

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1123/21

Paper 2 Reading

May/June 2019

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.

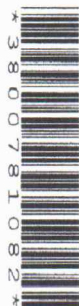
The Insert contains the two reading passages.

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.



Section 1: Reading for Ideas

Read **Passage 1**, *Shops and shopping in modern times*, in the Insert and answer **all** the questions below.

1 (a) Notes

Identify and write down the advantages of out-of-town shops and shopping, and the advantages of town centre shops and shopping, as outlined in the passage.

USE MATERIAL FROM THE WHOLE PASSAGE.

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.

You will be awarded up to **12** marks for **content** points.

Content Points**Advantages of out-of-town shops and shopping**

- retail parks have plenty of parking spaces, which are generally free of charge
- the Drivers don't face much congestion
- there is a wide range of goods in a single trip.
- Shopping can be done easily in comfortable temperatures
- Out of town has bigger stores with a wide variety of goods for sale.
- goods a bit cheaper in out of town shops.

Advantages of town centre shops and shopping

- If a town is of historical interest, the shops there will generate income from tourists
- The type of shops give the town its status.
- There is an income earned by the city from occasional events.
- The lively and busy town residents get pride from it.
- The social dimension gives ^{many} people an opportunity to relax
- The local people can walk or cycle or even use public transport which is available to go shopping.

[12]

(b) Summary

Now use your notes from **1(a)** to write a summary of the advantages of out-of-town shops and shopping, and the advantages of town centre shops and shopping, 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:

Out-of-town shopping in retail parks provides plenty of parking spaces. This is due to the fact that there isn't much congestion for the drivers. They also enjoy a wide range of goods available in just but a single trip. The excellent weather with comfortable temperatures make the shopping easy as the shoppers access bigger stores which have a wider range of goods. This are also availed at a cheaper rate. On the other hand, town-centre shops and shopping emanates liveliness from whence the town residents get their pride. The Council also gets revenue as a result of many occasional events held in the town. The residents also enjoy the variety modes of transports; walking, cycling and buses, making shopping easy no matter what ones class is - They also get several parks to relax in the town.

The out of town shops and the in town shops both offer advantages that are worth the mention as done above.

[10]

2 Re-read paragraphs 2, 4 and 5, and give **one** opinion from each of these paragraphs.

- Paragraph 2 *There is nothing more relaxing*
..... *than late-night shopping* [1]
- Paragraph 4 *Out of town retail parks*
..... *are boring because they are identical* [1]
- Paragraph 5 *Its wonderful to be part of*
..... *a community.* [1]

[Total: 25]

Section 2: Reading for Meaning

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

From paragraph 1

3 (a) Why did the writer regularly visit Aunt Joan?

Because she lived alone. [1]

(b) In what way does the writer indicate that Aunt Joan was 'frequently confused' (line 1)?

she says that sometimes, it was as though she was seeing the world through a mist [1]

From paragraph 2

4 (a) What **two** things did Aunt Joan do which showed that she knew she was doing something wrong?

(i) *from time to time, she was examining several items at a stall.*

(ii) *she hid the bracelet into her pocket.*

[2]

(b) Aunt Joan attempted to walk away 'with a haughty expression, her head held high' (lines 11–12). Give **one** word used later in the paragraph which continues this idea.

arrogant. [1]

From paragraph 3

5 (a) Why does the writer think that the objects in the cupboard 'were clearly unused' (line 18)?

They still had their labels attached to them [1]

(b) 'It had clearly been going on for some time.' (line 20) What does 'it' refer to?

Pick pocketing / Stealing [1]

From paragraph 4

- 6 (a) What mistake did the writer make when Aunt Joan asked her to fetch her spare pair of glasses?

She opened the third drawer instead of the second. [1]

- (b) 'It was not intentional but the sight almost paralysed me; for several seconds I thought I would choke.' (lines 24–25) Describe **in your own words** the writer's reaction to what she saw in the drawer.

She froze and could not move. She began to cough as if losing her breath. She was petrified. [2]

From paragraph 5

- 7 (a) Why did Aunt Joan go into the bedroom?

A long time had passed since she entered the bedroom. [1]

- (b) 'Aunt Joan hissed' (line 30). What emotion do you think she was feeling?

Anger / fury. [1]

- (c) 'A promise is a promise, but theft is a crime' (line 36). Explain **in your own words** why the writer thought she had a 'dilemma'.

She promised to keep it a secret and not to say a word. But, stealing was wrong. [2]

From paragraph 6

8 The writer looked in Aunt Joan's 'bedside cabinet once more, but now it was empty' (lines 39–40).

(i) What was she looking for?

The jewellery (valuables) that had been stolen.

[1]

(ii) Why was the drawer empty?

The jewellery had been moved.

[1]

9 From paragraphs 1–7

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) **enriched** (line 4)

A helped B financed **C** improved D developed [1]

(b) **fortune** (line 26)

A luxury **B** wealth C value D luck [1]

(c) **ominous** (line 29)

A strange **B** threatening C serious D deep [1]

(d) **fondly** (line 41)

A kindly B affectionately C proudly **D** foolishly [1]

(e) **capacious** (line 45)

A large B extended C wide D comfortable [1]

- 10 Re-read paragraphs 5 and 6, which contain sentences telling us (a) what Joan said and (b) what the writer said.

Give:

- the **meaning** of each sentence as it is used in the passage
- the **effect** of each sentence as it is used in the passage.

- (a) "They'll take all my pretty things away and then they'll take me away." (lines 32–33)

Meaning ... All the contents of the drawer would be removed
and Joan would be arrested and put in prison.

Effect ... The writer feels sorry for Joan because
she knew she was doing the wrong thing despite
her forgetfulness. [2]

- (b) "I wonder if it was there in the first place or did I dream the whole thing up?" I said to myself.
(line 43)

Meaning ... The writer thinks she could be imagining
things and thus the confusion.

Effect ... The writer is trying to understand what
had happened because she hopes that
Joan had not actually stolen the
jewellery [2]

[Total: 25]

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