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1123/22

October/November 2015

**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 stages in the development and rise in popularity of the cinema, and the reasons for its continuing popularity today.

**USE THE MATERIAL FROM PARAGRAPHS 2–6 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 stages in the development and rise in popularity of the cinema	
•	<i>Racehorse photographed every thousandth of a second by several cameras</i>
Reasons for the continuing popularity of the cinema today	
•	<i>Cinema has been enhanced by improved technology (in sound effects / lighting)</i>



- 2 From your reading of paragraph 1, decide whether each of the following statements is true, false, or not stated in the passage, and tick the boxes you have chosen.

	True	False	NS
Cinema was not invented by one person.			
Ordinary life is full of excitement.			
Detective stories began in the nineteenth century.			

[3]

- 3 From paragraph 3, write down **one** opinion. You are free to use your own words or the words of the passage.

The opinion is .....

.....[1]

- 4 From paragraph 6, write down **one** opinion. You are free to use your own words or the words of the passage.

The opinion is .....

.....[1]

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) Why did the pile of straw heave 'gently and rhythmically'?

.....[1]

- (b) Why did the writer feel justified in disturbing the creature?

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

- (c) Why was the animal in a hurry 'to release itself from its cocoon of straw'?

.....[1]

- (d) The animal 'dived back into the straw'. What had it hoped would happen?

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

From paragraph 2

- 6 (a) Explain **in your own words** why, even before the babies were brought to him, the writer had 'ample opportunity' to get to know kusimanses properly.

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

- (b) The writer fed the babies with cotton wool dipped in milk. What were the **two** problems he encountered?

(i) .....  
.....

(ii) .....  
.....[2]

From paragraph 3

- 7 (a) What effect is created by the word 'sprawling' that would not be created by, for example, 'lying'?

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

- (b) Which physical development meant that the babies were able to see 'the world that lay outside their basket'?

.....[1]

- (c) Pick out and write down the **three consecutive words** which indicate the sudden way in which the babies were prevented from seeing 'the world that lay outside their basket'.

.....[1]

From paragraph 4

- 8 (a) What does the word 'merely' suggest about the many troubles the writer would have with the kusimanses in the future?

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

- (b) Why do you think 'the Bandits' was an appropriate name for the kusimanses?

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

- (c) Explain **in your own words** why, according to the writer, the kusimanses 'grew fast'.

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

- (d) The writer refers to the 'state' of the kusimanses. What exactly was this 'state'?

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





From paragraph 5

9 (a) What evidence is there to suggest that Colly was a 'vain creature'?

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

(b) The Bandits decided that Colly's tail was 'a tasty morsel of something or other'. What does this suggest about their attitude to food?

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

(c) Explain fully why the kusimanses were 'three feet off the ground'.

.....  
 .....  
 .....[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. captivated (line 1)
2. appraised (line 5)
3. alas (line 27)
4. nuisance (line 28)

5. minimum (line 33)
6. somewhat (line 35)
7. apparently (line 39)
8. regret (line 46)

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

[5]

Total for Section 2 [25]



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## READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This insert contains the two reading passages.

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





## Passage 1

### Cinema

- 1 One of the marvels of cinema is that it is the result of global endeavour. It has been said that cinema, like the detective story, makes it possible to experience without danger all the excitement which must be repressed in normal life. Since its inception at the end of the nineteenth century, it has become a popular and inspiring art form all over the world.
- 2 A breakthrough in the production of moving images occurred in 1878 when, in order to prove that a galloping horse lifts all four legs off the ground simultaneously, a racehorse was photographed every thousandth of a second by several cameras along the racetrack. In 1889 came the invention of a camera which could take ten consecutive pictures per second using celluloid film, followed the next year by the advent of the kinetoscope. This box-shaped device showed a strip of film carrying images in sequence; its drawback was that, as the film was viewed through the top of the device, it could be used only by one individual at a time. By the late nineteenth century, the possibility of cinema as we know it today was realised with the invention of the film projector, which allowed films to be shown on a screen to many people simultaneously. The fact that, for example, acrobats and sporting events like boxing could be recorded meant that they could be shown repeatedly at no extra cost to the producers. These early films lasted about a minute, and were flat, rather dull compositions, but that in no way detracted from their popularity.
- 3 At first films were shown in theatres or by travelling showmen in temporary venues, but a major development came with the building of permanent cinemas, the first of these being in 1905 in Pittsburgh, USA. By this time, although films lasted no more than a few minutes, enough of them had been produced to create programmes lasting for half an hour; these programmes could be changed weekly when the audience became bored. It is astonishing that in the USA, by 1907, there were 4,000 cinemas, called 'Nickelodeons' after the first one in Pittsburgh.
- 4 Cinema films at first comprised moving images only, without sound, and to popularise them they were often accompanied by live music, usually provided by a pianist, but sometimes by groups of musicians. Where the entire story could not be portrayed by the film, narrators were used to fill in the missing parts; in Japan, for example, narrators called benshi slotted naturally into this role as they were descendants of an old oral tradition of story-telling. Later, sound was added to these silent films, giving rise to the term 'talkies'; sound-on-disc played back a pre-recorded sound to synchronise with the film, although the synchronicity was often far from accurate. An improvement came with sound-on-film, an innovation where the sound was actually recorded on to the film rather than played alongside it, although amplification of the sound was often a problem.
- 5 Cinema continues to enjoy popularity in modern times, having been enhanced by improved technology in, for example, sound effects and lighting. Sophisticated camerawork allows audiences to see more clearly the emotions of the characters and to relate the situations they see to their own lives. Films about specific issues and themes, such as civil liberties or poverty, can be a force for good in the world by shaping the way societies and individuals think. Bollywood – an informal name popularly used for the Hindi language film industry – draws on ancient Indian epics and Sanskrit drama; thus it can be seen that cinema can keep heritages alive. The different genres of films produced – war, mystery, crime, romance – cater for all tastes and provide relaxation and entertainment for all.
- 6 Trips to cinemas are much better than watching television at home, as their widescreens facilitate the showing of spectacular and extravagant films, the dramatic qualities of which are lost on a television screen. The quality of modern films is often enhanced by computer animations, whereby computers are used to create anything from crowded battlefields to surreal fantasies. Celebrity film stars – a phenomenon unknown in the pioneering days of cinema – might be good role models for their fans, although, unfortunately, this is not always the case. In the early stages of videos and, later, DVDs, film producers saw these as a threat to their profits; however, we now live in the age of 'the second venue' for films, in that DVDs can be watched at home as family entertainment.



## Passage 2

### The Bandits

- 1 I was first captivated by the kusimanse, a mongoose-like animal, when I saw one asleep in a zoo under a pile of straw that heaved gently and rhythmically. As this was a creature I was likely to meet on my forthcoming trip to photograph animals in their natural habitat, I felt justified in disturbing it by rattling my thumbnail along the bars of the cage. Movement took place in the straw, and a little face appraised me for a moment; noticing the nuts I held tentatively near the bars, the animal uttered a faint shriek and struggled madly to release itself from its cocoon of straw. It ate the nuts on offer and, as soon as it realised that no more titbits were forthcoming, it gave a long-suffering sigh and dived back into the straw. 5
  
- 2 Three months later, on my trip, I had ample opportunity to get to know kusimanses properly. I often saw them when I was sitting in concealment in the forest waiting for animals to show up. Then one morning a colleague brought me a basket of three baby kusimanses; they had been found abandoned and in need of human parenting. I started teaching them to feed, by wrapping some cotton wool round a matchstick and dipping it in milk, so that the babies would suck on it. However, they struggled and squeaked, and every time I pushed the cotton wool into their mouths they frantically spat it out again. Did they think that I was some sort of monster endeavouring to choke them? I wondered if I had not got more than I had bargained for. Luckily, it was not long before they discovered that the cotton wool contained milk, but then they sucked so hard that unfortunately even the cotton wool disappeared down their throats. 10 15
  
- 3 For the first week they spent most of the day sprawling on their bed of dried leaves in their basket beside my bed, scrambling excitedly around inside the basket at meal times. However, soon their front teeth appeared and, as their legs got stronger, they became more eager to see the world that lay outside their basket, and I would put them on my bed so that they could have a walk around. However, I called an abrupt halt to this habit when they discovered my bare foot sticking out from under the bedclothes and decided that if they bit my toe hard enough it might produce milk. 20 25
  
- 4 This was, alas, merely the first of the many troubles in store for me. Very soon the kusimanses had become such a nuisance that I named them the Bandits. They grew fast because their appetites seemed insatiable. Consequently, their lives turned into one long quest for food. One of the things of which they made a light snack was their basket lid. Having demolished this they hauled themselves out and went on a tour of inspection round the camp. With unerring accuracy, they made their way to the one place where they could do the maximum damage in the minimum time: the kitchen. They broke a dozen eggs and, to judge by the state of them, rolled in the contents. 30
  
- 5 There was also a tame monkey, a somewhat vain creature called Colly, who had befriended us. One afternoon she decided, having spent a lot of her time grooming her lovely coat and long plume-like tail, to enjoy a siesta. She lay like a sunbather, her hands folded neatly on her chest. Unfortunately, just as she was falling asleep, the Bandits appeared on the scene. When they saw Colly's tail lying on the ground, apparently not belonging to anyone, they decided it must be a tasty morsel of something or other that destiny had placed in their path, and so they rushed forward and sank their sharp little teeth into it. Colly gave a wild scream of fright and scrambled towards the top of a tree, but the Bandits were not going to be deprived without a struggle, and they hung on grimly. The higher Colly climbed, the higher she lifted the Bandits and, when eventually I got there, I found them hanging by their teeth, like some miniature trapeze artists, three feet off the ground. 35 40 45
  
- 6 Eventually, it was with a feeling of relief as well as regret that, our job done, we released the Bandits back into their natural habitat, although life without them would be considerably less exciting.