



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

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GENERAL PAPER

8001/22

Paper 2

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INSERT

1 hour 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

You are required to answer **one** question.

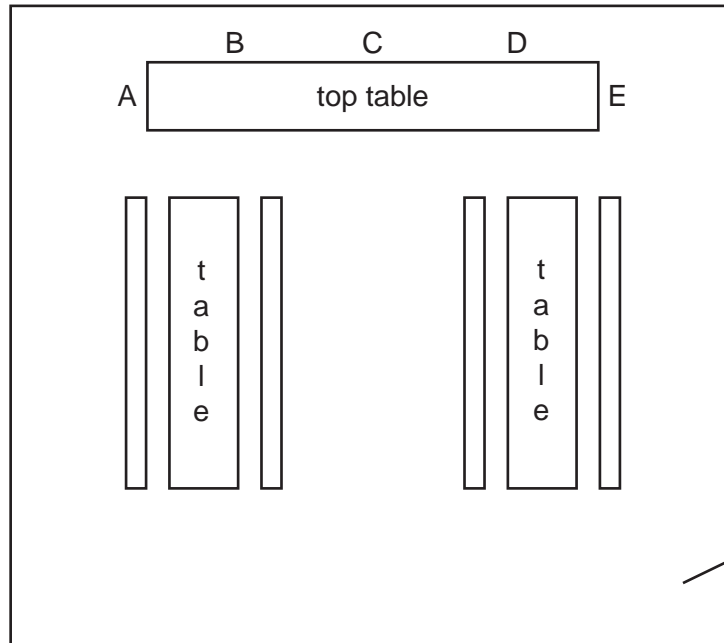
This Insert contains three passages, one for each of Questions 1 to 3. You need to study the passage for the question you have chosen before starting your answer. The time needed to do this is allowed for within the time set for the examination.

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



Passage 1 Study the information and the diagram below to answer Question 1 parts (a)

The Friends of Jaavol Library have instructed you as Chief Librarian to lay on a celebratory dinner for the Kromvash family. It was thanks to their efforts that a modern building replaced the old ramshackle premises. On this occasion, you intend to convert the Staff Room into a dining room. You have designated a top table for your four main guests and for yourself, in your wheelchair. 24 guests and staff will also be accommodated on benches at right angles to the top table, as indicated in the diagram.



As you plan the evening, you somewhat uneasily recall some of the gossip about your future companions on the top table.

Louise Kromvash. (Age 60) After her divorce in 1985, she went back to her original family surname. She has just bought a very large house on the outskirts of town prior to her retirement at the end of a distinguished career in the capital as a civil servant. It was her influence that secured a generous government grant towards the cost of the new library. She also contributed a considerable amount of her own money. She is rumoured to have had little to do with the other members of her family for many years. She expects to be treated as the Guest of Honour.

Michael Kromvash. (Age 65) A widower who still grieves for his long-dead wife. The richest local landlord, and a successful livestock farmer. He it was who provided the site for the new library in a much more pleasant location than the old one occupied – and without charging any rent. A shy man who normally keeps himself to himself, he has unexpectedly accepted the invitation to attend the function. He has not spoken to Louise Kromvash since a bitter quarrel in 1979 over their grandfather's will. Deaf in the left ear. According to his housekeeper, he has recently been diagnosed with terminal cancer. He has been considering buying a derelict factory and converting it into flats.

Nadine Kromvash. (Age 35) Michael Kromvash's daughter. Single. Head teacher of the local primary school. She it was who tirelessly campaigned in the region's media for the new library so that news of it reached the capital. A strict vegetarian and deeply involved in environmental issues, she has often clashed with her father over such matters as basic sanitation for his tenants. When much younger, she fell in love with her cousin, Oliver Kromvash, as you discovered when Nadine and you were both in your last year at school. She loves to talk about her school days.

Oliver Kromvash. (Age 40) Louise Kromvash's son. Happily married, with several children. Since the recession, his business as an architect has been struggling since demand for his services has fallen. Nevertheless, he refused to accept his fee when it came to the new library. He was sent to a boarding school for eight years in 1981 and has seen little of his mother ever since. A first-class hunter, he is fond of hunting wild animals. He occasionally passes the time of day with his uncle, when they meet in the street, but still studiously avoids his cousin. He looks like his father.

Passage 2 Study the information below to answer Question 2 parts (a – e).

Kulo is a small town in the middle of a farming community which specialises in cheese production. Normally, an annual Cheese Fair is held in Market Square on the third Saturday in July, subject to permission by the Town Council. On this occasion, however, several complications have occurred and Professor Lanthic has been called in by the Town Council for advice concerning what course best to take. Professor Lanthic is soon made aware of the following considerations, following his arrival in Kulo early in January.

- 1 Kulo is a hive of activity from dawn to dusk during the Cheese Fair.
- 2 The last Cheese Fair had to be cancelled because of Foot and Mouth disease which affected cattle in the area.
- 3 Most of the rural cheese producers have relatives living in Kulo.
- 4 The town needs a new swimming pool but has been unable to afford one.
- 5 Overseas buyers and their friends often attend the Cheese Fair because they are eager to sample the local cheeses and to meet the producers.
- 6 Megabuck Movies, the makers of 'Fading Snapshots', want one episode of the film to be shot in a sleepy market town.
- 7 During hard times such as these, local farmers need to take every opportunity to promote their produce.
- 8 There is no cinema in Kulo.
- 9 85% of the cheese sold in the supermarkets of the country in question is imported.
- 10 The Town Council has always charged very low rents for fairs in Market Square.
- 11 Mention Kulo to most people in the region and they think of cheese.
- 12 The hero of 'Fading Snapshots' was born in a large seaport in another continent.
- 13 Some of the local cheese producers have their own website.
- 14 Kulo's hotels, restaurants and shops usually do very well out of the Cheese Fair.
- 15 By mistake, the date of the next Cheese Fair has already appeared in some national and overseas publications.
- 16 Megabuck Movies has offered a substantial financial inducement to the Town Council to be allowed to film on location in Market Square.
- 17 The traditional Cheese Fair has been a major cultural event in the community for many years, with all kinds of sideshows and displays.
- 18 The organisers have been promised full national television coverage of the next Cheese Fair.
- 19 Disorderly behaviour, such as drunkenness and vandalism, has sometimes been associated with the Cheese Fair.
- 20 Megabuck Movies, which operates on a very tight schedule, can film only on the third Saturday in July, in Kulo or elsewhere.

Passage 3 Study the following passage to answer Question 3 parts (a – e).

A brush with the law: Delhi jail uses paint to rehabilitate prisoners

Some show bars and locked gates, others portray magical birds and beasts; many picture an idyllic colourful world away from the harsh, stark realities of their creators' lives. For the one thing all these paintings have in common is that they provide the young men producing them with a way of communicating their experiences inside South Asia's largest prison.

Delhi's sprawling Tihar Prison was once notorious across the region. But this assorted collection of works that goes on display tomorrow is evidence of an ongoing effort that experts say has transformed the jail into a forward-looking institution with rehabilitation programmes that would shame many institutions in the West.

For two years, a small team of artists and curators have been working with young inmates at Tihar to promote art as a means of dealing with the pressures of incarceration. As part of the project, they persuaded a number of India's leading artists to visit the facility and work with some of the inmates. Those behind the project hope that in addition to helping the inmates, the exhibition will open a window on the realities of life in jail. The paintings will go on display alongside works specially produced by some of the artists who gave up their time to work with the prisoners. "It was very strange," said Chintan Upadhyay, one of the artists who met with the inmates. "Because we have seen all these jails portrayed in the cinema, and in India cinema is larger than life. But when I got there, it was completely different – you were seeing ordinary people. I felt lost."

The project was conceived by the art curators Anubhav Nath and Johny ML, who said they were interested in providing an insight into prison life for ordinary people as well as trying to help the inmates. The artists they took to the jail spent half a day with prisoners between 19 and 21 and discussed painting techniques as well as the theory of art with them. They were also asked to produce a work for the exhibition. "The artists did new works with the Tihar experience in their minds," said Johny ML. "Not just the jail, but thinking about ideas of imprisonment, confinement and separation."

For Tihar – an institution once notorious for corruption and brutality and a place where prisoners such as the serial killer Charles Sobhraj were able to bribe their way to freedom – the project is the latest in a series of efforts to transform it. The process of transformation began under Kiran Bedi, who was India's highest-ranking female police officer and also served as the jail's inspector general before she retired. During her time at the jail in the early 1990s, she introduced literacy projects, drug rehabilitation, yoga and meditation. Ms Bedi also expanded the jail's library, talked directly with inmates and restarted the practice of celebrating all religious holidays at the prison, which currently houses about 12,000 prisoners.

The art project has her backing as well as the support of the current head of the jail, BK Gupta. He said art was being used as part of a process to rehabilitate prisoners and to ease the hardships of incarceration. "The prisoners are very stressed. The art helps relax them," he said. "They are young people and they need some direction. They happen to be here because of things they have done but this is their solace."

Bose Krishnamachari is another of the artists involved in the project. Born in Kerala, the painter said he had previously visited a jail in the United States but that he had been surprised by what he had found at Tihar. He too said that he had been expecting a scene like those portrayed by Bollywood but, instead, he discovered something closer to a "classroom".

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As for the benefits for the prisoners, Mr Krishnamachari had no hesitation in acclaiming the value of art in a jail. “Jail is an isolated place. By isolation, I mean the inmates are isolated from the mainstream life. So anything that comes from outside and meets them inside should be welcomed. Everything will have a deep impact on the minds of these young people. Art can soothe the inmates, provided they are inclined to the finer sides of life. I don’t believe that even if they have committed crimes they are totally devoid of finer senses.”

The artist said he was under no illusions about the need for prisons or for the punishment of people responsible for events such as the terror attacks in Mumbai. Yet he said he believed jail must have a rehabilitative element – especially for younger prisoners. “I found young people with not so much of a criminal bent. I could talk to some of them. They might have done something seriously wrong. But they are not hardened yet,” he said. “Those who are not hardened criminals should be given a second chance and the hardened ones should be punished severely.”

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