



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

GENERAL PAPER

8001/21

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 **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



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

A The 600-year-old Lifford Bridge over the River Tiem has partially collapsed after an exceptionally severe winter. The bridge is the normal route between the historic town of Myndorp and Fort Naash, a large military base three kilometres from the town. Three options are now under consideration: **I** to rebuild the bridge exactly as it was; **II** to demolish it; **III** to replace it with a modern construction.

B Factors that may affect the eventual outcome are as follows:

- 1 Young people have sometimes had a serious accident whilst jumping off Lifford Bridge into the River Tiem.
- 2 There is a ferry, a short distance downstream from Lifford Bridge, which can carry all but the largest vehicles across the River Tiem.
- 3 Lifford Bridge is the fictitious setting for the first encounter between Onny Quinn and Paul Ullet, the unlikely lovers in Rea's celebrated novel *Sway*.
- 4 A new bridge would comply with the strictest safety regulations.
- 5 On occasion, Lifford Bridge has been damaged by military vehicles.
- 6 Owing to government cuts, the military camp is due to close in five years' time.
- 7 The nearby quarry that supplied stone for Lifford Bridge over the centuries has been exhausted. This particular stone can now be found only abroad.
- 8 The ferry is even older than Lifford Bridge as a means of crossing the River Tiem.
- 9 Quite a few of the military personnel own homes in Myndorp.
- 10 The narrowness of Lifford Bridge ensures that traffic never speeds through Myndorp either way.
- 11 Myndorp's main sources of income come from the tourist industry and the requirements of Fort Naash.
- 12 The Government is keen to promote contemporary architectural and industrial design as one way out of the current economic difficulties.
- 13 In the short term, demolition would be the cheapest course of action.
- 14 Pedestrians using Lifford Bridge have frequently been inconvenienced, if not endangered, by traffic squeezing past them.
- 15 The ferry across the River Tiem does not operate during the hours of darkness.
- 16 Although there are many old buildings of considerable interest in Myndorp, Lifford Bridge has always been the main attraction for visitors.
- 17 Only a few farms lie between the River Tiem and Fort Naash.
- 18 Prior to a permanent new bridge being completed, the military authorities would create a temporary structure beside it, subsidised by the Ministry of Defence.

C Extract from the *Vangarian Weekly*:

Sleepy Myndorp's only link with Fort Naash, the defence establishment so vital to our national interests, was severed last night after the whole of Lifford Bridge plunged into the River Tiem during a blizzard. Possible terrorist involvement is being investigated by the police who have long suspected that Lifford Bridge has become the target of sabotage.

Passage 2 Study the dialogue below to answer Question 2 parts (a)–(d).

Below are the concluding exchanges of a discussion, in a reading group, of the novel *Against the Fence*.

- Agnes: No, I really cannot see why such a book was chosen by us. It's nothing but a cheap thriller with a lot of obscure and tedious stuff about the mating habits of crocodiles, anteaters and the like.
- Betty: Four pages, in fact.
- Agnes: And about the mechanics of company takeovers and employment legislation – so boring! 5
- Betty: A paragraph or so on each, I think you'll find.
- Agnes: Thank you. It was quite well written, admittedly, with just enough native dialect to make the dialogue with the guides and drivers convincing, but the plot was feeble and contained no surprises. 10
- Clara: But you did work out who had murdered Mrs. Inface?
- Agnes: No, but by the time all the suspects had been paraded before us, I'd lost patience.
- Betty: Chapter 15, that is.
- Agnes: If you say so. I know it couldn't have been armed robbers in the neighbourhood, even though her watch, rings, necklace and bangles had been taken. True, her body was found outside the perimeter fence of the safari park but there were no signs that it had been dragged from Mrs. Inface's sleeping quarters. She must, therefore, have gone out to meet someone at the murder scene, someone she already knew. So, how could the police have blamed such a gang? They must be the most stupid cops in the whole of crime fiction. 15
- Clara: But didn't it intrigue you that Mrs. Inface, notorious for her selfish concern for her own comfort, had left her tent in the middle of the night and battled through a tropical downpour to where she was stabbed to death?
- Agnes: Since the author had hardly adequately explored the victim's character before she met her end, I had no means of guessing what she might have had in mind when she lifted the flap of her tent, rain or no rain. 20
- Betty: But the scrap of paper on Page 118 ...
- Agnes: Oh, that? A totally insignificant clue. In any case, which edition are you referring to – hardback or paperback?
- Betty: Pap... 30
- Clara: You say there was not enough to go on. What about Mrs. Inface's deprived childhood background which made her crush anyone in her way in later life?
- Agnes: That simply made her unpleasant to anyone she mixed with on safari, and I certainly wasn't going to go through all of them individually to establish everyone's motive. Life is much too short and there were far too many suspects. 35
- Clara: But, apart from the long-suffering brother, the sacked employee and her unsuccessful business rival, there was only ...
- Betty: The second ...
- Agnes: Oh, them? One fact was given about each, and very crudely at that, from what I recall. 40
- Betty: But they're not ...
- Clara: And, what about the whole claustrophobic atmosphere, night after night, when they encountered one another at close quarters? Miles and miles of bush all around but this tight circle of people clustered round the camp fire. Wasn't that gripping? Couldn't you feel the mounting tension? 45
- Agnes: You don't have to kill someone just because they get on your nerves. Nor because of some unfortunate incident in the dim and distant past that can never be entirely forgotten.
- Clara: All right, but, turning to the night of the murder, were you not in suspense wondering whether Mrs. Inface had gone too far, this time, as she antagonised her companions again and again? 50

- Agnes: Not really, since the outcome was never in doubt. Someone would eventually crack and put an end to her. And the sooner the better.
- Clara: So you were drawn into the situation sufficiently to take sides?
- Agnes: Well, yes. I disliked her intensely, but who killed her was of secondary importance. Consequently, I gave up reading two thirds of the way through. 55
- Betty: It was the second guide, whose daughter had been run over by Mrs. Inface driving a hired car in the capital. The poor girl's death is vividly described near the end but had been hinted at on several occasions previously.
- Agnes: Oh, really? Not the ... 60
- Clara: And what induced Mrs. Inface to get a soaking to meet the father outside the gate of the perimeter fence, you missed all that?
- Agnes: The person confessed to the police, I imagine, after they had second thoughts about bandits.
- Clara: Actually, it was the brother who took over the investigation where the police left off. 65
- Betty: Yes, the vital clue was the scrap ...
- Agnes: Well, I suppose I had better flick through the wretched book again to fill in the gaps before our next session. Still, as I said before, at least the author could write decent English.
- Betty: Shall I put the kettle on? 70

Passage 3 Study the article below to answer Question 3 parts (a)–(d).

‘Has the mystery of Easter Island finally been solved?’

A scientific battle over the fate of Easter Island’s natives is ready to erupt this summer with the publication of a book challenging the notion that their Neolithic society committed ecological suicide.

The debate has a modern political dimension. At stake is the central example, cited by Jared Diamond in his 2005 book *Collapse: How Societies Choose to Fall or Survive*, of the dire consequences that threaten if humans don’t take care of the planet.

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The archaeological argument revolves around the moai, hundreds of stone statues that line the coast of the now treeless South Pacific island, known to its inhabitants as Rapa Nui.

The almost-naked natives discovered by a Dutch expedition on Easter Sunday in 1722 were considered too impoverished to have carved and moved the statues themselves.

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The accepted theory is that a more advanced civilisation, numbering some 15,000 people, must have erected the statues, with hundreds of men hauling them to the shore and whole industries devoted to making ropes, rollers and sledges while the rest struggled to feed the workers.

After the last of the island’s giant palm trees was felled, the theory suggests, its ecology collapsed, food production crashed, and civil war ensued, leading eventually to cannibalism, with the remnants of the population left to eke out an existence until the Dutch arrived.

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But the revisionists, led by Carl Lipo of California State University and Terry Hunt of the University of Hawaii, argue that this superior society never existed.

The Rapa Nui culture, Dr Lipo says, was wiped out after Europeans arrived, bringing epidemics of sexually transmitted diseases, TB, dysentery and leprosy. Illness, enslavement and land theft reduced the population from an estimated 3,000 to just 111 by 1877.

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In their new book, *The Statues That Walked: Unravelling the Mystery of Easter Island*, to be published in June, Dr Lipo and Professor Hunt present their evidence that Polynesian colonists arrived in 1200, up to 800 years later than the conventional theory claims, and immediately modified the environment with slash-and-burn agriculture. The effect this had on the giant palm forest was magnified by the rats that arrived with them. The rodent population, feeding extensively on palm seeds, exploded.

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Dr Lipo argues that deforestation didn’t make things much worse for humans. Rapa Nui was no tropical paradise. It’s an old volcanic island and many of the nutrients in the soil had already been washed away. Burning the giant palms actually helped, but the settlers soon turned to a technique called stone mulching, in which freshly broken volcanic rocks are planted in the poor soil to add nutrients and cut down on erosion.

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The same people who used rock mulching and greeted the Dutch could have moved the moai from Rano Raraku, the quarry where they were carved, to the shore, he says. The statues seem designed to allow small groups of men to move them by rocking them, as you would a refrigerator. Similar suggestions have been made in the past, but experiments indicated that the moai would have been worn away by the time they got to the coast. Dr. Lipo, aided by anthropologist Sergio Rapu, the island’s first native governor under Chilean rule, thinks he has found a way around this, with more rocking and less shuffling.

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Defenders of the old theory are not taking this lying down. The British archaeologist Paul

Bahn and his co-author John Flenley are bringing out a third edition of *The Enigmas of Easter Island* with a response to the upstarts. "They're ignoring the oral tradition and just cherry-picking the data they like," Bahn said at the weekend, adding that he has no doubt that the islanders suffered a prehistoric collapse. "They were cutting off their nose to spite their face," he said.

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