

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level

GENERAL PAPER

8001/01,02

October/November 2006

2 hours 40 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
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.

Answer **two** questions.

Answer **one** question from Paper 1 and **one** question from Paper 2.

Write the paper number (1 or 2) on the front of your work.

Begin your answer to Paper 2 on a new and separate sheet of paper.

The total time of 2 hours 40 minutes includes 10 minutes for you to study the questions before you begin your answers. You may make notes during this time if you wish.

You are advised to spend no longer than 1 hour 15 minutes on Paper 1.

At the end of the examination, hand in your answers to Paper 1 and Paper 2 separately.

In Paper 1, all questions in this paper carry equal marks.

In Paper 2, 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 **4** blank pages.



PAPER 1

Answer **one** question from Paper 1. You should write between 500 and 800 words.

- 1 'Laws are made by the powerful to protect their own interests.' Examine this statement.
- 2 In your society how far can people look forward with confidence to growing old?
- 3 'History is no more than a study of human folly.' Is this a fair comment?
- 4 Should the key industries of a country be controlled by the State?
- 5 'Science will soon create the perfect human being.' Discuss.
- 6 Consider the view that the key to good health is not medicine, but lifestyle.
- 7 'Technology is more of a curse than a blessing in the workplace.' Do you agree?
- 8 'Famine is a global issue, not just a local one.' Discuss.
- 9 'Music without words is meaningless.' Is this true?
- 10 Do minority languages have a place in a world of mass communication?
- 11 'Advertisements always promise far more than they deliver.' Discuss.
- 12 Can comedy really be taken seriously?

PAPER 2

Answer **one** question from Paper 2.

- 13** In Zilda, a small island 70 miles from the mainland of Yemma, a Commission of Enquiry into a proposed extension of the runway at its local airstrip is in full session. The following are extracts from some of the many points of view expressed by those who have already spoken.

A Jacqueline Azavour:

As someone who lives close to Zilda airstrip, I object most strongly to any proposal to extend the runway. I tolerate the drone of the odd light aircraft, as I do the drone of the occasional wasp, but the round-the-clock noise of large jets would be insufferable, as would be the dust caused by ceaseless coaches passing my front door. And when I think of what would happen to our lovely island, with row after row of tower blocks shutting out the sun, every beach swarming with naked bodies and all our farms becoming golf courses, I am driven to despair. And how am I to survive on my pension when prices rocket?

B Ken Meldrun:

Unfortunately, you cannot put the clock back. Our small-scale farmers cannot hope to compete with the large, subsidised producers abroad, while nobody is going to re-open our canneries when fish can be processed so much more cheaply elsewhere. Admittedly, tourism may have a down side but we'll all be facing starvation if we don't embrace it as wholeheartedly as we can. So, if a colony of rare bats in a grove of rare trees has to make room for a proper runway, so be it. And, as for that ridiculous old library building, it needs to be flattened!

C Louis Bartelan:

Yes, we do need a better runway, we who are so isolated from anywhere except Yemma. It takes ages for even the most basic goods to arrive and, as for travelling oneself, I am always seasick when I make the long crossing by boat, even when there are no violent storms. All the same, the prospect of a multinational company taking over the whole island in the name of tourism fills me with alarm. Wouldn't we do better to attempt to diversify our agriculture rather than rely on one or two staple crops that nobody else seems to want? My brother, for instance, has contacts with the international asparagus market. I, too...

D Melanie Troit:

I assure you, my company, Omni Vor, while making Zilda a tourist paradise and putting it on the map, will keep it entirely resident-friendly. Our exclusive holiday developments will be constructed well away from the main areas of population while all you good people will benefit from the vastly enhanced infrastructure and from the chances of employment in so many categories. As for culture, we have already earmarked Woorra Forest as a theme park and Vanooa as our native village of exceptional beauty and interest. Still, you'll have to lay down a viable runway first...

Note: When a question asks for an answer IN YOUR OWN WORDS and you select the appropriate material from the passage for your answer, you must still use your own words to express it. Little credit can be given to answers which only copy words or phrases from the passage.

- (a) **In about 50 of your own words**, outline five major concerns that lie behind the dilemma that Zilda is facing. [5]
- (b) How far do you think Jacqueline Azavour makes a good case for rejecting the proposal to extend the runway?
Explain your reasons in about 100 of your own words. [10]
- (c) In what ways are the attitudes of Ken Meldrun and Louis Bartelan towards the proposal, and their reasons for agreeing to it, different?
Explain your reasons in about 100 of your own words. [10]
- (d) **In about 100 of your own words**, argue strongly in favour of or against some of Melanie Troit's proposals, and comment on the way she puts her case. [10]

Note: Up to an additional 15 marks will be available for use of English.

14 The Ramaf Arts Festival is held every five years and lasts a whole week. During that time, plays are staged, music of all kinds is played, art is exhibited and many competitions are held. Paul Estrade, the country's leading poet, has recently come to live in the area again, after a long spell of absence. As organiser of the Ramaf Arts Festival, you have been instructed to contact him with an invitation to take a major role in the proceedings in one of the following capacities. You must decide the most appropriate role for him:

- A** as Patron, with the duty to attend as many events as possible and to distribute prizes or make speeches as appropriate;
- B** as Chairman of the Judges of the Schools' Poetry Competition, a day-long event in which pupils from different age groups recite the verse that they have written on the theme of 'My Country';
- C** as the star attraction of the Festival, with a series of daily readings of his own verse which he would discuss with invited audiences.

Having done some research, you have learnt the following about Paul Estrade.

1. He has been a prominent figure in many protest movements at home and abroad.
2. He is a keen supporter of the local football team.
3. His first published poetry collection, entitled *Who Dares More?*, came out in 1979.
4. He is equally at home with traditional and experimental verse.
5. He never wears a tie.
6. He has made frequent appearances on television arts programmes.
7. He can be very abrupt with people who ask what he regards as stupid questions.
8. Often in his poems he takes the side of the underdog.
9. Some of his earlier verse features in the current English Literature syllabus.
10. He has frequently poured scorn on academic qualifications.
11. In 2001 he was nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature.
12. Many of his poems celebrate the myths and legends of his native country.
13. Since he became famous, he has always encouraged younger writers.
14. Critics have sometimes found his poems to be too obscure or too full of strong language.
15. He can be an extremely entertaining speaker at social gatherings.
16. He is a close friend of the previous Prime Minister, now Leader of the Opposition.
17. In 1977, he was expelled from Ramaf Senior Secondary School for possessing drugs.
18. His book *Why Read Poetry?* is internationally acclaimed.
19. He has been known to walk out of functions that have bored him.
20. He has spent some time working with disturbed teenagers.

Note: When a question asks for an answer **IN YOUR OWN WORDS** and you select the appropriate material from the passage for your answer, you must still use your own words to express it. Little credit can be given to answers which only copy words or phrases from the passage.

- (a) **In about 50 of your own words**, comment on any point in the list opposite about which you would like to have more information before using it to influence your invitation. [5]
- (b) On balance, which role would you most like Paul Estrade to adopt at the Ramaf Arts Festival? **Explain your reasoning in about 100 of your own words.** [10]
- (c) On balance, which role would you least like Paul Estrade to adopt at the Ramaf Arts Festival? **Explain your reasoning in about 100 of your own words.** [10]
- (d) Outline what you would like to talk over with Paul Estrade before the actual Festival, bearing in mind the role that you expect him to play. Considerations may range from the purely practical to any concerns about him that you might have. **Explain your reasoning in about 100 of your own words.** [10]

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15 Read the following passage and then answer all the questions below.

“A refugee is a person with a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular group or political opinion...”

The United Nations 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees Article 1A (2)

April 1999: the images were stark and shocking. In the heart of Europe, tens of thousands of people were fleeing terror and murder, inflicted by their own government, because of their ethnic background. Men, women and children, bundled in blankets and carrying whatever possessions they could fit into bags or, if they were lucky, on to broken-down carts and rusting tractors, staggered into neighbouring countries in search of safety. 5

These images from Kosovo and the Balkan region were only too reminiscent of an earlier time, though they were not in the grainy black and white of the mid-1940s; rather, they were in colour and transmitted live into every TV-owning household around the world. 10

Five decades previously, the international community had faced a similar tragedy in the aftermath of World War II, when millions of uprooted peoples wandered, hungry and aimless, through devastated landscapes and cities. In a spirit of empathy and humanitarianism, and with a hope that such widespread suffering might be averted in the future, nations came together in the stately Swiss city of Geneva to establish international standards for the treatment of refugees. These standards spelt out the obligations towards refugees, which were to be binding on all countries. 15 20

The resultant ground-breaking 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees subsequently helped millions of civilians to rebuild their lives. This has become “the wall behind which refugees can shelter,” says Erika Feller, director of the Department of International Protection of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). “It is the best we have, at the international level, to influence the behaviour of states.” 25

But, in recent times, the Convention has proved inadequate to meet changing circumstances, according to some of the same countries which had supported it half a century ago. Crises such as Kosovo have multiplied, spilling millions of refugees into headlong flight in search of a safe haven. This enormous dislocation of people has been made so much easier by the development of cheap and efficient intercontinental travel, enabling people to move to more prosperous countries in search of employment and a higher standard of living – so-called ‘economic migrants’. States say their asylum systems are being overwhelmed with this tangled mass of refugees and economic migrants. In their view, an expanding business in human trafficking has swelled the number of illegal immigrants. They argue that the Convention should be reformed as it is now outdated, unworkable and irrelevant. 30 35

The treaty’s “values are timeless,” British Prime Minister Tony Blair insisted recently. But he added that “with vastly increasing economic migration around the world, and most especially in Europe, there is an obvious need to set proper rules and procedures... The United Kingdom is taking the lead in arguing for reform, not of the Convention’s values, but of how it operates.” 40

However, a former Dutch Prime Minister and recently appointed United Nations High Commissioner has issued a warning. “Many prosperous countries with strong economies complain about the large number of asylum seekers, but do too little to deal with refugee crises, such as preventing the conflicts which have caused them and helping refugees to return and settle once again in their own countries. It is a real problem,” he added, “that Europeans try to lessen obligations to refugees... In any case, no wall will be high enough to prevent people from coming.” 45

This debate is already taking place within the context of a series of meetings, termed ‘global consultations’, which UNHCR, as the guardian of the Convention, is holding with the 140 countries that have signed up to the original document of 1951, and with other interested parties. Where it will all lead remains unclear. 50

Note: When a question asks for an answer IN YOUR OWN WORDS and you select the appropriate material from the passage for your answer, you must still use your own words to express it. Little credit can be given to answers which only copy words or phrases from the passage.

- (a) In what ways, according to the passage, is the refugee crisis nowadays the same and in what respects is it different from the state of affairs at the end of World War II? **Answer in no more than 120 of your own words.** [12]
- (b) Why is UNHCR holding a series of global consultations on the subject of the 1951 Refugee Convention? **Answer in about 50 of your own words.** [5]
- (c) Tony Blair and the UN High Commissioner both express their concern about aspects of the current refugee crisis. In your view, which would be easier: to make the Convention more effective or to change the attitude of the wealthy nations? Justify your position **in about 40 of your own words.** [4]
- (d) How is it that an asylum seeker may qualify as a refugee but an economic migrant may not? [2]
- (e) (i) Explain the meaning of **six** of the following words as they are used in the passage. You may write the answer in one word or a short phrase:
 reminiscent (line 10)
 aftermath (line 15)
 empathy (line 16)
 ground-breaking (line 21)
 status (line 21)
 trafficking (line 36)
 timeless (line 38)
 obligations (line 48). [6]
- (ii) For each of the words that you have chosen from the list, write a separate sentence to illustrate its meaning as used in the passage. Your six sentences should not deal with the subject matter of the passage. [6]

Note: Up to an additional 15 marks will be available for use of English.

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 15 © <http://www.unhcr.ch/1951convention/timeless.html> 29 August 2004

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