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|  | **GCSE** 4941/02 **ENGLISH LANGUAGE** **HIGHER TIER****UNIT 1** A.M. TUESDAY, 3 June 2014 1 hour 45 minutes |

 **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

Resource Material for use with Section A.

A 12 page answer book.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **all** questions in Sections A and B.

Write your answers in the separate answer book provided.

You are advised to spend your time as follows:

Section A - about 15 minutes reading

- about 45 minutes answering the questions

Section B - about 10 minutes planning

- about 35 minutes writing

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

Section A (Reading): 30 marks

Section B (Writing): 30 marks

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

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2

**SECTION A: 30 marks**

*Read carefully the passage below. Then answer* **all** *the questions which follow.*

*This passage is about Justo Ansotegui. He is a young man of eighteen who has inherited his family farm near the town of Guernica in Spain.*

Justo Ansotegui’s reputation rose uphill to the village of Lumo. There Maria Onati heard that he was a defender of causes and a wit, although some suggested he was too eager to create his own mythology. Most often she’d heard that he was the one to watch during the strength events on feast days. One friend claimed that he had carried an ox into town across his shoulder and

**5** celebrated the feat by throwing the beast across the river. “Yes,” said Justo when asked about the story. “But it was only a small ox and downhill most of the way into town. And the wind was with me when I threw it.” Maria came to dance at one of the festivals with her sisters. She also decided to watch the men’s competitions, which she usually avoided.

**10** Justo, the largest man standing beside a log at the start of the wood-chopping event, joked with the crowd as he removed his boots and grey socks. Going barefoot seemed foolhardy to Maria for one who would be flailing an axe so near his feet.

“After all these years of competitions I still have nine toes,” he said, proudly wiggling the four remaining toes on one of his bare feet. “But this is my only pair of boots and I can’t afford to

**15** damage them.”

He bent at the waist and tore into the pine log between his feet. The log split beneath him well before any others in the competition. Justo was seated, nine toes intact, and replacing his boots before the runner-up broke through his log.

In the wine-drinking event, Justo was less impressive but in the ‘farmer’s walk’ contest he was

**20** unmatched. This event tested strength and endurance as the competitors carried 50 kg weights in each hand along a measured course until they dropped. For most competitors the collapse followed a familiar pattern. On the second lap, the knees began to bend dramatically. On the third, the shoulders pulled the spine into a dangerous curve and finally gravity yanked the weights and the man to the turf.

**25** Maria stood near the starting point when Justo was called. He grasped the weights, his face straining as if he’d never get them off the ground. It was false drama for the benefit of the audience because he easily hoisted them and marched without a struggle, his back rigid. Past the marks where others had fallen in exhaustion, Justo nodded to the little ones who would praise him to future generations.

**30** “Doesn’t it hurt?”

a young boy asked. “Of course, how do you think my arms got so long?” Justo answered and at that moment he straightened his arms against his sides, a move that caused the sleeves of his shirt to ride up, making his arms appear to grow in length.

The boy gasped.

**35** It so happened that just as Justo completed his walk, Maria discovered the need to visit friends near the finishing line. And who could have imagined that just as Justo walked past, a friend would say something so amusing that Maria unleashed her most feminine laugh which caused Justo to turn in her direction? And because it was so amusing, it was natural that she would be smiling her broadest smile when he looked her way.

**40** Justo glanced at her and walked on.

This must be the most arrogant man in Guernica, she thought.

Behind the scenes, Maria quickly arranged to present the prize, a lamb, to the winner. “Congratulations,” she said to Justo. She handed him the lamb and moved in for the ceremonial kiss on his cheek.

**45** “Thank you,” Justo said and announced to the crowd, “I am going to fill the valley with my flock from winning these events.”

Justo waved and accepted congratulations as he walked through the crowd and Maria skirted the gathering so that he would have to pass her again.

“Would you like to dance?” she asked.

**50** Justo stopped. He looked at himself in his dirty overalls. He looked back at her.

“Did somebody tell you to do this?” Justo asked. “No, I just thought you might like to dance, if you’re not too worn out from all the chopping and lifting.” But they didn’t dance. They sat and talked. Her sisters watched them, and on the walk home, they unanimously voted against her seeing this boy.

**55** She agreed he was not the most handsome man. He was frighteningly powerful and, despite his boasting in front of the crowd, he had been without confidence when they were alone.

“He’s homely,” a sister said.

“He has character,” Maria argued.

“He’s ugly,” a less generous sister offered.

**60** “He has his own farm,” Maria’s mother commented from behind the group of girls and Maria looked thoughtful.

Maria was almost twenty, the eldest in a family of six girls. Her father had injured both legs in a fall at the farm, leaving him fixed to his wooden chair. Maria returned home in silence as her sisters debated Justo’s many inadequacies.

**65** Others interested in Maria presented flowers or sweets when they arrived at her home. Justo arrived empty-handed but wearing his work clothes. He gave her mother a vigorous handshake, patted the father on his shoulder and asked a question that instantly won over Mrs Onati and the sisters.

 “What can I do to help?”

**70** “To help?” the mother asked.

“Help. Heavy lifting, woodcutting, repairs ... whatever is hardest for you ladies.”

Maria’s mother sat down and wrote out a list. Justo nodded.

“Come on, Maria, put your work clothes on and we’ll be done before dinner.” After an afternoon of work, they sat together for a relaxed meal with everyone feeling as if Justo

**75** was already part of the family. The sisters, who would not now have to repair the roof, agreed that Justo was more appealing than they first thought. Not handsome, to be sure, but a good catch. And looks? Well, they’re not everything.

A month later at the next fair, Maria stood in the front row as Justo went through his preparation for the ‘farmer’s walk’. He set off along the path and then he took a sharp left turn and walked

**80** directly towards Maria. He held both weights in his massive left hand and with his right hand retrieved a gold ring from his trouser pocket.

“Will you marry me?” he asked the stunned Maria.

“Yes, of course.” They kissed. He readjusted the weights and went back to the competition.

As Justo walked, a man overseeing the event walked beside him.

**85** “Justo, you went off the path, you’re disqualified,” the judge said.

Justo continued past the mark of the winner, just to show he could have done it anyway, and rejoined his future bride, apologising for not adding another lamb to their flock.

*From ‘Guernica’ by Dave Boling*

**Read lines 1-34**.

**A1.** What do you learn about Justo in these lines?

Write about:

**•** facts and details about him;

**•** the kind of person he is. [10]

**Read lines 35-64**.

**A2.** What does Maria think and feel about Justo in these lines? How does the writer show her thoughts and feelings? [10]

**Read lines 65-87**.

**A3.** What happens in these lines? How do you react to what happens? [10]

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A1

In these lines **I learn that** Justo is a kind man as he is ‘a defender of causes’, **which** **suggests** he has principles and good morals. **I also learn** that he has great strength **as he** apparently ‘carried an ox into town’ and proceeded to ‘throw the beast across the river.’ **However**, he doesn’t brag and instead admits that ‘it was only a small ox’ **which suggests** his modest nature. **I get the impression that** Justo is a likeable man **as** he ‘joked with the crowd’ **which conveys** his easy going nature. **In these lines we learn that** Justo only has nine toes as he lost one in one of the competitions, though he is extremely proud that he still has nine toes ‘after all these years of competitions.’

**I learn that** Justo is a humble but poor young man **as he** only has one pair of boots and he ‘can’t afford to damage them.’ **We learn that** Justo is not as fond of wine as some of the others **as** he was ‘less impressive’ in the ‘wine-drinking event.’ **However,** he is ‘unmatched’ in the farmer’s walk contest **which suggests** his impressive strength and endurance.

**In these lines** I get the impression that Justo is a performer and a crowd pleaser who likes to be the centre of attention as he used ‘false drama for the benefit of the audience’, pretending to strain with the weights. He also enjoys teasing as pretends to the boy that the weights make his arms ‘grow in length.’

A2

**Dave Boling shows** that Maria feels attracted to Justo in these lines. **He implies** that Maria thinks that he is an attractive person and would like to get to know him. **Boling uses a slightly humorous tone** to show Maria’s thoughts and feelings when he states that ‘it so happened’ that at the end of Justo’s walk, Maria ‘discovered the need’ to visit her friends at the finish line. **The writer continues this with sarcasm** as he says ‘who could have imagined’ that just as Justo walked past Maria ‘unleashed her most feminine laugh’. **This indicates that** Maria feels the need to grab Justo’s attention and wants to start a conversation. It seems that Maria feels drawn to Justo and she wants to attract him with her looks as she smiles her ‘broadest smile.’

**However**, Boling shows a change in her feelings towards Justo as he tells us that she thought he must be the ‘most arrogant man in Guernica’. It is apparent that Maria thinks Justo is not friendly and is big-headed. **This also suggests** she feels offended and disappointed. **However,** Boling shows us that Maria is not ready to give up on Justo yet and still wants to get to know him. **This is shown** when she ‘moves in’ for the ‘kiss on the cheek’ which implies she feels romantically attracted to him. **Furthermore,** she tries to get his attention by standing where he must pass her again. Maria is desperate to attract his attention and becomes more forward when she asks him to dance.

Maria agrees with her sisters that he is ‘not the most handsome man’ **which suggests** she feels he has an attractive personality or she cannot explain why she was attracted to him. She thinks he is ‘frighteningly powerful’ but she feels there is more to Justo’s boasting as he was ‘without confidence’ when they were talking alone**. Boling then implies** that Maria is not influenced by her sisters as she argues that he has ‘character’.

A3

**At the beginning of these lines** the writer shows Justo contrasts to how Maria is usually treated by men. Justo ‘wears his work clothes’, showing his lack of care for his appearance. **Perhaps this shows** he only has one set of clothes. He gives Maria’s mother a ‘vigorous handshake’ **which shows** he is not used to meeting girls’ parents but he is polite, asking if he can help.

**As the passage progresses**, Justo shows that he is prepared to do the ‘hardest’ chores. He tells Maria to put her work clothes on. The atmosphere is relaxed as they eat and the sisters are relieved of fixing the roof because of Justo. It is mentioned again that Justo is ‘not handsome’ but now the sisters have changed their mind and are of the opinion that ‘looks are not everything.’

**A month later** at the fair Justo proposes to Maria, showing her a gold ring. Their romance is revealed when she accepts and they kiss. Justo is not concerned that he is disqualified but he apologises for not adding another lamb to their flock.

**To begin with, I** find it humorous that Justo appears in his work clothes and this is reinforced when he ‘instantly wins over’ Maria’s mother by offering to help. I thought that Justo was polite and thoughtful to offer to help and it was better than presents. It was also humorous to see the sisters change their minds about ‘ugly’ Justo and it was good to see that he was accepted into the family. I was surprised when he proposed as it was only after a month but it was a relief when Maria accepted him and they kissed. I was upset that he was disqualified and did not win the lamb but when Justo did not seem to mind, I think it finished the passage on a happy note. Maria obviously meant more to him than winning the competition.

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|  | **GCSE** 4941/01 **ENGLISH LANGUAGE** **HIGHER TIER****UNIT 1** A.M. TUESDAY, 3 June 2014 1 hour 45 minutes |

 **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

Resource Material for use with Section A.

A 12 page answer book.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **all** questions in Sections A and B.

Write your answers in the separate answer book provided.

You are advised to spend your time as follows:

Section A - about 15 minutes reading

- about 45 minutes answering the questions

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- about 35 minutes writing

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

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Section B (Writing): 30 marks

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

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2

**SECTION A: 30 marks**

*Read carefully the passage below. Then answer* **all** *the questions which follow.*

**In this story Lev has arrived in London from Eastern Europe looking for work. He can only speak limited English and he is now looking for somewhere to stay.**

The flat was in a street of run-down little houses called Belisha Road. Number 12 was on the shaded side and a high overgrown privet hedge made the entrance dark. Behind the hedge stood overflowing garbage bins and a bicycle, chained to the window bars. Lev rang the top bell, beside a card marked *C. Slane*.

**5** He waited. He placed his bag on the step beside him. Down the street, he could hear a dog barking and see a child kicking and shrieking in a pram.

When the door opened, Lev saw a small, elfin kind of man, with pale, nervous eyes and an eczema rash across his nose. He wore a grubby white T-shirt and faded jeans too loose for his narrow frame.

**10** “Mr Slane?” said Lev.

“Yes. Christy Slane. Come in, come in, fella. I was expecting you.”

In the dark hallway, several pairs of trainers lay in a sprawling heap, under a line of hooks, where anoraks, scarves, back-packs, fleeces and leather jackets hung.

“None of this junk is mine,” said Christy Slane. “It belongs to the downstairs people. They

**15** don’t want the stink of the shoes inside the flat so they leave them outside for me to trip over. They’ve no consideration whatsoever.”

Lev followed Christy Slane up the stairs. He saw that the door to Christy’s flat was painted white and taped to it was a child’s drawing of a house. “My daughter, Frankie, did that,” said Christy. “She doesn’t live here any more. That’s why I have the room to let. I should take the

**20** picture down, but I can’t quite bring myself to do it.”

Christy closed the white door and Lev saw that the flat he was in was also painted white and it smelled of fresh paint. He looked round at the doors leading off the small entrance hall they were in. He could see into Christy’s bedroom and saw a double bed, unmade, and a bedside table cluttered with paperback books and letters. Apart from the bed and the table, the room

**25** was empty. At the window, a blanket had been hung up for a curtain. At the end of the hall he glimpsed a sitting room with a gas fire and two cheap-looking wicker armchairs, a dining-table and a TV. A dented paper lampshade hung from the ceiling. The windows were uncurtained. “Bare minimum furniture now,” said Christy. “My wife took her share and then she took half of my share. But she wouldn’t take any of the things I’d given my daughter. So you’re going to

**30** share your room with a Wendy house and a cuddly toy or two. I hope this is all right. If you get fed up with them, you can help me get them up into the loft.”

Christy opened the door to the child’s room and Lev saw wooden bunk beds and a ladder leading up from one to the other, and bed linen patterned with giraffes. On the window-ledge sat a huddle of soft toys.

**35** “Is it all right for you?” asked Christy. “It’s been cleaned and aired. Beds look small, but they’re full size. I’ll chuck your laundry in the washer once a week, all included in the ninety quid. You can be comfy here, can’t you? Not so different from my own little room. When I was a boy in Dublin, I had animals on me pillow. But if they bother you, we can get some other covers, OK?” Lev walked into the room and set down his bag. “The room is very good,” he said. “I will take.”

**40** “Right,” said Christy. “Good. Well, at least Angela left these curtains. And this is the quiet side of the house. Now I’ll show you the facilities.”

The bathroom was also painted white and was brightly lit. The bath, basin and lavatory looked new. Lev saw a wry smile cross Christy’s face. “The best things in the house. Angela would have nabbed them too, if she’d known how to uncouple the piping, but luckily she didn’t.”

**45** “Very nice toilet,” said Lev.

“Yes, glad you noticed it. Put it all in meself, no trouble. That’s my trade: plumber. Good one too, if I do say so meself. But I’m freelance now – if that’s the word for more or less unemployed. Couldn’t keep to me job after Angela left. But at least we’ve got a decent bath and toilet. I’ll find you a towel.”

**50** Christy went away and Lev heard him opening a cupboard in another room. He returned and

handed Lev a green towel. “So,” he said, “I’m Christy. I’m Irish, in case you hadn’t noticed. Just call me Christy. What’s your first name?”

“Chris...tee,” said Lev slowly. “And I am Lev.”

“Right,” said Christy. “Now, I’ll make a pot of tea, Lev, and we can get the money side of things

**55** done. You look a decent sort, a fella I can trust. Terms are one month’s rent in advance, or if you can’t manage that right now, I’ll settle for two weeks.”

“I prefer two weeks,” said Lev.

“That’s OK. I can live with that, fella.”

Lev began counting out notes: almost all the money he now possessed. He felt lucky to have

**60** found Christy Slane, to have been given a child’s room. He wasn’t too embarrassed or proud to lay his head on a pillowcase printed with giraffes.

“Pity the men, I say,” said Christy as they drank the tea. “Women have got the upper hand, that’s what I feel.”

“Yes?” said Lev, nodding, not really understanding but wanting to show he liked Christy.

**65** “I’ll admit, my drinking had got bad and it wasn’t so fantastic having to share your life with me when I was like that. So I have some sympathy with Angela,” Christy continued. “I can see her side of it all. But then she gets so nasty. You know? She tells me I’m a piece of nothing. And she tells me in front of Frankie, my daughter. Then Frankie won’t talk to me, won’t let me kiss her goodnight. She pulls the cover over her head, like I’m going to hurt her. And I never hurt her.

**70** I swear to God. It was only Angela made her act like that.” Lev nodded again. He saw that Christy didn’t really care whether he understood what he’d been saying. Perhaps, he thought, it’s easier for him to talk if he knows I don’t understand. Because now he was started on the story of his recent life, he didn’t seem to want to stop. And Lev didn’t mind. He was gradually coming to understand that the Irishman was as lonely as he was. He

**75** was on his own in a foreign land and he saw that Christy, in a different way, was on his own too. “What a mess,” sighed Christy. “Will it ever be cleaned up? I don’t think so. So now I have to go to court to get my rights back, my rights as a father – my rights as a human being. And what if I lose? I’m trying to stay clear of the booze. You can help me, Lev. You’re a disciplined man, I can tell that. I’d like you to help me. Don’t let me go to the pub. And if I open a bottle of Guinness at

**80** home, try to get it away from me. Right? Just take it and tip it down the sink.”

“Yes,” said Lev. “I try. But I have many hours to work.”

“Sure you do. I’d forgotten that for a moment – like I was thinkin’ we could just sit here for the foreseeable future drinking tea like old friends! I like it when things are nice and quiet like this. Cuppa tea. Smoke. Quietness. I like that.”

**85** “Yes,” said Lev. “I like also.”

Christy cleared away the teacups and heated a steak and kidney pie for them. They ate it with some tinned peas, sitting on the wicker chairs, watching the TV, and when he’d eaten Lev fell asleep. The sleep he fell into was deep and sound, and when he woke the TV was off and the room was almost dark and Christy had already gone to bed.

*From ‘The Road Home’ by Rose Tremain*

**Read lines 1-27**.

**A1.** What do you learn about where Christy Slane lives? [10]

**Read lines 28-58**.

**A2.** What do you think of Christy in these lines?

In your answer, you should include:

**•** how you react to what he reveals about himself;

**•** how you react to the way he treats Lev. [10]

**Read lines 59-89**.

**A3.** In these lines Christy and Lev get on well. How does the writer show this? [10]

© WJEC CBAC Ltd. (4941-01) **Turn over.**

A1

**From the first line in the passage we can tell** that where Christy Slane lives is a dismal place. "Run-down little houses” sets the atmosphere for the description of his house. The dark entrance and overflowing garbage bins **gives the reader a sense** that it's not the ideal place to live. **The passage shows** that the area where Christy SIane lives is an uncontrollably loud place. We can tell this from the “dog barking” and “child shrieking in a pram” and its also an area that might be high in crime **as there were** bars on the windows**. We learn** that this might be an overwhelming and untidy place for Lev to live **because** when he goes into the flat, "trainers lay in a sprawling heap" showing the clutter in the hall. They belong to the inconsiderate neighbours, according to Christy, so he doesn't get on well with them.

**When** Lev enters the house **we learn** that a lot of the house is painted white and there is a smell of fresh paint. **This portrays to the reader** that Christy Slane is trying to make a fresh start with his life and his house. By painting the house white it would hide the cheap looking parts of the house. **From the passage there is a sense** that Christy’s house is incomplete and that nothing is perfect, :dented lampshade” also represents how unstable his home and life is. Christy Slane's house portrays the type of person

he is, his house is cluttered with "unmade beds". **Overall** we learn that where Christy Slane lives is an empty place with many problems.

A2

**I think that** Christy is a genuine hard done by person who has been through a tough time. “She took half of my share” **shows that** he has had to fight for what he has got. Christy’s actions towards Lev show he is a caring man. When he shows Lev the bedroom he asks, “Is is all right for you?”. **I think** Christy is displaying a selfless act by giving Lev somewhere to stay and understanding Lev's needs, "I'll chuck your laundry in the washer". I also feel sorry for Christy because it's clear he is a lonely man after he reveals the hard time he has been through with his wife. As he starts to know Lev, **I think** that he appreciates his company. He treats him very well in the passage and this shows he is a nice man. He offers to get new bed covers "if they bother you". **This shows** he treats Lev with respect and cares about his opinions. **I think** Christy is a very proud man, when he tells Lev about his plumbing, "put it all in myself”. He shows that he is thrilled with Lev's reaction to his work.

**I think** that Christy not only wants Lev to like him but to view him as a worthy man. He uses the word “freelance” instead of unemployed because he doesn't want Lev to look down on him. He's chatty and kind to Lev, offering to make a pot of tea and he also shows he's a fair person when he gets on to the rent for the room. He tells Lev he doesn't have to pay a month in advance, "I'll settle for two weeks". **This shows** he can fit around others' needs even if affects himself.

A3

ln the lines 58-89 we see Christy and Lev getting on well together. **The writer shows us this in different ways.**

**Firstly** the writer tells us that Lev is happy because, “he felt lucky to have found Christy Slane" because he needed somewhere to stay and he doesn't mind that it's in a child's room and bed; it's better than nothing.

The writer tells us that Lev doesn't really understand what Christy is on about half the time but nods his head because he "wanted to show he liked Christy".

The way that Christy talks to Lev about his life **tells us** that he is comfortable talking to Lev. **This is the impression I feel** the writer was trying to create. **The writer also tells us** what Lev is thinking which helps us create an impression of Lev's feelings about Christy and it shows that he is sympathetic towards him, even if he doesn't understand everything Christy is telling him. **The writer shows us** that Lev “didn’t mind" Christy talking about his life and I think this is because Lev feels it helps Christy to talk about his wife and his daughter rather than hide it away.

**The writer also tells us** through what Lev is thinking that both characters are "lonely" but in different ways. Lev is on his own in a “foreign land" and Christy had been left by his wife and daughter which left him lonely.

**The writer shows** they get on well together when Christy heated up a pie “for them", which shows it's for both of them to share, which is nice. Also, the writer tells us that Lev “fell asleep" and he's only just met this Christy, which tells us he feels comfortable in Christy's company and they like each other and are very happy sharing a flat as they get on and can help each other.

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|  | **GCSE** 4942/02 **ENGLISH LANGUAGE** **HIGHER TIER****UNIT 2** A.M. THURSDAY, 5 June 2014 1 hour 45 minutes |

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

Resource Material for use with Section A.

A 12 page answer book.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

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2

**SECTION A: 30 marks**

*Answer* **all** *the following questions.*

*The passage on the opposite page, ‘The Lion King’, is an account of a visit to Shamwari Reserve by Georgie Thompson.*

*The* **separate Resource Material for use with Section A** *is a newspaper article, ‘South Africa’s Animal Rescue’, by Britt Collins.*

**Read lines 1-29 of ‘The Lion King’ by Georgie Thompson on the opposite page.**

**A1.** What did Georgie Thompson think and feel during her visit to Shamwari Reserve? [10]

*You must use evidence from the text to support your answer.*

**Now read the article ‘South Africa’s Animal Rescue’ by Britt Collins in the separate Resource Material.**

**A2.** How does Britt Collins try to show that Shamwari Reserve is “an important force for good”?[10]

*You must use evidence from the text to support your answer.*

**To answer the next question you will need to refer to both texts.**

**A3.** Compare and contrast what the two writers say about Johan Joubert. [10]

*You must make it clear from which text you get your information.*

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3

**The Lion King**

“Welcome to Shamwari Reserve,” I was told by my hosts when I arrived. “The lions are looking forward to meeting you.”

Many people will never get the chance to experience what I and my flatmate – Sky News presenter Sarah Mee – did that day. The big cats on the reserve are

**5** rare and endangered so when Sarah and I were offered the chance to see them in as natural a habitat as you could hope to find them, we didn’t think twice. There is absolutely nothing like a safari holiday to remind you of your place in the world. It tends to put life, particularly your own, into perspective.

Mine was certainly brought into sharp focus during our stop at the Shamwari

**10** Reserve near Port Elizabeth. On our first game drive, we encountered a pride of lions feasting on their kill – a couple of warthogs – and we thought our days were numbered when Jules, our guide, left us on a ledge while he went on a search for the best possible angles for us to see the hunted and the hunters.

We saw lions stalk, sleep and eat and we were reminded of how small we are in **15** the grand scheme of things – all the more so here because there was no fence

to keep us from them, or them from us.

These are ferocious wild beasts – and we were grateful for the space that kept them from making us breakfast. My mortality was made abundantly clear to me by these huge, beautiful kings among animals.

**20** This knowledge only made the experience of being on their patch all the more special. The sense of danger is one of the reasons a safari is such an adventure; the unpredictability is one of the key attractions.

You can make a safari holiday even more magical by enjoying it in extreme luxury, and this is what Shamwari offers in abundance.

**25** There are several lodges you can choose – from those designed for families to those built with celebrities in mind. We stayed in Eagles Crag, a series of luxurious lodges each carefully positioned far enough from the next for complete privacy. The individual plunge pools were a very welcome treat after a long morning tracking animals.

**30** Conservation is the watchword at Shamwari, with the education of future generations fundamental to the philosophy of Johan Joubert and John O’Brien, who run the park. The famous Born Free Foundation is based at Shamwari and two sanctuaries on site house lions that have previously been mistreated, malnourished and held captive in awful environments. Here they see out their

**35** final years in far more comfortable surroundings. We were touched in particular by one lioness, Achee, who had been rescued from a French Circus. Such was the poor quality of her care as a cub that she was unable to walk properly and had no chance of being released into the wild.

There is also an animal hospital on the reserve where Johan carries out his

**40** duties as a real-life Doctor Dolittle. When we met him, he stumbled into lunch wearing a plaster cast on his right leg. He told us he had been walking in the bush, alone and without a phone, when he tripped and fell, breaking his leg. He was rescued hours later, having avoided an encounter with anything carnivorous by hugging the perimeter fence. What a man!

**Georgie Thompson**

*© The Mail on Sunday*

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**Turn over.**

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|  | **GCSE** 4942/02-A**ENGLISH LANGUAGE** **HIGHER TIER****UNIT 2** A.M. THURSDAY, 5 June 2014 **Resource Material for use with Section A**  |

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| **South Africa’s**  | **Animal Rescue**  |
| **At the Shamwari Reserve in South Africa, rescued animals recover from ill-treatment in zoos and circuses, and humans are quite well treated too.** ‘Get here before sunset.’ The warning loomed in my mind as we raced the fading light across the rugged landscape towards Shamwari Reserve.

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| As we reached the dirt road at the entrance, the sky darkened and a sleek, tawny- and-white animal I’d never seen before skittered across our path. We stopped to let her pass undisturbed, but she stopped and stared at us, her liquid eyes glowing in the dark. This animal, an oryx, makes a life for itself in the harshest conditions – a reminder of why we’d gone there.  |  |

Stretching across 61,000 acres of bush, Shamwari is a  rare mixture of luxury game park and animal sanctuary. Here you can spot wildlife or do volunteer work at the Born Free Foundation, where lions and leopards that have been mistreated in captivity are resettled. On the edge of the reserve, Born Free offers volunteers a chance to help tend the big cats and other rescue animals such as orphaned antelopes and giraffes. We ate dinner by a crackling fire and were escorted to our lodge by an armed guard, there to protect us from any predators. Monkeys darted across the paths and at our door, the guard reminded us to lock the windows and doors at night as ‘the monkeys will swoop in and steal everything’. Our romantic lodge had all the comforts of a hotel: vintage copper bath, four-poster bed and a private sundeck. Beyond the glass doors, the trees and grassland stirred with the rustlings of the wild. Shamwari is an important force for good. It immerses volunteers in one of South Africa’s last great wilderness areas, where they can do a little of everything from the exciting and the dramatic (helping vets to nurse the casualties of forest fires or putting radio collars on predators) to the practical (maintenance work). When we arrived, there were many young people hard at work with the staff, clearing scrub and repairing fences. The following morning, we met the so-called Big Cat doctor, Johan Joubert. He had a fresh scar across his cheek from a close encounter with a lioness that didn’t take too kindly to his treatment table. He runs the Born Free centre which nurses traumatised animals that have been rescued from captivity. He also oversees an armed unit that acts as a deterrent to poachers. Working as a resident vet and wildlife manager since 1995, Dr Joubert has had many scrapes with the wildlife. (4942-02AW) | ‘The scariest thing happened when I was walking through the bush and this angry black rhino came out of nowhere. I scrambled up the nearest tree, which unfortunately was a prickly pear. I was in agony because I was covered in thorns and then my mobile went off and the rhino went mad and charged the tree. I fell out of the tree onto her back and she tried to gore me. Fortunately, I got away with a few cuts and bruises.’ After showing us the lions sunbathing in their compound, the Big Cat Doctor took us to a hiding place to see a leopard. He spotted this shy, elusive cat lurking in the bushes. ‘Don’t try this at home,’ he whispered, before creeping towards the leopard, clutching the rifle he said he had never used. The leopard, overcome by curiosity, peered out. Encounters such as this are, he says, one of the thrills of the natural world. The next day we were whisked off to Born Free to meet the lions. We were told about their harrowing experiences in circuses and zoos by one of the staff. As we walked past the lion cubs, they thrust their paws through the fence in search of the touch of another mammal. Playful and curious, they were abandoned pets, found in an empty flat in Romania.

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| We were introduced to a lively baby elephant that was saved by rangers when his mother died. Like humans, baby elephants need constant care so the staff take turns in sleeping beside him, getting up to feed him when he cries. In a neighbouring enclosure, I fed milk to a two-month-old giraffe from a litre bottle, though at seven feet tall, he towered over me.  |  |

Leaving Born Free, we found ourselves in a gridlock of elephants crossing the road. The driver switched off his engine and we sat in silence, watching these grey ghosts of Africa melting into the dusk.  **Britt Collins** *Article: Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd. 2010* © WJEC CBAC Ltd |

A1

The first thing we are told is that the safari made her think of her ‘place in the world’, implying she is awestruck by the animals. She felt her life was ‘brought into sharp focus’.

When she says she ‘thought our days were numbered’ we think she is feeling rather scared as the lions could hurt her if given the chance. When she is admiring the Lions she realises ‘how small we are in the grand scheme of things’ which suggests that watching these animals made her think about our world. She feels ‘grateful’ for the space between her and these ferocious beasts. Her ‘mortality’ is made ‘abundantly clear’ but she also describes the lions as ‘huge, beautiful kings’, showing that she feels admiration for these creatures. She felt privileged to share their space and even the danger becomes ‘part of the adventure.’ She feels a thrill at the ‘unpredictability’. She also liked the ‘luxury’ of the accommodation and approved of ‘the privacy’. Finally we learn that she thinks the plunge pools were a ‘very welcome treat’.

Overall, she felt a sense of fear but she also gets a thrill from the fear and would recommend it to anyone.

A2

Britt Collins makes it clear that Shamwari is a ‘force for good’. She tells us that the ‘animal sanctuary’ is a place where ‘rescued animal recover from ill-treatment’, which tells us they are treated kindly here. She adds to the appeal by adding that ‘humans are treated quite well too’, painting a picture of a haven where animals and humans live in harmony.

She then shows the force of good by talking about the lions that have been ‘mistreated in captivity and are resettled.’ This tugs on our heart strings as we want animals to be treated well.

She then makes it sound even more appealing by showing us that the work going on there is a double positive – the workers get to do work assisting vets in treating the casualties of forest fires which is good for them and good for the injured animals.

She describes that when she arrived she saw many young people ‘hard at work’, showing that the sanctuary also brings out the charitable side of the young people and makes them better people.

She then talks about the Born Free centre which ‘nurses traumatised animals’. The word ‘traumatised’ is very emotive and makes us feel grateful for the good work the centre does. When she describes lions ‘sunbathing’ in their compound, we feel happy as we see that this reserve allows animals to feel relaxed and at peace.

She then uses several examples of animals that she saw while visiting the reserve such as the ‘curious and playful’ lion cubs that were ‘abandoned’ and the ‘lovely’ baby elephants that were orphaned. These examples show it is a force for good because the adjectives show that the animals are now happy and healthy in contrast to their previous bad experiences.

She ends the article with a beautiful image of elephants melting into the dusk, which paints a gorgeous picture of nature free to roam. The fact that the driver stopped to let them cross shows the respect that is given to the animals by everyone in the reserve.

Overall, Collins shows the reserve to be ‘an important force for good’ by using examples and personal experience to show that animals are better off at Shamwari than they would be in circuses and zoos.

A3

Throughout both of these articles, Collins and Thompson both speak extremely highly of Johan Joubert which shows us he must be a good man. They both talk about his role as a leader at the Shamwari reserve. Thompson talks about the fact that ‘future generations’ will follow his philosophy of conservation while Collins says he ‘oversees an armed unit as a deterrent to poachers.’ Both of the quotations show that he is a respected man.

They both also give him some sort of nickname. Thompson talks about him as ‘a real life Doctor Doolittle’ while Collins calls him the ‘so-called Big Cat Doctor’. These two nicknames show that he has a very close relationship with the animals he cares for.

Both writers also talk about his injuries. Thompson describes him having ‘a plaster cast on his leg’ from where he tripped and fell in the bush while Collins talks about him having ‘a fresh scar across his cheek’ from a lioness. The descriptions of these injuries shows us that Joubert is not phased by danger and that he loves his work so much that he is willing to carry on despite any accident or injury.

However, the two descriptions of Joubert contrast slightly, as when with Thompson he tells her that when he fell he managed to ‘avoid an encounter’ with the animals whereas he tells Collins that such encounters ‘are one of the thrills of the nature world’.

Finally, they both talk about him in a way that is full of praise. Thompson ends by saying ‘What a man!’ Likewise, Collins talks about all the good work he does in the Born Free centre, claiming the reserve is an important force for good. Both writers show a keen liking for Johan Joubert and all the work he does at Shamwari.

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|  | **GCSE** 4942/01 **ENGLISH LANGUAGE** **FOUNDATION TIER****UNIT 2** A.M. THURSDAY, 5 June 2014 1 hour 45 minutes |

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

Resource Material for use with Section A.

A 12 page answer book.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **all** questions in Sections A and B.

Write your answers in the separate answer book provided.

You are advised to spend your time as follows:

Section A - about 15 minutes reading

- about 45 minutes answering the questions

Section B - about 10 minutes planning

- about 35 minutes writing

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

Section A (Reading): 30 marks

Section B (Writing): 30 marks

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

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2

**SECTION A: 30 marks**

*Answer* **all** *the following questions.*

*On the opposite page is an internet article: ‘We must not ignore the plight of our farmers’, by Rowena Davies.*

*The* **separate Resource Material for use with Section A** *is a leaflet, ‘Save the Badger’.*

*Both texts are about badger culls. A cull is the killing of animals in order to control their numbers.*

**Read the internet article, ‘We must not ignore the plight of our farmers’ on the opposite page.**

**A1.** *(a)* List **three** examples of the way Dave has been affected by badgers. [3]

*(b)* Give **one** piece of evidence that shows the problem with TB in cattle has become worse over the years. [1]

*(c)* According to Dave, why has the problem with badgers got worse? [1]

**A2.** Apart from the problems caused by badgers, farming is still a hard and difficult job. List **five** details that show farming is both hard and difficult. [5]

**Now read the ‘Save the Badger’ leaflet in the separate Resource Material.**

**A3.** The ‘Save the Badger’ leaflet tries to persuade readers to join the campaign against the badger cull. How does the leaflet do this? [10]

**You will now need to use both texts to answer the following question**.

**A4.** Compare what the two texts say about:

* vaccinating badgers and cattle against TB;
* what scientists say about how to reduce the spread of TB. [10]

*In your answer you must make it clear which texts you are referring to*.

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3

**We must not ignore the plight of our farmers**

*Rowena Davies reports on one farmer’s struggle to cope.*

‘Dave’ is not his real name. He’s too scared to tell me that in case his family farm becomes a target for animal rights activists, just because he agrees with the government’s plan to cull badgers as a way of stopping the spread of tuberculosis (TB), a serious disease, in cattle. He’s been a farmer in Devon for over fifty years. His family works an exhausting fourteen hours a day, seven days a week, to look after their dairy herd of 1,000 cows, nursing them through birth and hand feeding them when they’re sick.

When Dave started farming fifty years ago, he used to shoot badgers, and none of his cows suffered from TB. When badgers became a protected species he stopped shooting them. Now there are badgers on his land and regular cases of TB in his herd. This picture has been repeated at a national level. TB is now devastating herds of cattle across the countryside. In 1998, fewer than 6,000 cows were killed because they had TB. In 2011, the figure rose to 34,000.

To deal with the huge number of cattle being infected with TB, the government is planning to allow farmers to shoot badgers. It believes that badgers are responsible for spreading this devastating infection that is killing cattle and driving farmers out of business.

Science is very much on the side of culling badgers, because TB was under control in the 1970s and 1980s and has only become a problem since 1992 when it was made illegal to kill badgers. Since then the badger population has grown considerably and TB in cows has increased dramatically.

“Farmers don’t want to kill all badgers, just those that have TB,” says Dave. “It’s only when their numbers get out of control that they start causing infections. Because they have no natural predators, it’s up to us to keep the numbers down or they take over.”

Working so closely with infected animals meant that Dave’s son-in-law came down with TB himself. His family stood by as he lay in bed rapidly losing weight and coughing, but they still want to keep going. “My family want to carry on farming,” says Dave, “They love it and their children love it. It’s in our blood.”

Animal rights groups and charities say that the answer is vaccines. But there is no suitable vaccine for cows. The National Farmers Union says vaccinating badgers is incredibly difficult because to be effective each badger has to be caught in a cage and needs to be vaccinated once every year for four years. This makes it a very expensive operation.

It’s difficult to explain how difficult life in the countryside already is. Back in Devon, one of Dave’s neighbours has recently gone out of business. The price of milk paid to farmers has been slashed by 4p a litre this year, and supermarkets now sell milk at barely the cost of production. It’s been too wet to graze the cows outside, so feed supplies have been used up and the increased price of grain is hitting farmers hard. Britain has lost 40 per cent of its dairy farms over the last ten years and TB is increasing that percentage every year. Something has to be done.

**Rowena Davies**

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|  | **GCSE** 4942/01-A**ENGLISH LANGUAGE** **FOUNDATION TIER****UNIT 2** A.M. THURSDAY, 5 June 2014 **Resource Material for use with Section A**  |

**Save the Badger**

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|  | *Save the Badger* campaigns against culling, trapping, snaring, baiting or any other form of persecution of badgers. On 13th January 2010, the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) announced it had given the final go-ahead for a cull of badgers in two areas in Wales – we use the word ‘cull’ but **slaughter** might have been a more accurate word to describe their plan. We firmly believe that culling badgers will **not** solve the problem of TB in cattle. Scientific studies have shown that culling would be of little help in reducing the disease, and could actually make things worse in some areas. *Save the Badger* was set up to campaign against this attack on badgers. After a long, hard campaign and donations from the public we challenged WAG’s decision in court – we were extremely relieved that on 13th July 2011 the cull was finally halted.  |

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| However, new threats and new challenges  emerge almost daily. Sadly, the UK government has announced that it now plans to cull badgers in two areas of England. It has indicated that after this initial slaughter it then intends to extend its cull to other parts of England. We also realise that in Wales, even now, there are still groups determined to blame | *“The evidence is that a badger cull on a huge scale will not solve cattle farmers’ problems. The feeling is that something must be done but the evidence shows killing badgers is not the answer.” – Sir David Attenborough*  |

badgers for disease in cattle, even though nearly every scientist involved in this work, and many farmers too, are convinced that even if we could exterminate every badger in Britain, it would not get rid of TB in cows. **STOP THE SLAUGHTER**Badgers are protected by law and as was proved in the courts in Wales, there is no clear evidence that killing badgers would substantially reduce TB in cattle. For example, there was a cull in Ireland but TB remains a major problem and they are now trying vaccination. There are no badgers on the island of Anglesey but they have TB. There has been no cull in Scotland but they are free from TB. Scientists have expressed concerns that whole populations of healthy, uninfected badgers could be completely wiped out.  |

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| *Save the Badger* and other organisations such as the RSPCA are sympathetic to farmers and we are as concerned about cows as we are about badgers. We strongly believe the vaccination of badgers, increased levels of testing and stricter controls on the movement of cattle are more effective ways of getting rid of TB in cattle for good. *Save the Badger* had hoped that the lessons learned from the planned cull in Wales would have made further legal action unnecessary. To ensure the long-term welfare and conservation of badgers we must do a lot more than rely on expensive legal challenges. After all, if this is our main strategy, then one day the money might dry up, or a legal challenge may be lost, and badgers will have to bear the awful consequences. We need better education and more public awareness. We need to listen more to farmers’ concerns, since the vast majority of badgers live on their farm land. We also need more co-operation between all the organisations that care about the welfare of badgers.  |  |

The public gives money willingly because it cares deeply and passionately about our wildlife. Please make your voice heard. If you want to know what you can do to help in the campaign against the badger cull in England, please contact us. We must unite together to fight this cruelty. **SAY NO TO KILLING BADGERS!** |

A1

a) Badgers affected Dave by spreading TB around his cows and therefore his cows died because of the disease.

Badgers are now on his land

Dave didn't want to give his real name because he's scared that animal activists might hunt him down because he agrees with killing badgers.

b) In 1998, fewer than 6,000 cows were killed because they had TB. By 20111 the figure had risen to 34,000.

c) The problem has got worse because badgers are now protected and farmers are not allowed to shoot them. Dave thinks their numbers are now "out of control"

A2

* Dave's family works and exhausting fourteen hour day, seven days a week to look after their herd.
* The price of milk paid to farmers has been slashed by 4p a litre this year so they make less money.
* The weather has been bad and it's been too wet to graze the cows outside.
* The price of grain to feed animals has increased and this has hit farmers hard.
* Britain has lost 40 percent of its dairy farms over the last ten years.

A3

The `Save the Badger` leaflet persuades the reader. The title `Save the Badger` is an imperative. It gives orders to the readers, telling them to join in the campaign. This makes the reader want to read to see what the protest is all about.

The leaflet says we should stand up against “culling, trapping, snaring, baiting” which shows all the horrible ways they hurt the badgers. The words in the list are powerful and emotional to grab the readers’ attention. The leaflet also says that “slaughter” may be a better word for the killing. The word is in bold which draws the people in. Also, the word `slaughter` is a powerful and emotional word for the reader. It suggests the horrific pain they go through, as if they were wiped out like pieces of meat.

It gives a scientific opinion, “culling would be of little help”. This gives the reader a better piece of knowledge because the facts are given from an intelligent scientist. This persuades the reader more as they believe what the leaflet is saying. In the leaflet, Sir David Attenborough says “Killing badgers is not the answer”. This gives a more valid opinion on the leaflet because they have evidence of an expert saying it should be stopped. To back this up it gives examples where TB is found, even where there are no badgers. “There are no badgers on the island of Anglesey by they have TB”.

The leaflet also says the badgers might be “completely wiped out”. This suggests that they would kill all of them to extinction. This would persuade the reader who would not like to see these innocent animals disappear for ever.

It repeats “we need”. This repetition persuades the reader to help because the leaflet is pleading for help. It also says “you”. This is a personal pronoun which makes the reader more involved in the story and sympathise with the organisation because it is asking for you to join in.

At the end it says, “Say No To Killing Badgers!” This is in capital letters and has an exclamation mark at the end. Like the start, it persuades because it’s giving orders and telling readers to not allow the slaughter of the badgers.

The picture says “Save the badger, Stop the Slaughter” and this persuades because `slaughter` is a powerful word that could impact on the reader. It shows a badger’s face on it and this and the picture of the badger in the wild shows a cute and innocent animal that is going to be destroyed for no reason. This makes readers feel sympathetic.

A4

In the article, ‘We must not ignore the plight of our farmers', it says that vaccinations are unpredictable as there “is no suitable vaccine for cows'. It is difficult to vaccinate the badgers because each badger needs to be “caught in a cage" and "vaccinated...every year for four years”. They say this would make it an "expensive operation”.

In the “Save the Badger” leaflet, it says they “strongly believe” in the vaccination of badgers along with “increased levels of testing” and “stricter controls on the movement of cattle”.

The article disagrees with the idea of vaccinations because it would be really expensive and impractical but the leaflet promotes the vaccination idea and suggests that testing on cows and restricting their movement is a more animal friendly way to do things.

In the internet article it says that science supports culling badgers as it says that when this was allowed “TB was under control". It's only since it's been made illegal, since 1992 that TB has become a problem. It suggests that since the population of badgers has “grown considerably" that TB in cows has "increased dramatically".

However, in the ‘Save the Badger' leaflet, it says that "nearly every scientist" researching the problem is convinced that if every badger was killed, it would still “not get rid of TB in cows”. Some scientists also think uninfected badgers could be "completely wiped out'. Even Sir David Attenborough believes "a badger cull on a huge scale will not solve farmers' problems”.

The article says that scientists think culling would help reduce TB in cows, whereas in the leaflet all the scientists say it would do no good.