

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

**GENERAL PAPER**

**8001/01, 02**

October/November 2003

**2 hours 40 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet. Write your Centre number, candidate number and name 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 **two** questions.

Answer **one** question from Paper 1 and **one** question from Paper 2.

Write the paper number (1 or 2) on the front of your work.

Begin your answer to Paper 2 on a new and separate sheet of paper.

The total time of 2 hours 40 minutes includes 10 minutes for you to study the questions before you begin your answers. You may make notes during this time if you wish.

You are advised to spend no longer than 1 hour 15 minutes on Paper 1. You should write between 500 and 800 words.

At the end of the examination, hand in your answers to Paper 1 and Paper 2 separately.

In Paper 1, all questions carry equal marks.

In Paper 2, the number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

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





**Paper 1**

- 1 Do small firms have a role in modern business?
- 2 'History repeats itself.' Do you agree?
- 3 To what extent is formal education effective?
- 4 'The only victims of war are the poor or the innocent.' Discuss.
- 5 Can the use of nuclear energy be justified?
- 6 Assess the factors which affect the distribution of population in your country.
- 7 Can mathematics be made fun, interesting and worthwhile?
- 8 Which should be medicine's main priority – the quality or the length of life?
- 9 Assess the value of young people's magazines today.
- 10 How far should the media of any society reflect the views of its leaders?
- 11 'All works of art belong in their country of origin.' Discuss.
- 12 Is the money spent on museums well spent?

## Paper 2

- 13 Read the following passage and then answer **all** the questions below. 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 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 or phrases from the passage.*

When we study toys from both a geographical and historical perspective, we find remarkable similarities. Toys appear in cultures isolated from one another, both in time and place, yet the doll, for example, is a toy occurring in most, if not all, civilisations. Other universal toys are balls, rattles, spinning-tops and figures of animals. It is also fascinating to observe, as we move through history into more clearly documented times, that toys occur which, despite their age and differences in form and decoration, are familiar to modern children. There are, however, considerable variations in the ways societies produce toys. In industrialised societies, leisure is separated from work and a leisure industry manufactures and markets toys. In non-industrialised societies, where work and the means of making a living are closely linked with family life, toys are usually home-made, and they are not as diverse as in industrial countries. 5 10

Children are often given toys that are models of objects used by adults, and in playing with them children mimic the activities of adults as when Native American boys learn about the way of life of their parents through using such toys as miniature bows and arrows. Similarly, in the West, Action Man and Sindy Doll are a reflection of Western culture. Hence, it is no surprise that educationalists and those in related professions have given serious consideration to play and types of toys. Many psychologists consider toys and play an essential element in the social conditioning and development of children. Through play children learn to cope with the world around them. Toys for use in nurseries and schools are designed and made with specific objectives in mind, both to develop practical skills and, more subtly, to encourage desirable attitudes. Thus, some manufacturers produce toys which reflect the multicultural nature of many societies. Traditionally, there is a tendency for the more caring aspects of culture to be represented in the toys girls choose or are encouraged to play with. Boys, however, tend to be drawn to, or directed towards, construction toys, cars and aggressive play. This is observed to be the norm across most cultures. In this way, toys transmit from adults to children the ideas and values of their society. 15 20 25

Today, toys may be divided into two groups: those that are individually handmade on a small scale and those that are mass-produced by mechanical means. Highly priced electronic toys are predominantly limited to affluent societies. In less wealthy societies, many toys are still made by traditional methods for personal use and for sale, though many of these ephemeral folk toys are now being replaced by similar but more crudely made mass-produced plastic ones. However, despite the global nature of today's toy industry, many examples of folk toys produced by labour-intensive means are still available. In fact, the rising demand for more individualistic, handmade goods has led to the organised export of folk toys to Western countries. 30 35

The maker of simple toys for festivals and markets was once a familiar figure in many parts of the world. Today, festivals in Mexico, India and elsewhere attract a declining number of traditional toy-makers and toy-sellers. Simple toys are made to traditional designs and with locally available materials. Some, as in Japan, are brought as gifts on visits to holy places, since the link between toys and religious festivals is strong in many cultures. There is still a limited number of individual toy-makers in the West who use the designs and manufacturing methods of folk toys in their work. 40

Since the beginning of the twentieth century, when there were numerous toy-manufacturers, the industry has developed into a vast multinational business controlled by a few companies. Dramatic changes have occurred, in terms of both the toys available and how they are made and marketed. Now toys are produced by the million, often in production centres geographically far removed from the toy-manufacturing company's headquarters, and marketed throughout the world. The marketing of new toys is frequently supported by television programmes shown world wide. A revolutionary new development is the electronic game, linked to computer technology, which has given children a totally new type of toy, whose next stage is developing with the introduction of interactive virtual-reality games. In the long term, however sophisticated toys become, there will always be a place in children's lives for dolls, balls and figures of animals, which have given pleasure since the dawn of civilisation.

- (a) **In about 80 words of your own**, explain the differences between folk toys and those that are mass produced. [6]
- (b) What do you think are the attractions and drawbacks of electronic games? **Answer in about 100 words of your own.** [7]
- (c) Toys give great pleasure. In what ways do they encourage a young child's development? As well as drawing on the material contained in the passage, you may introduce ideas of your own. **Answer in about 120 of your own words.** [10]
- (d) (i) Explain the meaning of **six** of the following words or phrases as they are used in the passage. You may write the answer in one word or a short phrase:  
 perspective (line 1); means (line 10); diverse (line 11); specific (line 20); transmit (line 26); labour-intensive (line 34); interactive (line 53); sophisticated (line 54). [6]
- (ii) Use the six words or phrases that you have chosen from the list above in six separate sentences to illustrate their meanings as used in the passage. Your sentences should not deal with the subject matter of the passage. [6]
- [35]

- 14 You have been asked to identify, from a group of four, the person with the best chance of succeeding in a television general knowledge quiz and have been provided with the information below.

**The Quiz:**

- Participants compete on an individual basis rather than as members of a team.
- Participants may not consult anyone else during the course of the programme.
- There is a time limit on each question asked.
- The competition is broadcast live and takes place before a large audience.
- During the last five quiz programmes, questions have been asked on the following:
  - current affairs (10%);
  - geography, history & literature (20%);
  - language (10%);
  - the media (20%);
  - science & technology (10%);
  - sport (20%);
  - miscellaneous (10%).

**The Possible Contestants:**

**A**

- is extremely well read.
- has a slight speech impediment.
- has an excellent memory.
- engages in a great deal of desktop publishing.
- is very shy except with family and friends.

**B**

- is intensely competitive.
- has no hobbies except chess.
- has won many academic prizes.
- seldom watches television.
- is a brilliant mathematician.

**C**

- has a very full social life.
- has many brothers and sisters.
- dislikes coursework and writing essays.
- is captain of the local tennis and hockey clubs.
- is an extremely keen reader of magazines.

**D**

- has a tremendous sense of humour.
- has an elder sister who is a professional entertainer.
- always wears blue.
- is inclined to be absent-minded.
- has travelled extensively abroad.

- (a) In about 100 words, describe the qualities that you believe an ideal contestant ought to have in such a competition. [10]
- (b) In about 100 words, state and give reasons for your choice of successful contestant. **Use your own words as far as possible.** [10]
- (c) In about 100 words, explain why one contestant seems to you the least likely to be successful. **Use your own words as far as possible.** [10]
- (d) Select one contestant about whom you have not already written and in about 50 words explain why it was difficult to reach a conclusion about that person. [5]
- [35]

15 You have conducted a survey outside your local shopping centre on attitudes towards smoking. Below are four responses.

(i) “Smoking? You’re joking! I have never smoked and I never will smoke. Smoking is a disgusting and lethal habit and I never allow cigarettes to be brought into my house. They should be made illegal like dangerous drugs, and then people will live to a ripe old age...”

(ii) “Well, why not? What’s wrong with having the occasional cigarette when you’re out with your friends? A little treat from time to time does you good and no-one would call me a regular smoker. Of course, that’s a very different matter...”

(iii) “Now, look here: no-one is going to dictate to me what I do, no-one! What with the pressures of work and having to find enough money to support a large family, I’d be a nervous wreck if I kicked the habit and I have no intention of doing so, none at all. It’s not as if I’m an alcoholic or a drug addict...”

(iv) “Smoking? No problem. I don’t smoke myself but if people want to kill themselves that way, that’s up to them, as long as they keep out of my way. Take my employees. They have a designated smoking area which I wouldn’t dream of entering but let any of them use chest trouble as an excuse for staying off work...”

(a) What impressions have you formed of each of these four persons? Write a paragraph of about 50 words on each of them, using their opinions to support and illustrate your reactions to them. Set out your answers as 2 (a) (i), 2 (a) (ii), 2 (a) (iii) and 2 (a) (iv). [20]

(b) Write about 50 of your own words on each of 2 (i) and 2 (ii), explaining what was effective and what was unconvincing about the way the first two speakers argued their case. Ignore your own views on smoking in deciding how convincing the arguments were. [10]

(c) Now choose the response which comes nearest to your own views on smoking. Explain why and how far you agree with this response. Answer in about 50 of your own words. [5]

[35]

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