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CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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1123/21

May/June 2018

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Insert

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of this page.

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 end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **8** printed pages and **1** Insert.



Identify and write down the information in the passage which describes the importance of elephants throughout history, and the reasons for the decline in the elephant population today and what is being done to stop this decline.

At this stage, you do **not** need to use your own words. Use note form. To help you get started, the first point in each section of notes is done for you. You may find it helpful to use bullet points when listing the content points.

Content Points

- *(Form of) transport*

[illegible]

- *Losing their habitats (because of the clearing of land for development projects)*

[12]

1 (b) Summary

Now use your notes from **1(a)** to write a summary of the importance of elephants throughout history, and the reasons for the decline in the elephant population today and what is being done to stop this decline, as outlined in the passage.

Use your own words as far as possible. You will be awarded marks for producing a piece of writing which is relevant, well organised and easy to follow.

Your summary must be in continuous writing (**not** note form). You are advised to write between **150** and **180** words, including the 10 words given below.

Begin your summary as follows:

Elephants have been important throughout history, and were used as

.....[10]

2 Re-read paragraphs 1, 3 and 6, and identify and write down **one** opinion from each of these paragraphs.

- Paragraph 1
.....[1]
- Paragraph 3
.....[1]
- Paragraph 6
.....[1]

Total marks for Section 1: [25]



Section 2: Reading for Meaning



Read **Passage 2**, *Emma*, in the Insert and answer **all** the questions below.

From paragraph 1

- 3 (a) Why was Emma 'staggering'?

.....[1]

- (b) What was Emma's 'huge responsibility'?

.....[1]

- (c) What was the most unpleasant change Emma found in the house when she came home?

.....[1]

- (d) 'Feeling justifiably aggrieved, Emma resolved to tell James off when he came home.' Explain **in your own words** how Emma is feeling at this point.

.....

[2]

From paragraph 2

- 4 (a) A 'cloud crossed her mind and gradually became a storm of doubt.'

What does this tell you about Emma's feelings at this point?

.....
[1]

- (b) Why did their parents want James to leave the house in the morning before Emma did?

.....
[1]

- (c) What decision did Emma make when the 'full force of her suspicion hit her'?

.....[1]



From paragraph 3

5 (a) What are the **two** physical signs of fear shown by Emma?

- (i)

 (ii)
[2]

(b) Why do you think Emma's mother had left three pairs of shoes lying in the bedroom?

.....[1]

(c) Emma was 'inundated' with fear. Pick out and write down **one** word used in the paragraph which continues this idea of 'inundated'.

.....[1]

From paragraph 5

6 (a) 'James stared at his sister with a look of undisguised puzzlement, which made her realise that what he was about to say was true.' Explain **in your own words** how Emma knew that James was about to tell the truth.

.....

[2]

(b) Explain fully (i) who you think was knocking on the cupboard door and (ii) why.

- (i)

 (ii)
[2]

7 From the whole passage

For each of the words below, circle the letter (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which has the same meaning that the word has in the passage.

(a) **irritated** (line 6)

A sad **B** sore **C** worried **D** annoyed [1]

(b) **unremarkable** (line 19)

A noticeable **B** normal **C** visible **D** perfect [1]

(c) **peek** (line 20)

A look quickly **B** look closely **C** look eagerly **D** look curiously [1]

(d) **surreptitiously** (line 33)

A quietly **B** seriously **C** secretly **D** thoughtfully [1]

(e) **derision** (line 43)

A doubt **B** scorn **C** surprise **D** determination [1]



- 8 Re-read paragraphs 3 and 4, which contain phrases about **(a)** Emma's entry into her parents' bedroom and **(b)** James's behaviour when they sat down to eat.

Explain:

- the **meaning** of the phrases as they are used in the passage
- the **effect** of the phrases as they are used in the passage.

- (a)** 'The closed door of her parents' bedroom creaked open ominously'. (line 21)

Meaning

.....

Effect

.....[2]

- (b)** 'Oblivious to his sister's mood, James rattled on to her about the runs he had scored in the cricket match at school.' (lines 35–36)

Meaning

.....

Effect

.....[2]

Total marks for Section 2: [25]



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Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Ordinary Level



ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1123/21

Paper 2 Reading

May/June 2018

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

Elephants

- 1 Elephants are magnificent creatures, the largest animals on earth, and are found in sub-Saharan Africa and in parts of Asia. Throughout history, they were used as a form of transport; for example, kings and emperors were carried on highly decorated elephants, seen as fitting vehicles for such powerful individuals. Because of their strength, elephants have commonly been used as working animals, for example in the logging industry, where they can haul wagons and carry trees with minimum damage to surrounding forest areas. They were invaluable in warfare in many ancient civilisations, such as those of India and China; male elephants were used to charge against the enemy while their female counterparts carried provisions such as food and weaponry. Roman soldiers were recorded as being terrified when they first saw these huge beasts advancing towards them in battle, led by the Carthaginian general, Hannibal. Nor were elephants confined to ancient warfare, as they had a part to play in modern wars; they could cope with mountainous terrain impassable by horses and, as late as 1945, they provided brute strength to build bridges during the Second World War. 5
- 2 Elephants have always featured in the religions of several cultures, with tribes in some places believing that their chiefs would be reincarnated as elephants; elsewhere, religious processions are led by elephants adorned with lavish garments, such as in the Buddhist Festival of Esala Perahera in Kandy, Sri Lanka. The Hindu god Ganesh, revered as the god of prosperity, wisdom and intelligence, is depicted as a human with an elephant's head. Elephants are said to bring good luck, and there is much debate among some people about the importance of the position of the elephant's trunk: for example, is the elephant's trunk more auspicious if it points upwards or downwards? 10
- 3 Because the ivory of which elephants' tusks are made is really beautiful, it has for centuries been a much sought-after commodity, used in ancient times to make valuable works of art and religious objects, and in modern times to make cutlery handles and piano keys. During drought, elephants dig for water and thus produce water for other animals; this, and other behaviours, mean that elephants are described as a keystone species, that is, one which has a huge impact for good on the environment. 15
- 4 Elephants have also been used as a form of entertainment. The first elephant imported to the USA arrived in the late 1790s and was promptly put on display; by the 1880s, elephants had become popular circus performers, trained to perform tricks to dazzle appreciative audiences. 20
- 5 But these are perilous days for elephants. Many are losing their habitats because of the clearing of land for development projects such as housing, resulting in the loss of many elephants, and their babies being abandoned. Sometimes they are killed by farmers who do not want to lose their agricultural or grazing ground to national parks. Because ivory continues to be prized in art and manufacturing, it is still in great demand in some countries and, although some ivory trade is legal, much of it is the result of large-scale elephant poaching. Indeed, poaching of elephants for ivory is now seriously on the increase. 25
- 6 Because of concern about the plight of elephants nowadays, they have been classified as a threatened and, in some parts of the world, an endangered species. As the ivory trade is often perceived as being cruel and barbaric, some countries have banned it. In June 2015, more than a ton of confiscated ivory was crushed in New York's Times Square by conservationists to send a message that illegal ivory trade should not be tolerated. Keeping elephants in captivity is obviously cruel, and therefore many zoos and circuses refuse to display them. For example, the only elephant now seen in Edinburgh Zoo is a fibreglass one with a sign explaining that the conditions for keeping elephants cannot be met there; other zoos are publicly criticised for their treatment of elephants by groups such as In Defense of Animals. Other organisations, for example the World Wild Fund for Nature, raise funds to equip anti-poaching patrols and ensure conservation laws are enforced. Such is the success of these awareness-raising tactics that in many countries elephant refuges and orphanages have been established, staffed often by volunteer labour. 30



Passage 2

Emma

- 1 Emma unlocked and pushed open the back door, staggering under the heavy bags of groceries she had just bought. She placed the bags on the kitchen counter and almost instinctively switched on the kettle to make herself a cup of tea. Her parents had gone on holiday, leaving her, as the elder, in charge of her brother. Their trust placed a huge responsibility on Emma, felt particularly because it was the first time they had left their children alone in the house together. Groping in a kitchen cupboard, she was irritated to find that the teabags had been shifted, no doubt by James, her brother. He had also left the cutlery drawer open slightly. Even worse, he had left muddy footprints all over the floor. Feeling justifiably aggrieved, Emma resolved to tell James off when he came home. 5
- 2 As Emma drank her tea, a cloud crossed her mind and gradually became a storm of doubt. Hadn't James, in accordance with their parents' instructions, left for high school before her to ensure that he was never at home alone? He had a key, but why would he have come back to the house after she had left for college? She thought again of the rearranged cupboard, the open drawer and the muddy footprints, and tried to push aside the thought of an intruder. As the full force of her suspicion hit her, she realised that she would have to look in all the other rooms to dispel it. 15
- 3 She could feel her heart pounding against her ribs as she opened the kitchen door and ventured into the hallway. The living room bore the signs of family life, and it was completely unremarkable – just the sagging sofa, a slightly dusty table and chairs, bookshelves, the television, some newspapers and magazines. Upstairs, she stopped briefly to peek into the bathroom. The closed door of her parents' bedroom creaked open ominously, but revealed the room to be as tidy as it always was, except for three pairs of her mother's shoes lying on the floor, no doubt considered ultimately to have been too much for her already bulging suitcase. She arrived at her own bedroom door, inundated with fear, but managing to ignore the fact that she was sweating. There was nothing odd there, and James's room was, presumably, as he had left it. Emma looked at its dismally familiar features – books strewn across the desk, the occasional sock languishing on the floor and a rugby ball sitting on, of all places, James's pillow. Relief flooded over her as she was now convinced that, apart from herself, the house was empty. 20 25
- 4 Soon the groceries had been put away, the kitchen floor was washed, and the evening meal was on the table. When Emma opened the door to her brother, he slung his school blazer on the hall dresser, caught the significance of his sister's scowl, and went upstairs with it. Surreptitiously, Emma glanced at his shoes to check for mud, hoping for further ammunition for the impending battle. The cleanliness of his shoes, however, jangled a little bell in her head as they sat down to eat. Oblivious to his sister's mood, James rattled on to her about the runs he had scored in the cricket match at school. 'James,' Emma interjected, 'why did you come home from school today, when you know Mum and Dad wouldn't have liked it? I understand that coping with some classes might not be easy, but all of us have to face up to our responsibilities. In any case, you should have known you'd be found out.' 30 35
- 5 James stared at his sister with a look of undisguised puzzlement, which made her realise that what he was about to say was true. 'But I didn't come home,' he protested. 'Why on earth would I want to do that?' Emma blurted out her story: the kitchen cupboard, the open drawer, the muddy footprints. James responded with derision. 'Why would anyone want to steal teabags and spoons?' he laughed, before realising that an intruder might want to look around for valuables in cupboards and drawers. Hadn't he heard of people keeping money and jewellery in the strangest of places? At that point a loud insistent knocking came from inside the cupboard in the hall, the one which could be opened only from the outside. 40 45