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1123/21

October/November 2014

**1 hour 45 minutes**

Additional Materials: Insert

## READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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 spread of coffee before the twentieth century, and the reasons for its economic success and popularity from the twentieth century to the present day.

**USE ONLY THE MATERIAL FROM PARAGRAPH 1 TO PARAGRAPH 6 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 spread of coffee before the twentieth century	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Kaldi realised berries (of a certain bush) were energising</i></li> </ul>	
Reasons for its economic success and popularity from the twentieth century to the present day	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Railways allowed coffee to be transported more easily</i></li> </ul>	



- 2 From your reading of paragraph 1, decide which **one** of the following statements is true and tick the box you have chosen.

The writer is sure that the information about the origins of coffee is correct.

☐

The writer is sure that the information about the origins of coffee is incorrect.

☐

The writer thinks that the information about the origins of coffee cannot be proved.

☐

[1]

- 3 Cafe Florian is a 'magnet for tourists' (paragraph 3).

From your own knowledge or experience give **two** examples of places which are a 'magnet for tourists'. Do **not** refer to specific examples from the passage in your answer.

One example is .....

.....

Another example is .....

..... [2]

- 4 From your reading of paragraph 6, 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

- 5 (a) Richard was always 'gloomy, a pessimist'. Give **one** example of Richard's pessimistic behaviour.

.....  
 ..... [1]

- (b) Richard says that he doesn't 'shirk the truth'. What, according to Richard, is the truth?

.....  
 ..... [1]

From paragraph 2

- 6 (a) At first, what did people think the small cloud meant?

..... [1]

- (b) Why did they laugh when Richard said: 'Looks like locusts to me'?

.....  
 ..... [1]

- (c) Why did they stop laughing when 'the wispy bits began to whirr'?

..... [1]



From paragraph 3

- 7 (a) Explain exactly why the sky was dark.

..... [1]

- (b) Why do you think the birds were 'excited'?

..... [1]

- (c) Previously the farm had 'managed somehow' to survive. What does this tell us about how the family had been affected by locust swarms in the past?

.....  
 ..... [1]

- (d) The children were 'sent out to make a racket'. Explain fully **in your own words** the purpose of this racket.

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

From paragraph 4

- 8 (a) What does the word 'muffled' tell us about the effect of the locusts on the countryside?

..... [1]

- (b) The birds 'had gorged themselves so much that they were unable to take off'. Without copying from the passage, explain exactly the problem the birds have here.

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

- (c) What **two** effects did the locusts have on the car?

(i) .....

(ii) ..... [2]

- (d) Explain fully what caused the cracking noise.

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

From paragraph 5

- 9 The family 'waited for the swarm to wing its way to further destruction'. Pick out and write down a **single word** used later in the paragraph which continues the idea of 'destruction'.

..... [1]

From paragraph 6

- 10 In what **two** ways is the large number of hoppers an additional threat to farmers?

(i) .....

(ii) ..... [2]

From the whole passage

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

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. plopped (line 14)      | 5. succulent (line 34) |
| 2. stone (line 18)        | 6. swathe (line 35)    |
| 3. bewildered (line 21)   | 7. opted for (line 37) |
| 4. occasionally (line 26) | 8. miniature (line 45) |

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

Total for Section 2 [25]





**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge Ordinary Level



**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**1123/21**

Paper 2 Reading

**October/November 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 – Coffee

- 1 The most popular account of the origin of coffee concerns a ninth century Ethiopian goatherd, Kaldi, who, having noticed that his goats became very frisky when they nibbled the berries of a certain bush, decided to copy them and found the berries had an energising effect on him too. Another story is that a monk in Ethiopia noticed some particularly lively birds and, on sampling the berries they had been eating, experienced increased vitality. Other accounts attribute the discovery to an Ethiopian holy man called Oman, who not only ate the berries but also roasted and boiled them in water, which produced the fragrant brown liquid now known as coffee. However, no direct evidence has ever been found to indicate where exactly in Africa coffee first grew, or even that it existed before the fifteenth century. 5
- 2 Coffee beans were exported from Africa to Yemen, and references to coffee drinking and knowledge of the coffee plant appear in monasteries there. Monks used it to keep themselves alert during long periods of night prayer. Soon Yemeni traders began to cultivate the beans themselves. There were periods when coffee was banned by religious leaders who disapproved of its stimulant effect; places where coffee was drunk and warehouses where it was stored were attacked and ransacked. But through time the bans were lifted and coffee became an acceptable drink which spread to many influential cities, such as Medina, Baghdad and Istanbul. Coffee-houses were popular social centres, where chess was played and dancing and music were enjoyed in comfortable surroundings, and where lively conversation and debate took place. 10 15
- 3 By the seventeenth century, vibrant trade between Africa and Venice, Europe's leading port, had made huge varieties of African goods available, including coffee. Venetian merchants introduced coffee drinking to the wealthy; the first Venetian coffee-house, Cafe Florian, survives to this day and is a magnet for tourists. Coffee-houses grew in popularity and coffee drinking spread to other European cities and countries; for example, it is estimated that by 1675 there were more than 3,000 coffee-houses in England alone. A major influence in the popularity and availability of coffee in Europe was that Dutch merchants obtained some of the closely guarded coffee bushes from Yemen, enabling the Dutch to cultivate coffee in the country now called Sri Lanka. 20 25
- 4 Despite social upheaval and economic swings, the twentieth century saw a continued rise in the importance of coffee production, a rise which has continued to the present day. In particular, the development of railways allowed more coffee to be transported more easily. Coffee-growing in South and Central America benefited from the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914, which meant that coffee could be exported further afield. 30
- 5 Coffee production in the past sometimes, unfortunately, led to the exploitation of local communities. As a result, socially aware consumers nowadays are attracted by the fact that they can buy coffee which is certified as Fairtrade. This means that it is approved through an international system which ensures that coffee farmers get a fair deal. Globally, the cultivation, processing, trading, transportation and marketing of coffee provide employment for millions of people. Coffee is crucial to the economies of several developing countries, accounting for, in some cases, half of their foreign trade. 35 40
- 6 All over the world, people drink coffee because its caffeine drives away fatigue and lethargy, bringing to the body energy and vigour, while the advent of decaffeinated coffee offers a popular alternative for those who object to artificial stimulants but wish to enjoy coffee's taste and aroma. The development of instant and freeze-dried coffee has made the drink convenient and easy to make, a must for the pace of life in the twenty-first century. Moreover, coffee comes in seemingly endless varieties, from espresso to latte, from percolated to filter, from sugared to sugar-free. Choosing from the menu in a modern coffee-house is a nightmare! 45
- 7 Today it is possible to drink good coffee in every major city in the world, cities as diverse and as far apart as Johannesburg, London and Kuala Lumpur. Is it any wonder that 400 billion cups of coffee are consumed in the world every year? 50

**Passage 2 – The Locusts**

- 1 Richard was always gloomy, a pessimist. The car only had to run out of petrol for him to announce that the engine had broken down.

**Content removed due to copyright restrictions.**

Each one grows at an astonishing rate and, together with millions of others, forms one unit in a monstrous carpet which eats as it moves.