



**ANDERSON JUNIOR COLLEGE**  
**JC 2 Preliminary Examination 2017**

**GENERAL PAPER**

**8807/01**

**Paper 1**

**28 August 2017**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional materials: Writing paper

---

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your name, PDG, GP tutor's name and Question Number on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **one** question.

All questions carry equal marks.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

**(Note that 20 marks out of 50 will be awarded for your use of language.)**

**This document consists of 2 printed pages.**

**[Turn over]**

Answer **one** question

Answers should be between 500 and 800 words in length.

1. Should small countries be allowed to take the lead in global affairs?
2. To what extent can the Arts effect positive social change today?
3. 'Experiences are more valuable than material possessions.' Do you agree?
4. 'People in the workplace should embrace rather than fear technological advancements.' Discuss.
5. 'The news today deals with what is popular, rather than what is important.' How far do you agree with this statement?
6. Evaluate the claim that a more connected world has resulted in greater divisions.
7. 'Public figures today are overly concerned about what people think of them.' What is your view?
8. Consider the view that there is no value in slowing down in today's competitive world.
9. Discuss the appeal and value of creativity in your society.
10. Considering the increasing threat of terrorism, are governments justified in limiting people's rights?
11. To what extent is animal testing acceptable in scientific research?
12. 'Economic development is favoured at the expense of the welfare of people.' How true is this of your society?



**ANDERSON JUNIOR COLLEGE**  
**JC 2 Preliminary Examination 2017**

---

**GENERAL PAPER**

**8807/02**

**PAPER 2**

**28 August 2017**

**INSERT**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

---

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

This Insert contains the passage for Paper 2.

#

*Phil Todd discusses issues regarding the environment.*

- 1 In his work, *Pan's Travail*, Donald Hughes examines the environmental history of the classical period and argues that the decline of ancient civilisations resulted in part from their exploitation of the natural world. Looking at the current state of the environment, one cannot help but wonder if tragedy will recur, for the catastrophic events of today seem to be harbingers of doom that befell our ancestors. Humanity seems helpless to overcome the problems created in the face of rampantly expanding populations and rapidly declining biodiversity, leading to worsening environmental conditions. Well-meaning initiatives to save the environment multiply with each passing day, but these initiatives typically flounder against the unthinkable prospect that we might actually change our fundamental behaviour. Today, our dying world is in danger, and asks us to take seriously this vision of a world in which humans and other species might live together peacefully, united by a sense of kinship and community. 5 10
- 2 It could be safely assumed that nobody understands the connection all living creatures have with Mother Earth better than the people who depend on nature for survival. Severing the umbilical cord humans have with Nature may lead to disastrous consequences. Since ancient times, natives of the land such as the Aboriginal peoples have seen themselves not as masters of nature, but as stewards: to practise reverence, humility and reciprocity towards nature. Everything taken from the environment – securing food through hunting, gathering and fishing – is used with the understanding that only what is needed is taken and great care is taken to ensure that future generations will not be put in peril. Sadly, today, modern people seek to subdue the environment – rich pickings for the strong – to be used at will without any thought of generations to come. 15 20
- 3 The Industrial Revolution, which marked a major turning point in the Earth's ecology and human's relationship with their environment, did not become an all-consuming juggernaut overnight – nor was it a uniform phenomenon in all countries – but it was essentially characterised by machinery replacing manual labour. This slow revolution affected all basic human needs. People who wished to share in the promised prosperity of work in urban centres left behind their rural lifestyles and the process of urbanisation – people clustering in specific geographical areas – began. At the time no thought was given to what the effects these colossal changes might have on the environment. Nature was thought of as robust and bountiful enough to be managed, tamed, and exploited as humans wished. There was a strong but, as would ultimately be realised, unsustainable confidence in the regenerating capacity of nature. 25 30
- 4 This self-healing property of nature was an assumption that would prove itself, in time, to be totally false. The Industrial Revolution brought enormous advances in productivity but at steep environmental costs. Governments pushed for the consumption of immense quantities of coal and other fossil fuels that surreptitiously gave rise to unprecedented air pollution that, in turn, brought about respiratory diseases on a scale that had never been known before. Toxins and the health effects that are now known to people abounded. Governments stood by as outbreaks of diseases, such as cholera and typhoid, spread by untreated human waste became a major environmental hazard. People, especially the poor and working class, were suffering, but for a time the authorities were 'oblivious' to these consequences of industrialisation and took no action to address them. The problems became myriad. Demand for resources such as food, energy, land for housing and public forms of transport grew exponentially as populations exploded with the economic prosperity that the Industrial Revolution brought. This laid the foundation for environmental threats lurking, ready to take hold in the future. 35 40 45
- 5 It was not until the late twentieth century that people finally came to grips with the fact that they had, indeed, waged war on their very own survival. Many explanations account for this realisation and consequent revolution into a new era of environmental awareness. It began first with people witnessing environmental degradation first-hand. These problems were published on various news platforms and others took notice. Research established by prominent conservationists like Rachel Carson further alerted the world to the widespread 50

#

use of pestilent chemicals used in agriculture. Fear of what people were consuming became a prominent issue. This was the forerunner of a growing awareness of the diverse critical issues confronting the environment. In various societies, celebrities used their public prominence – from Oscar speeches to prime time interviews – to promote the message of environmental care. Activists resorted to radical actions to warn people about the perilous state of the environment. Diseases linked to environmental hazards further convinced people of the advantages of having an environment that would reduce the physical and mental health risks. People were no longer accepting of mistreatments of the environment. Even young people became an impetus for change with the introduction of environmental education to the classroom. Now, a greater variety of communication channels empowered individuals to spread environmental awareness.

55

60

- 6 However, this quest for a new approach to the environment did not come without challenges. Some denied that the environment was headed towards a crisis and some resisted change because of the inconvenience brought about by such changes. In more affluent countries, some people were blind to their waste of resources. Some had the illusion of sufficiency. People believed water running from our taps, the abundance of fossil fuels and all of the bounty of the environment that had, until now, been the foundation of their affluence was there for their infinite use. Also, strongly against environmental change were those who were addicted to a consumerist culture which demanded the products of manufacturing processes that polluted air, destroyed the ozone layer and triggered global warming. A further challenge was the misguided belief that, while the environment was suffering, we could continue our wasteful lifestyles because new innovations would be the panacea. Furthermore, corporations continued to retain the cheapest and most environmentally damaging methods of production. In addition, the media often presented the position of environment advocates as illogical. Governments pursuing goals of economic expansion ignored the signs of the damage they were causing. And, of course those wanting environmental change could also be their own worst enemy, having divisive attitudes as to how the environment should be improved.
- 7 Notwithstanding the challenges, there remains a glimmer of hope. Through recent environmental conferences, governments, private corporations and even individuals have shown a new resolve: the need to make environmental protection one of our top priorities. Countries have been nudged to upgrade their promises for cutting emissions and act beyond merely subsidising green technologies. Corporations have become the drivers of research and innovation in environmental technologies. Amongst all these positive changes, the biggest encouragement lies in the fact that there has been a discernible shift in people's opinion towards an increased acceptance of the gravity of climate change. Citizens are changing their lifestyles and are increasingly taking the initiative to protect their planet.
- 8 The challenge of the twenty-first century will be to figure out how to design a sustainable global society that maintains the benefits of industrialisation indefinitely into the future, and still preserve environmental quality and biodiversity. While it is true that over the course of their time on this planet, humans have had many significant negative effects on the environment, it is evident that humanity does possess a collective power that enables us to reverse these regrettable effects. For this to happen, we must pay more attention to our actions so we may gain a sustainable and mutually respectful relationship with the natural world and its many species. After all, for better or worse, we can be sure of one thing: we will get the nature we deserve.

65

70

75

80

85

90

95

#

Candidate's Name	PDG	GP Tutor's Name
	/16	



**ANDERSON JUNIOR COLLEGE**  
**JC 2 Preliminary Examination 2017**

**GENERAL PAPER**

**8807/02**

Paper 2

**28 August 2017**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials:     Insert

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your name, PDG and GP tutor's name on all the work you hand in.  
Write in dark blue or black pen.  
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.  
The Insert contains the passage for comprehension.  
Note that up to **15** marks out of **50** will be awarded for your use of language.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.  
At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

<b>For Examiner's Use</b>	
<b>Content</b>	/35
<b>Language</b>	/15
<b>Total</b>	/50

Read the passage in the Insert and then answer **all** the questions. Note that up to fifteen marks will be given for the quality and accuracy of your use of English throughout this Paper.

*NOTE: When a question asks for an answer IN YOUR OWN WORDS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE and you select the appropriate material from the passage for your answer, you must still use your own words to express it. Little credit can be given to answers which only copy words and phrases from the passage.*

1 In paragraph 1, how does the author illustrate the catastrophic events of today as 'harbingers of doom' (lines 4–5)? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [2]

2 According to the author, why do the initiatives to save the environment 'flounder' (line 8)? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

.....  
..... [1]

3 Explain the author's use of the word 'safely' in line 12.

.....  
..... [1]

4 In paragraph 2, what contrasts does the author make between the Aboriginal peoples and modern people in their views towards nature? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [3]

5 Explain what the author means by ‘unsustainable confidence’ (line 31). **Use your own words as far as possible.**

.....  
.....  
..... [2]

6 What is the author implying about the authorities by writing ‘oblivious’ (line 41) in inverted commas?

.....  
.....  
..... [2]

7 ‘...lurking, ready to take hold in the future’ (lines 45–46). What does this suggest about environmental threats?

.....  
.....  
..... [2]

8 In what ways have individuals shown ‘new resolve’ (line 82) in making environmental protection their priority? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

.....  
.....  
..... [2]











**Prelims 2017 P2 Suggested Answers**

1. In paragraph 1, how does the author illustrate the catastrophic events of today as “harbingers of doom” (lines 4-5)? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2]

Text	Lift	Answer
... for the catastrophic events of today seem to be harbingers of doom that befell our ancestors. Humanity seems helpless to overcome the problems created in the face of rampantly expanding populations, rapidly declining biodiversity, leading to worsening environmental conditions.	Rampantly Expanding Populations Rapidly Declining Biodiversity Worsening Conditions 'leading to'	The author shows how the 1. Uncontrolled/ unchecked increase in the number of human beings  2. Quickly decreasing wildlife/ flora and fauna bring about 3. the deterioration in the state of nature.  1-2 points = 1m 3 points = 2m

2. According to the author, why do the initiatives to save the environment ‘flounder’ (line 8)? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [1]

Text	Lift	Answer
Well-meaning initiatives to save the environment multiply with each passing day, <b>but</b> these initiatives typically flounder against the <b>unthinkable prospect that we might actually change our fundamental behaviour.</b>	Unthinkable prospect Change Fundamental Behaviour	People find it impossible/ are reluctant incapable  to alter/modify  their way of living/ lifestyles

3. Explain the author’s use of the word ‘safely’ in line 12. [1]

Text	Lift	Question
It could be safely assumed that nobody understands the connection all living creatures have with Mother Earth better than the people who depend on nature for survival.		The author uses the word to establish that the assumption [about the closer connection people who depend on Mother Earth have with Nature] is <u>most likely to be true</u> .  <b>OR</b>  The author is <u>confident</u> that the assumption is true.

4. In paragraph 2, what contrasts does the author make between the Aboriginal peoples and modern people in their views towards nature? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [3]

Text	Lift	Answer
Since ancient times, natives of the land such as the First Nations and <u>Aboriginal peoples</u> have seen themselves not as <b>masters</b> of nature, but as <b>stewards</b> : to practise <b>reverence, humility and reciprocity</b> towards nature. Everything taken from the environment – securing food through hunting, gathering and fishing – is used with the understanding that <b>only what is</b>	Masters Stewards Reverence Humility Reciprocity  'only what is <b>needed is taken</b> '  great care ensure	1) Relationship Aboriginal peoples saw themselves as caretakers of nature whereas people of today seek to dominate nature / Aboriginal peoples were servant of nature whereas people today want to control nature  2) Usage Aboriginal peoples acquired from the land only what was necessary for survival whereas people of today take unreservedly from the land.

<p><b>needed is taken</b> and <b>great care</b> is taken to <b>ensure</b> that <b>future generations</b> will not be <b>put in peril</b>. Sadly, today, <u>modern people</u> seek to <b>subdue</b> the environment – rich pickings for the strong – <b>to be used at will without any thought of generations to come</b>.</p>	<p>future generations 'put in peril'  'to be used at will without any thought'  Generations to come</p>	<p>3) Future Aboriginal peoples were mindful of the needs of their descendants whereas modern people do not care if their descendants will have resources to use.</p>
---	---	---

5. Explain what the author means by 'unsustainable confidence' (line 31). **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2]

Text	Lift	Answer
<p>At the time no thought was given to what effects these colossal changes would have on the environment. Nature was <b>thought</b> of as robust and bountiful enough to be managed, tamed, and exploited as humans wished. There was a strong and as would ultimately be realised <b>unsustainable confidence</b> in the regenerating capacity of nature.</p>	<p>Unsustainable  Confidence  Thought</p>	<p><b>Answer:</b> The author means that  (Confidence): <u>the certainty/belief/faith/optimism</u> people had in  (Context): the <u>ability of our environment to heal itself</u> would  (Unsustainable): eventually <u>cease to continue</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">0-1 point = 0m 2 points = 1m 3 points = 2m</p>

6. What is the author implying about the authorities by writing "oblivious" in inverted commas (line 41)? [2]

Text	Answer
<p>... Governments pushed for the consumption ... that surreptitiously gave rise to unprecedented air pollution that in turn brought about respiratory diseases on a scale.... Governments stood by as outbreaks of diseases such as cholera and typhoid spread... People, especially the poor and working class, were suffering, but for a time the authorities were "<b>oblivious</b>" to <u>these consequences of industrialisation</u> and took no action to address them.</p>	<p><u>Knowing:</u> Not only did governments know/ recognised the consequences of industrialisation/the suffering of the people <u>due to industrialisation</u>. [1]  <u>Contribution:</u> and they (<b>further</b>) <b>contributed</b> to these consequences / they ignored / they chose not to do anything / pretended to be unaware / [1]</p>

7. "...lurking, ready to take hold in the future" (Lines 45-46). What does this suggest about environmental threats? [2]

Text	Lift	Answer
<p>This laid the foundation for environmental threats <u>lurking, ready to take hold in the future</u>.</p>	<p>The words in the quotation including 'future'</p>	<p>(Lurking) Hidden (secretly): 1. Environmental threats were hidden/ not obvious/ people were unaware of them. [1]  (Ready to Take Hold) Damage: 2. In time, they would come to be very damaging/ cause harm to people [1]</p>

8. In what ways have individuals shown “new resolve” (line 82) in making environmental concern their priority? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2]

Text	Lift	Answer
...Since recent environmental conferences, governments, private corporations and even individuals have shown a <u>new resolve</u> :... Amongst all these positive changes, ... lies in the fact that there has been a discernible shift in people’s opinion towards an increased <b>acceptance of the gravity of climate change</b> . Citizens are <b>changing their lifestyles</b> and are increasingly <b>taking the initiative to protect their planet</b> .	Opinion Acceptance Gravity  Changing Lifestyles  Taking initiative Protect	1. people are acknowledging the <b>severity</b> of our environmental problems/global warming  2. Altering/ modifying their way of living/ daily routines  3. Taking the <b>first step</b> / are <b>proactive</b> in looking after nature/ taking care of nature/ ecosystems  1-2 points = 1m 3 points = 2m

9. What is the author implying by “for better or worse” in line 96? [2]

Text	Question
After all, for better or worse, we can be sure of one thing: we get the nature we deserve.	The author is implying that <u>If we look after the environment</u> , we will benefit from a healthy environment. [1] <u>If we neglect the environment</u> , we will suffer the consequences of a dying nature. [1]  <b>OR</b>  We will either benefit from a healthy environment or suffer the consequences of a dying nature [1] depending on our actions [1]

10. Using material from paragraphs 5-6 only, summarize what the author has to say about the reasons for an increase in environmental awareness, and the challenges to environmental awareness. [8]

Write your summary in no more than 120 words, not counting the opening words which are printed below. **Use your own words as far as possible.**

*There has been an increase in environmental awareness because...*

Paragraph 5 (Causes)			
Pt	From Passage	Lift	Suggested Answers
1	people witnessing environmental degradation first-hand	Witnessing Degradation First-hand	People / individuals [personally] experience environmental destruction/ saw environmental destruction for themselves.
2	These problems were published on various news platforms	Published	Issued/printed on many news platforms
3	Research established by prominent conservationists ... widespread use of pestilent chemicals used in agriculture	Research Established	Scientific examination / studies proved/ indicated the danger in how food is.
4	Fear of what people were consuming	Fear Consuming	People dreaded what they were eating
5	celebrities (used their public prominence to) promote the message of environmental care	Celebrities Public Prominence	Famous personalities promoted environmental awareness
6	Activists resorted to radical actions to warn	Activists Radical	Proponents/ campaigners/ people employed, used extreme behaviour

7	Diseases linked to environmental hazards	Diseases Linked to hazards	Illnesses / Pandemics connected to environmental dangers
8	introduction of environmental education to the classroom	Introduction Education classroom	People/students learn about the environment in schools
9	greater variety of communication channels empowered individuals	Variety Communication channels Empowered	Larger range/array/assortment of media
<b>Paragraph 6 (Challenges)</b>			
10	Some denied that the environment was headed to a crisis	Denied Headed Crisis	Some challenged / disagreed with the fact that the environment was in danger of collapse.
11	some resisted change because of the inconvenience	Inconvenience	Some felt it was troublesome
12	some people were blind to their waste of resources	Blind Waste	Unaware/ ignorant that resources are consumed in an irresponsible way
13	illusion of sufficiency	Illusion Sufficiency	The false idea that there will always be adequate resources; idea that they think that there is [always] enough resources
14	addicted to a consumerist culture	Addicted Consumerist Culture	Dependent on a lifestyle where they were always buying indiscriminately
15	new innovations would be the panacea.	Innovations Panacea	Up to date technological advancements/ developments/ inventions was seen as the cure
16	corporations continued to retain the most environmentally damaging methods of production	Corporations Retain Damaging Methods	Companies [to cut cost] persist in employing production practices that destroy the environment
17	the media often presented the position of environmental advocates as illogical.	Presented Position Illogical	The media portrayed environmentalists as irrational/ unsound/ unreasonable
18	Governments pursuing goals of economic expansion ignored the signs of the damage ..	Goals Expansion	Countries/ Governments sacrifice the environment for economic growth / government prioritised economic growth over environmental concerns
19	having divisive attitudes as to how the environment should be improved.	Divisive Attitudes Improved	No united / coherent viewpoint / position as to how the environment should be ameliorated

Points	Marks
15	8
13-14	7
11-12	6
9-10	5
8	4
6-7	3
4-5	2
1-3	1



- 11 In this article, Phil Todd highlights some concerns about the environment and suggests why we might be optimistic about the future of the environment. How far would you agree with her observations, relating your arguments to you and your own society? [10]

