



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level



CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1123/21

Paper 2 Reading

October/November 2012

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Insert

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions in **both** Section 1 and Section 2.

The insert contains the two reading passages.

Mistakes in spelling, punctuation and grammar may be penalised in any part of the Paper.

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

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



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1 (a) Notes [15 Marks]

Identify and write down the information from the passage which describes the advantages and disadvantages of keeping animals in captivity.

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
Advantages of keeping animals in captivity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Veterinary surgeons give medical attention / medicines</i>
Disadvantages of keeping animals in captivity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Animals are kept in small spaces</i>

(b) Summary [5 marks]

Now use your notes to write a summary of the advantages and disadvantages of keeping animals in captivity, as outlined in the passage.

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This time, you will be awarded up to 5 marks **for using your own words** wherever possible and for **accurate use of language**.

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:

Animals kept either in zoos or safari parks benefit because.....

No. of words

- 2** From paragraph 4, select and write down **two** opinions.

One opinion is

..... [1]

Another opinion is

..... [1]

- 3** From your **own** knowledge or experience, give **two** advantages of keeping animals in captivity, OR **two** disadvantages, OR **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage. Do **not** refer to specific examples from the passage in your answer.

One advantage / disadvantage is.....

..... [1]

One advantage / disadvantage is.....

..... [1]

- 4** Based on your reading **of the whole passage**, which of the following statements is correct? Tick the box you have chosen.

Society in general is against keeping animals in captivity.

Society in general is undecided about keeping animals in captivity.

Society in general is in favour of keeping animals in captivity.

[1]



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

- 5 (a)** What was the relationship between Akira and Ling?

..... [1]

- (b)** What **one** aspect of the behaviour of 'other servants in the neighbourhood' might have made them popular with children?

..... [1]

- (c)** What is it about Akira's attitude to Ling which 'puzzled' the writer? Answer **in your own words**.

.....
.....
.....

[2]

From paragraph 2

- 6 (a)** Before he 'grew older', how did Akira behave in the presence of Ling?

..... [1]

- (b)** Explain **in your own words** what Akira 'recited in a curious monotone' about Ling to the writer.

.....
.....
.....

[2]

From paragraph 3

- 7 (a)** Explain **in no more than twelve words** what, according to Akira, his family's 'darkest secret' was.

.....

[2]

- (b)** Akira referred to his family's darkest 'secret'. Pick out and write down the **single** word used elsewhere in the paragraph which is linked to this idea of secrecy.

..... [1]

From paragraph 4

- 8 (a)** In what two ways did Akira show his nervousness when he went near Ling's room?

(i)

.....

(ii)

..... [2]

- (b)** What exactly was the result of Akira's 'goading and bullying'?

.....

..... [1]

From paragraph 5

- 9** Explain fully the reason for Akira's 'triumphant flourish' of his hand.

.....

.....

..... [2]

From paragraph 6

- 10 (a)** For what two reasons did the writer not ridicule Akira's 'attempt to preserve a fantasy'?

(i)

.....

(ii)

..... [2]

- (b)** What effect does the word 'hissed' have which would not be achieved by the word 'said'?

.....

..... [1]





From paragraph 7

- 11 (a)** If Akira's 'difficulty' had not arisen, how would he have behaved?

..... [1]

- (b)** What were the 'wider repercussions' of the boys' theft?

..... [1]

- 12** 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.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. listlessly (line 2) | 5. obsession (line 21) |
| 2. embarrassed (line 8) | 6. resolve (line 28) |
| 3. curious (line 12) | 7. exaggerated (line 39) |
| 4. glanced (line 14) | 8. evaporated (line 41) |

Five words chosen (from list above)	Answer	
()	[1]
()	[1]
()	[1]
()	[1]
()	[1]

[5]



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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1123/21

Paper 2 Reading

October/November 2012

INSERT

1 hour 45 minutes

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





Passage 1

Animals in Captivity

- 1 Throughout history, human beings have always had a close relationship with animals and other creatures with which we share the planet. One aspect of this relationship which provokes discussion is the issue of keeping animals in captivity.
- 2 There are certainly advantages to be gained by animals which are kept in captivity. Many zoos and safari parks employ veterinary surgeons to ensure that necessary medical attention is always available for the animals. In addition, nutrition experts are employed, so the animals have a ready supply of food appropriate to their needs. All of this means that life expectancy, for some creatures at least, is longer in captivity than in the wild; for example, wild squirrels live for an average of three years, whereas their captive counterparts live to be twelve years old. Nowadays, wildlife habitats are being encroached upon or destroyed at incredible rates; zoos and safari parks offer safe environments for animals which might otherwise have nowhere to live. Some rare species exist only in zoos because they have become extinct in the wild. Animals in captivity enable us to see common links between ourselves and some other species. Recently in one safari park, for example, the chimpanzee keepers discovered, through hidden cameras, striking similarities between chimps' responses to the death of a loved one and those of humans. When chimp Pansy was dying, her daughter Rosie and her companions stayed by her, apparently comforting her. Such astonishing research could only have been done with captive animals, and could influence future approaches to working with apes. 5
- 3 People benefit from animals being kept in captivity; they learn about the world of nature. It is delightful to see the wonder on a young child's face as he gazes at an elephant or tiger for the first time. Only the rich can afford to travel to see animals in their natural habitat, whereas in zoos, for example, the majority of people can afford to see them in close proximity. Thus, zoos encourage people to care for our planet and to see that they have a shared responsibility for its wellbeing. A day out to a zoo or safari park is a form of relaxation and entertainment, particularly when these places incorporate restaurants and children's play parks. Such a trip is an excellent family day out, and helps to bring family members closer by providing an opportunity for them to enjoy each other's company. 10 20 25
- 4 But zoos and safari parks have their critics too, and most people sit on the fence in this debate. Although more enlightened zoos attempt to emulate natural environments rather than using cages, the animals are still kept in relatively small spaces. They are deprived of their natural habitat, whether it is jungle, open land or seas. In addition, their natural instincts are curbed; it is all very well that a lion is given a few kilos of meat, but that is at odds with our image of it stalking its prey on the African plains. Often animals in captivity experience what is to them an unnatural climate; it is downright stupid to have polar bears and tigers living at identical temperatures. Although some animals are born in captivity, zoos and safari parks sometimes obtain animals from the wild population, which reduces the number of breeding animals in the wild and endangers their species. Animals in captivity often fail to breed. An example of this is the panda; attempts to get them to breed in captivity have proved to be notoriously difficult. Baby pandas are undeniably cute, and when occasionally one is born in captivity, it is a cause for global celebration. 30 35 40
- 5 Not all animals live longer in zoos than they would in the wild: it is unusual for an elephant in captivity to live beyond the age of twenty, whereas its counter part in the wild has a life expectancy of around forty years. There is evidence to suggest that elephants and other large creatures become stressed when kept in captivity. Although zoos and safari parks enable ordinary people to investigate wild animals for themselves, there are other ways in which this can happen, such as through books, films or the internet. Critics of zoos and safari parks argue that keeping animals in captivity is no more than cruelty and exploitation. 45

Passage 2**Akira**

Ling had been with Akira's family for a long time.

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I could see profound gratitude in Akira's face. 'Tomorrow afternoon. Three o'clock,' I said.