Unsurprisingly, the cost of caring for even one infant orangutan is very high; the fact that a single care centre rescues dozens of babies a year means that the bill is often staggering. To make some inroads into these costs, funding organisations encourage people to adopt an orangutan, in return for which they might receive such items as a photograph of the adoptee or a certificate of adoption. School students are invited to be responsible for a particular day in a park’s calendar: they instigate a fund-raising programme to protect the park for that day by paying for police officers to guard against hunters or to patrol rivers in boats.
- 6 Such news is encouraging, but we must ensure that it is not a case of too little, too late. Perhaps the extent of humanity’s concern for the plight of the orangutan is a measure of the extent of humanity’s concern for the beautiful planet we inhabit.

Passage 2 – The Chinese Money-Lender

- 1 Peter stood on the balcony of his son's apartment and sighed contentedly. Peter and his wife had been concerned when their son, Christopher, had announced his intention to emigrate but, Peter reflected, it had been the right decision after all, despite his parents' original misgivings. This country offered unsurpassed employment opportunities. Christopher's apartment was situated in a lively and increasingly popular location where accommodation was relatively inexpensive, there was an excellent public transport service and new restaurants and cafes were springing up all around. 5
- 2 Soon Peter and his wife, Marian, were on the bus for yet another trip to the market recommended by the guide books as a priority for tourists. Stalls selling fabrics in a plethora of sizes and colours were interspersed with food stalls, their tantalising aromas wafting in all directions. Peter bought an impressive warrior carved out of dark wood from a stallholder who assured him that the purchase was an opportunity not to be missed. At another stall, he purchased a tiny green tortoise which, the stallholder claimed, was made of genuine jade. Marian hid her impatience; she did not share her husband's love of shopping and, besides, she was less inclined to be swept away by smooth sales talk. 10 15
- 3 As they strolled on, Peter's attention was suddenly drawn by an antiques shop, crowded in amongst hardware stalls and food outlets. A glint of metal caught his eye and he quickly entered the shop, discovering that the source of his curiosity was a somewhat mysterious-looking ornament, the figure of a man, no more than three inches high, seated at a solid-looking desk. Peter peered intently at it. 'It's a Chinese money-lender,' said the young shop assistant who, it seemed, had eagerly appeared out of nowhere. Closer inspection showed the money-lender's desk to be stamped on the front and the base with indecipherable inscriptions. There was an over-laden moneybag at one end, its contents spilling over the desk, and an abacus balanced on the money-lender's knee. The gilded figure, hunched over the desk, with palms upturned as if beseeching yet more money, glittered in the shop lights. One look at his face – spectacles shining on his nose, mouth agape, trembling beard – revealed the satisfaction of a deal well concluded, and the desire for more money. He cried out to become another purchase. 20 25
- 4 The shop assistant turned his full attention towards the bewitched Peter. Simultaneously he positioned himself so that Peter could not see Marian's furrowed brow, her silent rebuke to Peter that enough money had already been spent that day. 'I will charge you a fair price for this money-lender,' promised the shop assistant. 'Peter, it's time we were heading back for lunch,' warned Marian. 'Whoever buys him will never have ill-fortune,' promised the shop assistant. The money-lender had cast his spell, and within minutes Peter left the shop carrying his purchase, as the smiling shop assistant waved a cheerful farewell. 30
- 5 On the way back, Marian eventually saw the humour in the situation. Her awkward silence was short-lived and she soon linked her arm affectionately through her husband's, her free hand holding the jade tortoise and the wooden warrior, while Peter clutched the Chinese money-lender. 'You were really talked into that!' she laughed. 'Ah, but it's a unique work of art,' replied Peter, 'and who knows what it will bring?' 35
- 6 A few days later, their holiday over, it was their own house they were entering, dropping their bulging suitcases gratefully to the floor. Peter quickly unpacked the tortoise, the wooden warrior and, of course, the Chinese money-lender, while Marian took up the more mundane task of opening the pile of mail which had accumulated since their departure. In the living room, Peter, with the utmost care, was tenderly positioning the Chinese money-lender on a shelf. Now what was the best angle at which to display him for maximum aesthetic effect? He heard the rustling of paper and the ripping open of envelopes. Reluctantly he dragged his attention away from his new friend as he heard Marian's voice from the hallway: 'Peter, I can hardly believe this. I've won the top cash prize in that competition I entered before we went away ... I can hardly believe it!' Smiling, Peter adjusted the position of the Chinese money-lender yet again by a fraction of an inch. 'Oh, but I can believe it,' he said. 40 45 50