

Task 1 – Long Reading

Trinity ISE II: THEME: Society and Living Standards

As part of your studies you are going to read about the Congo Pygmies, an African tribal group. Read the following text and answer the 15 questions on the next page.

Little people with big problems

Paragraph 1

No one knows exactly how many of them there are, but estimates suggest that between one quarter and half a million pygmies live in central Africa, in and around the Congo rainforest. Together the various groups of Congo Pygmies make up the largest population of traditional hunter-gatherers left on Earth. They survive off the wild products, the animals and plants, as nature puts in the environment around them. Or, at least, they used to before we interfered. Now the pygmy people are being forced out of the rainforest by both the Bantu and the men from the West.

Paragraph 2

The term 'pygmy' was originally used by the Ancient Greeks to describe a group of small people they believed lived in Ethiopia. Many hundreds of years later, when European explorers arrived in Central Africa, they used this same term to label the small forest people they found living there. These jungle people were not only very short in height (typically under five feet tall) but also very small in build. In contrast, the other native Africans, the Bantu, were similar in both build and height to the Europeans themselves.

Paragraph 3

It is not known exactly why the pygmies developed such small body frames. One theory suggests it was due to the lack of natural light in the rainforests. This meant the forest people did not get enough calcium for proper bone growth so they developed smaller skeletons. Another theory claims the pygmies are small because they have naturally adapted to forest life over hundreds of years. It is, after all, easier to travel through thick jungle if you are short and thin. One thing that's not small, however, is the pygmy love of music. In fact, this is enormous. Music is a huge part of daily life and not just for entertainment purposes; there are songs for specific events and for activities, such as hunting, too.

Paragraph 4

The Baka Pygmies of Cameroon, one of the largest pygmy groups, have little to sing about these days, though. They, like most of their people, are under attack. Deforestation is one big issue. For this, both the Bantu and the Europeans are to blame. Thousands of pygmies have been forced from their homes, only to see the forests and their way of life destroyed. And then there is war. The pygmies are often caught in the middle of fights between rival Bantu groups.

Paragraph 5

Struggling pygmies are forced to move into built-up areas. Here, in the larger villages and towns of Cameroon, they can only find the lowest-paid jobs. They live in poverty and are often the victims of unfair treatment by the locals. To make matters worse, the pygmies have been exposed to new diseases here too, causing the population further harm. And they have little access to medical assistance, which makes the situation even more serious. It is not just the Baka Pygmies that are in crisis either. Pygmies across Africa are facing these same issues. Their jungle home is being destroyed at an alarming rate and so is their culture and way of life.

Questions 1-5 (one mark per question)

The text on the previous page has five paragraphs (1-5). Choose the best title for each paragraph from A-F below and write the letter (A-F) on the lines below. There is one title you don't need.

- Paragraph 1
- Paragraph 2
- Paragraph 3
- Paragraph 4
- Paragraph 5

- A Suggestions for how the pygmy people developed and an important part of their culture
- B How the pygmy people got their name and what they look like
- C Important parts of pygmy culture and their different animal-hunting methods
- D How the pygmy people are struggling to adapt to the threats they face
- E Where in Africa the pygmy people live and their traditional way of life
- F Serious threats facing one specific group of pygmies in Africa

Questions 6-10 (one mark per question)

Choose the five statements from A-H below that are TRUE according to the information given in the text on the previous page. Write the letters of the TRUE statements on the lines below (in any order).

6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

- A The Bantu people of Africa are much shorter than Europeans.
- B The Baka Pygmies are different to other pygmy groups because they do not sing or like music.
- C Pygmies in urban areas typically have low incomes and do not get proper healthcare.
- D Fighting between different groups of pygmies has harmed their way of life.
- E Pygmies are typically shorter and thinner than Bantu people.
- F There is not an accurate figure for the number of pygmies living in Africa.
- G The cutting down of forests where pygmies live is the fault of both local Africans and Europeans.
- H One theory for why pygmies are short suggests it may be because there is not much sunshine in the forests where they live.

Questions 11-15 (one mark per question)

Complete sentences 11-15 with a word, phrase or number from the text (maximum three words). Write the word, phrase or number on the lines below.

11. Some put the figure of Congo Pygmies that live in central Africa as high as one quarter and half a million.
12. gave the pygmies their name when they first visited Africa.
13. A lack of calcium may have caused pygmies to develop
14. Destruction of forests is a for the Baka Pygmies.
15. Pygmies in built-up areas have suffered from they never had before, damaging their health and population numbers.

Task 2 – Multi-text Reading

As part of your studies you are going to read about paper recycling. In this section there are four short texts for you to read and some questions for you to answer.

Questions 16-20 (one mark per question)

Read questions 16-20 first and then read texts A, B, C and D below the questions. As you read each text, decide which text each question refers to. Choose the letter – A, B, C or D – and write it on the lines below. You can use any letter more than once.

Which text

16. explains what happens to paper when it's recycled?
17. makes a lot of general points about our paper-using habits?
18. uses an unusual form of measurement to emphasise a point about something?
19. focuses on paper making in relation to a specific environmental issue?
20. explains why something always has to be used in the paper-making process?

Text A

Although one of the main goals of recycling is to reuse as many existing materials as possible in order to limit the quantity of new raw materials it is necessary to introduce, harvesting trees is an unavoidable part of the paper-making process – no matter how much paper is recycled. This is because every time paper is reused, its fibres weaken. New paper, or virgin wood pulp, has to be added to the process, and that means using new wood. However, the wood used by the paper industry in Europe comes from sustainable supplies which are able to continue over a long period of time. Some of it, for example, comes from young trees that would have to be cut down anyway to let the forest mature; this process is called thinning the forest. Another source of wood pulp is sawmill waste, essentially the dust and small pieces of wood that are left after timber has been processed for other purposes, like furniture making. A lot of wood pulp also comes from fast-growing forests of species like spruce and eucalyptus. As from last March, all paper products sold in the EU (which Britain is part of) have to come from legally harvested, and that means sustainable, timber resources.

Text B

Paper is biodegradable, which means it breaks down naturally over time. When it biodegrades, however, it creates methane, a powerful greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming. Similarly, when paper is burned in an incinerator, it produces another greenhouse gas – carbon dioxide. By recycling paper, therefore, we keep these gases out of the atmosphere for longer. Based on the results of a recent study by the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP), as many as 10.8 million tonnes of carbon can be prevented from going into the atmosphere in this way each year. Not to mention the fact that recycling also means cutting down fewer trees to add to the paper-making process. This, in turn, keeps more greenhouse gases out of the atmosphere.

Text C



Paper-recycling Process

Text D

Skool Enviroblog

Hey guys!

Key here from the team who brings you the school's environment blog. Today we're talking about paper recycling. Here are some facts I bet you didn't know:

- Around 87% of all paper used in the UK is recovered and recycled each year.
- Recycled paper makes up around 79% of the raw materials that go into making newspapers.
- There are over 1000 government recycling centres in the UK.
- Paper makes up about 5% of the recycled materials brought to these centres.
- On average, each person in the UK uses about 38kg of newspaper a year.
- There is enough wrapping paper used during the December holiday season to cover nearly 12,000 football pitches.
- If we didn't recycle paper, we'd need to cut down around 300 million trees each year for the UK alone.

Key

Task 3 – Reading into writing

Trinity ISE II: THEME: Pollution and Recycling

Use the information from the four texts you read in Task 2 to write a short article (150-180 words) for a leaflet about paper recycling. You should plan your article before you start writing. Think about what you want to say and make some notes to help you in this box:

Planning notes

(No marks are given for these planning notes)

Now write your article in about 150-180 words. Try to use your own words as far as possible – don't just copy sentences from the reading texts.

When you have finished your article, spend 2-3 minutes reading through what you have written. Make sure you have answered the task completely. Remember to check how you made use of the reading texts, as well as the language and organisation of your writing.

Task 4 – Extended writing

Trinity ISE II: THEME: Personal Values and Ideals

Your teacher has asked you to write an essay on the following topic: 'Salary is the most important factor to consider when choosing a career.' Discuss and say whether you agree or disagree with the statement, explaining why. Write your essay (150-180 words).

You should plan your essay before you start writing. Think about what you want to say and make some notes to help you in this box:

Planning notes

(No marks are given for these planning notes)

Now write your essay in about 150-180 words.

When you have finished your essay, spend 2-3 minutes reading through what you have written. Make sure you have answered the task completely and remember to check the language and organisation of your writing.

Questions 21-25 (one mark per question)

Choose the five statements from A-H below that are TRUE according to the information given in the texts alone. Write the letters of the TRUE statements on the lines below (in any order).

- 21.
 - 22.
 - 23.
 - 24.
 - 25.
- A 79% of all recycled paper goes into making newspaper.
 - B The recycled-paper-making process releases a lot of harmful gases into the atmosphere.
 - C Recycled paper is cleaned and has any ink removed after it has been separated into different groups.
 - D Paper recycling helps reduce the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
 - E Paper represents only a small amount of what is brought to UK recycling centres.
 - F Methane is produced when paper is set on fire.
 - G There are laws to control what timber is used to make paper in the UK.
 - H Some of the trees used for paper making have to be cut down to help forests develop.

Questions 26-30 (one mark per question)

The summary notes below contain information from the texts on the previous pages. Find a word or phrase from texts A-D to complete the missing information in gaps 26-30. Write your answers on the lines below.

Summary notes

Why recycle:

- because this helps lower the atmospheric levels of certain greenhouse gases
- results in the chopping down of (26.)

Why new paper is needed:

- because the (27.) in paper become less strong with reuse
- however, only (28.) sources of new wood are used
- sometimes the wood is already being cut down or sawmill waste is used
- other times, wood from fast-growing forests is used

Paper-recycling process:

- collect and transport paper to plant
- grade and sort paper
- use special machine to wash and de-ink recycled paper before adding in some (29.) to the mix
- press, dry and roll pulp to make new products

Paper facts:

- 87% of UK paper recovered and recycled
- newspapers mostly made out of (30.)