



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

GENERAL PAPER

8001/23

Paper 2

October/November 2013

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.

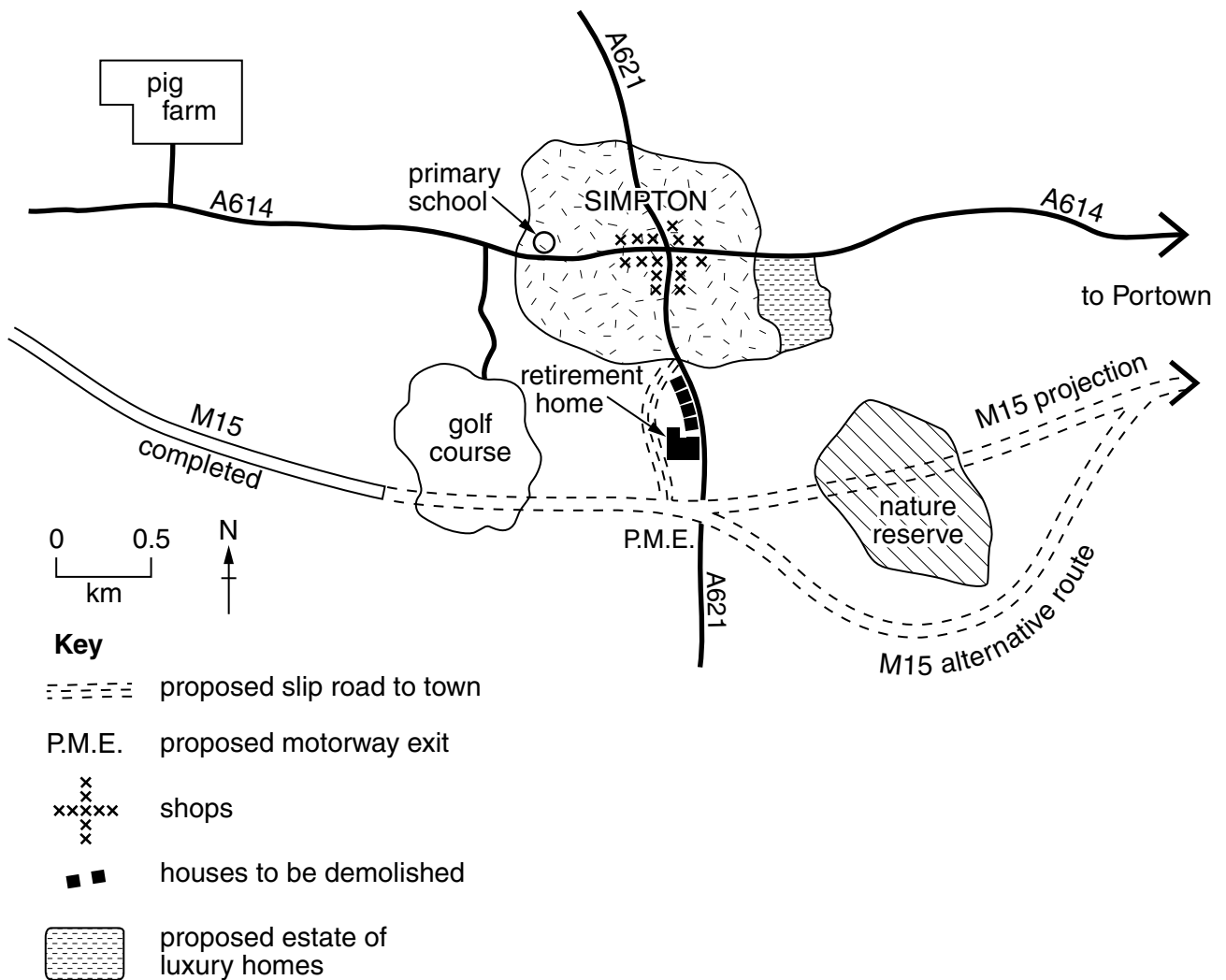
This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Passage 1 Study the material below to answer Question 1 parts (a)–(e).

A Thomas Jones, a resident of the small town of Simpton, faces a maximum sentence of three years in prison for deception after he wrongfully campaigned on behalf of a frog. This stopped a motorway's construction. He had told the press that a new species, the white-gilled frog, had been discovered in Simpton's nature reserve (see map) and consequently it must be a protected species. This discovery prompted an official inquiry to be called over a year ago, which caused the construction of the new M15 Motorway to come to a halt just west of Simpton. In court, Tom denied that he had deliberately made up a false story and said he had been told about the frog by someone else, but refused to reveal his source.

B



C Further points to consider are as follows:

- 1 The primary school is very concerned about through traffic.
- 2 Belinda Carlyle, cereal farmer, now wants to change to dairy farming to supply a bigger market with fresh milk.
- 3 The nature reserve will ultimately have no objection to the motorway if soundproofed tunnels are built under it so wildlife can cross the nature reserve.
- 4 Simpton police say crime will rise 150% when the motorway brings Portown's criminals within 20 minutes' drive, as well as allowing them faster escape.
- 5 Simpton's shops, hotels and restaurants are having an extremely profitable year.
- 6 David Essex, pig farmer, retires next year.
- 7 Portown, 40 kilometres to the east, on the coast, has spent \$1,200 million on dock facilities to handle likely extra trade.
- 8 Local men like Pete Townsend have not had work for a year since the motorway was stopped.
- 9 The 3-kilometre alternative motorway route would cost an extra \$130 million.
- 10 There is a General Election in the country in 6 months' time and Simpton is a marginal seat (where there is a closely-contested vote).
- 11 A homeowner along the route to the east of Simpton, Gerry Marsden, plans to retire to Spain on the \$3 million compensation offered.
- 12 Madonnas, the religious ornaments company, has spent \$19 million buying a plot for a new factory by the motorway exit.
- 13 Winter is only two months away and building conditions can become treacherous.
- 14 Janice Joplin, secretary of the Noise Abatement Society, has monitored noise levels at Tulsah, the next town west of Simpton. She has found the motorway to cause no problems if it is at least one kilometre away from housing.
- 15 A large new estate of luxury homes is proposed on the eastern side of Simpton, aimed at Portown commuters.
- 16 Gordon Bonoh, chairman of the local environmental conservation group, lent his support to Thomas Jones at the trial.

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

- A** Mr Robinson had a problem with his neighbour. Being a law-abiding citizen, he struggled to understand how his neighbour could get away with such total disregard for himself and for other residents in the street. The letters A to G below are the correspondence between himself, the Mildon District Council and others, to show how the situation developed over time. The matter has yet to be resolved. 5

B **Letter A**

Dear Mildon District Council,

I wish to make a complaint. My next door neighbour's front garden is a disgrace and an eyesore. Being the first house in the road it sets a shocking tone for the rest of the road and everyone is sick of it. At present there are 3 large boats, 2 caravans, 6 vehicles and much rubbish jammed into its front garden, which has no hedge or fence to hide it. What will you do about this, please?

Yours sincerely,

D Robinson

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Letter B

Dear Mr Robinson,

Following your complaint our officer visited your neighbour's to view first-hand the state of the property. We then wrote to the owner of No. 1 and asked him to tidy up his front garden. To date we have received no reply. When we do we will correspond with you further.

Yours sincerely,

Mildon District Council

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Letter C

Dear Mildon Police,

I write to inform you that offensive letters have been put through my letter box and I would like you to find out who is doing it and charge him! I enclose copies of them for you to see how serious they are. Thank you.

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Letter D

Dear Sir,

We are sorry to learn that you are being victimised by offensive letters. We have studied them carefully. However, we must unfortunately advise you that there is very little we can do about them as it stands.

However, if you wish to purchase good quality surveillance equipment we can recommend economical, tailor-made brands for homeowners. Then you may be able to find the culprit and report that person to us. Thank you.

Yours faithfully,
Mildon Police

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Letter E

Dear Mildon District Council,

I am shocked that you have not had a reply from my neighbour. The front garden is not only an eyesore, it is also unhygienic. Only yesterday my daughter saw rats running around! Also, anything could fall onto the footpath and injure someone. This is not acceptable, so you must act now.

Yours sincerely,
D Robinson

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Letter F

Dear Mr Robinson,

In reply to your letter of three days ago we can tell you that we dispatched an officer to the site and he found no such problems as you describe. We have also consulted our legal department which says that nothing untoward is taking place.

Your neighbour has now written to us and he says he has problems because he lives at home alone with his invalid mother after his father died, and "everyone has a right to make an honest living". We apologise for being unable to help further in this matter.

Yours sincerely,
Mildon District Council

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Letter G

Dear Mildon District Council,

My neighbour has now erected a large sign advertising his vehicles, caravans and boats. Surely a sign is illegal as it proves he is using a residential property for business use?

As to your previous comments I am totally dismayed that you say nothing can be done. I cannot put up with this any longer, yet I cannot move house as I would be bankrupted! I urge you to reconsider, please, before something happens.

Yours in anger,
D Robinson

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Passage 3 Study the extract below to answer Question 3 parts (a)–(f).

How big is the English language? That is not an easy question. The Oxford English Dictionary has 615,000 words but in fact this only begins to hint at the total. So how many words do we know? Again, there is no simple answer. Many scholars have taken the trouble to count the number of words used by famous authors on the assumption that this will tell them something about human vocabulary. But mostly it tells us that academics are not very good at counting. Take Shakespeare, for instance. According to Pei and McCrum, he had a vocabulary of 30,000 words. Barnett puts it at 20,000 but most others like Cable agree it at a reassuringly precise 17,677. So who knows who's right?

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One glaring problem with even the most scrupulous tabulation is that the total numbers of words used by a person does not begin to tell the true size of his actual vocabulary. For example, a man of Shakespeare's linguistic versatility must have possessed thousands of words that he never used because he didn't like or require them. Not once in his plays can you find the words *Bible*, *Trinity* or *Holy Ghost*, and yet that is not to suggest that he was not familiar with them.

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Estimates of the size of the average person's vocabulary are even more contentious. Max Muller, a leading philologist in 1900, thought the average farm labourer had an everyday vocabulary of no more than 300 words. Pei cites an English study of fruit pickers which put the number at no more than 500. Flexner, an American lexicographer, suggests that the average well-read person has about 20,000 words and probably uses 1000 to 2000 words in a normal week's conversation.

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There are endless difficulties attached to adjudging how many words a person knows. Consider just one. If I ask you what *incongruent* means and you say, "It means not congruent", you are correct, but that is not to say you have the faintest idea what the word means, and hence you would never use it. So, can you say you 'know' it? On the other hand, dictionaries are full of words we have not encountered before – *inflationist*, *forbiddance*, *pulsative* – and yet those meanings we could probably guess. At the same time there are many words we use every day and clearly know, yet might have difficulty proving. How would you define *the* or *what* or *am* or *very*? Imagine trying to explain to a Martian in a concise way what *is* is? And then what about all those words with a variety of meanings? Take *good*. There are at least fourteen different meanings for the word, ranging from 'good to eat' to 'a good crowd' to 'good for nothing'. We probably know all of them but, if we were asked to write out the fourteen meanings we should only remember a few. The simple fact is that it is hard to remember what we remember, so to speak. Put another way, our memory is a highly fickle thing and there is vastly more verbal information locked away in our brains than we can extract at any one time. Therefore the problem of trying to assess accurately how much verbal material we possess in total is fraught with difficulties. One professor tested himself on the meaning of every word in the 1961 Webster's Dictionary and found he knew the meanings of only 33,456 of its 450,000 words.

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What is certain is that the number of words we use is much smaller than the number of words we know. McKnight's study in 1923 found that just 43 words account for fully half of all the words in common use, and that just 9 account for one quarter of all the words in any one sample of written English. Those nine are: *and*, *be*, *have*, *it*, *of*, *the*, *too*, *will* and *you*. Now you can see perhaps why we only speak about 10% of our vocabulary in an average week.

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By virtue of their brevity, dictionary definitions often fail to convey the nuances of English. A dictionary will tell you that *tall* and *high* mean much the same thing, but it will not explain to you that while you can apply either term to a building you can only apply *tall* to a person. Using a dictionary, a foreign visitor to your home could be excused for telling you that you have an abnormal child, that your wife's cooking is odorous and your speech at work was laughable, and intend nothing but the warmest praise. Real meanings are usually far more complex than the simple dictionary definitions.

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English is also changing all the time and at an increasingly dizzy pace. Around the year 1900, words were added at the rate of about 1000 a year. Now the increase is nearer 15,000 to 20,000 a year. The 1987 Random House Dictionary included over 50,000 words that had not existed twenty-one years before, and of its 315,000 entries 210,000 had to be revised. For one, the names of 800 new foods had to be added which had not existed in 1966 – tofu, chapatti, sushi and even crepes. But that is another story.

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