



CANDIDATE
NAME

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1123/21

Paper 2 Reading

May/June 2014

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, 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.

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.

1 (a) Notes [15 marks]

Identify and write down the points in the passage which describe the origins and rise in worldwide popularity of chess throughout history, and the reasons for its continuing popularity today.

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
The origins and rise in popularity of chess throughout history
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>It originated in India before the sixth century</i>
The reasons for the continuing popularity of chess today
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chess tournaments (increase popularity)</i>

1 (b) Summary [5 marks]

Now use your notes to write a summary in which you describe the origins and rise in worldwide popularity of chess throughout history, and the reasons for its continuing popularity today, as outlined in the passage.

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:

Chess originated in India before the sixth century and then

No. of words

- 2 From your reading of paragraph 1, decide whether each of the following statements is true or false, and for each statement tick the box you have chosen.

True	False

[3]

- 3 From your reading of paragraph 3, select and write down **two** opinions.

One opinion is

.....

Another opinion is

..... [2]

Total for Section 1 [25]



Section 2: Reading for Meaning



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

From paragraph 1

- 4 (a)** What were Alice and her grandmother doing on that 'particular day'?

..... [1]

- (b)** Give **two** of the ways in which the writer indicates that Alice was only a little girl.

(i)

(ii) [2]

- (c)** How can we tell that Elspeth is a caring grandmother?

.....

..... [1]

From paragraph 2

- 5 (a)** Before she 'extricated her fingers from Elspeth's', in what **two** ways was Alice misbehaving?

(i)

(ii) [2]

- (b)** 'Tiny beads of moisture left a ghostly imprint' of her nose and lips on the glass. **Without using the words of the passage**, explain exactly what is happening here.

.....

..... [2]

- (c)** Explain **in your own words** how Alice's feelings changed as she looked at the 'glass cabinet'.

.....

.....

..... [2]

From paragraph 3

- 6 (a) Inside the antiques shop, Alice saw a table with a ‘polished’ surface. What did the surface of the table remind her of?

..... [1]

- (b) Alice thought of the antiques shop as a ‘temple of wonders’. Pick out and write down the **single** word used later in the paragraph which continues this idea of ‘temple’.

..... [1]

From paragraph 4

- 7 (a) What effect is created by the word ‘looming’ that would not be created by, for example, the word ‘appearing’?

.....

..... [1]

- (b) ‘The floor fell away and she was rising towards a low red lantern covered with the writhing green bodies of dragons, which was hanging from the ceiling. Then the floor was coming up to meet her again’. Explain fully what was happening here.

.....

..... [2]

From paragraph 5

- 8 (a) Explain precisely the **two** methods, according to the shop owner, for deciding whether pearls are real pearls or fake.

(i)

(ii) [2]

- (b) Alice was ‘enchanted’. Pick out and write down the **single** word used later in the paragraph which continues the idea of ‘enchanted’.

..... [1]



From paragraph 8

- 9 ‘Don’t be ridiculous... . Are you running a business or what?’ Explain fully what Elspeth means by this.

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

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.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. rituals (line 1) | 5. whipped (line 38) |
| 2. peered (line 18) | 6. friction (line 41) |
| 3. writhing (line 30) | 7. dilapidated (line 42) |
| 4. solemnly (line 33) | 8. propelling (line 46) |

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

[5]

Total for Section 2 [25]





ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1123/21

Paper 2 Reading

May/June 2014

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 – Chess

- 1 Chess is one of the oldest games in the world, in which two opponents, each with sixteen pieces, play on a board of sixty-four squares. Such a complex game could not have been created by a single person, but has clearly been the product of a long process of evolution. It has been around for centuries, and a look at its development opens a fascinating window on numerous cultures, transporting our minds to distant lands and eras. 5
- 2 The earliest form of chess originated in India before the sixth century, where its Sanskrit name – chaturanga – meant ‘four divisions’ and referred to the different sections of the army: soldiers on foot, on horseback, on elephants and in chariots. From India the game spread to Persia: the story is told of an Indian ambassador who took it as a present to the Persian king, and a manuscript dating from that period describes the excitement generated by this gift. The popularity of chess in Persia meant that it became an integral part of the education of young noblemen. The game evolved because the development of strict rules, and the need to adhere to them, added to its appeal. When the Arab countries conquered Persia, chess was taken up by the people of the Muslim world, who were attracted by the logical processes the game entailed. Furthermore, when Buddhist pilgrims travelled from India along the Silk Road, they introduced chess to the Far East, where variations were developed, resulting in many other games which are still known today. 10
- 3 When chess spread to Europe, it was seen as a prestigious pastime associated with the nobility: the social value attached to it can be seen in the exquisitely beautiful chessboards of medieval Europe. It also became a subject for art, and necklaces and other jewellery were often decorated with chess pieces. High-ranking soldiers, or knights, were required to have other, non-military skills in order to be worthy of their title, and one of these skills was the ability to play chess. Chess became more popular with the invention of the chequered board, made of alternate black and white squares, which made it easier to distinguish between the squares than it had been when the board was all one colour. Such was the popularity of this wonderful game that writings about theories and tactics for winning began to appear in the fifteenth century. 15
- 4 In modern times, chess tournaments contribute to the continuing popularity of the game; the first of these took place in London in 1851, and they have become the standard form of competition among serious players. In the Chess Olympiad, which occurs every two years, the game is played by teams representing various countries globally; it resembles the Olympic Games in that its international flavour attracts both players and spectators, keen to see their own country perform well. The foundation of the World Chess Federation popularised chess because, by acting as the governing body of international chess competition, it defines the rules of the game and the ratings of players. Modern media keep spectators in touch with championships; for example, the final of the 2012 World Chess Championship was broadcast with live commentary on the internet. An innovation in chess has been the invention of chess computers, technology which actually takes on the role of the opponent and enables players to practise and improve their game. 20
- 5 Chess is more interesting than other board games because the different pieces have different powers. There are several types of chess pieces ranging from the majestic king to the humble pawn, representing a servant or foot soldier, and part of the attraction of the game is that these various pieces move in different ways. Moreover, chess is probably unique in that victory for one particular player depends on the fate of only one of the pieces, the king; merely taking piece after piece is not sufficient. Chess is no ordinary game, because it demands skill and concentration: there is no element of luck as in, say, some card games. Furthermore, chess players are given a sense of continuity with the past, of belonging to a great chess-playing family which extends through centuries and embraces many nations. 25
- 30
- 35
- 40
- 45

Passage 2 – Alice

- 1 One of the rituals of Alice's life was going shopping with her grandmother, Elspeth. She was allowed to hold the shopping bag which, despite its short handles, knocked Alice on the leg when she carried it. Only certain things went in it. Her grandmother explained that vegetables and soap shouldn't be in the same bag but tins and soap together were allowed. Peaches shouldn't go in the string bag, as they got bruised. Once, when Alice was carrying a box of eggs, she opened the lid to inspect them and they slid from her hands, breaking on the pavement in a shock of shattered shell and a viscous watery blur. 'Don't worry, don't worry,' said her grandmother, over and over again. On this particular day, Alice was holding the string bag, which she put over her head and pulled down over her body with the plaited handles, folding her arms under the webbing. When she wore it like that, did it not make her a perfect Net Man? 10
- 2 Elspeth met a friend and they talked for ages outside the antiques shop. Alice started to jiggle about as she held Elspeth's hand. Alice didn't like this friend much. Without stopping her conversation or even looking down, Elspeth twitched Alice's arm, which Alice knew meant she was expected to behave. Alice bent back the sole of her sandal under her foot. She tried not to look bored. Eventually, she extricated her fingers from Elspeth's, walked over to the window of the antiques shop and pressed her face to it. At first she was looking only at how tiny beads of moisture left a ghostly imprint of her nose and lips on the glass. Then she peered into the shop: it was very dark and strange things hung from the ceiling, but then she saw a glass cabinet, heaped with beads, earrings and rings, and Alice's apprehension gave way to exhilaration. 15 20
- 3 'Shall we go in and look?' asked Elspeth. Soon Alice was standing next to a table with a surface so polished that she thought that, if she touched it, ripples would circle out from under her fingers to lap at its edges. She looked around the dark red walls of this temple of wonders: feathered fans, gold-edged paintings, lampshades dangling strings of purple beads. Alice walked over to a carousel of clothes, dived down underneath it, and then resurfaced, surrounded by antique dresses and scarves. She ran her hand reverently down the clothes, and turned round and round, until dizziness started to smudge her vision. 25
- 4 'You must be Alice.' It was the shop owner, looming over the top of the carousel. He reached in and Alice felt him grip her underneath her arms before the floor fell away and she was rising towards a low red lantern covered with the writhing green bodies of dragons, which was hanging from the ceiling. Then the floor was coming up to meet her again, and she was set down in front of the man. 'Tell me,' he said, 'what do you like best in here?' Alice didn't hesitate, but pointed solemnly to the red dragon lantern. 30
- 5 He smiled and holding up a pearl necklace said, 'When you came in, I was testing these to see if they're real or fake.' He put the pearls into Alice's palm. 'The best way to do this is to put them into contact with human skin,' he explained. 'If they are real, they start to glow.' Enchanted, Alice watched the pearls for any signs of opalescent glowing. Suddenly the man whipped them out of her hand. 'Maybe that method is too time-consuming,' he said. 'The other way is to rub them against your teeth. Real pearls feel like sand. Open your mouth.' The shop owner rubbed the largest pearl against her two front teeth. Alice waited, spellbound. There was a grainy feeling, a kind of friction. 'They're real!' she exclaimed. 35 40
- 6 The shop owner placed Alice on a dilapidated chair in front of a mirror, fastening the pearls round her neck. Elspeth appeared behind them in the mirror. 'Alice,' she said, 'we must go. Give the man back his necklace.' She turned Alice round and began unfastening the clasp.
- 7 'No, no,' said the shop owner, 'I'd like her to have them.' 45
- 8 'Don't be ridiculous,' said her grandmother, propelling Alice towards the door. 'Are you running a business or what?'