

CANDIDATE
NAME

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NUMBER

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NUMBER

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ENGLISH

0844/01

Paper 1

For Examination from 2012

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces at the top of this page.
Write in dark blue or black pen.

Answer **all** questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Suggestions for how long to spend on each section are given in the booklet.

For Examiner's Use	
1	/
2	
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10	
11	
12	
Total	

This document consists of **12** printed pages.

Section A: Reading

Spend 20 minutes on this section.

For
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Use

Read the text then answer the questions.

Fossils

Fossils are the remains or evidence of animals or plants which have been preserved naturally. They range from the skeletons of huge dinosaurs to tiny plants and animals which can only be seen under a microscope. Most fossils are formed from the hard parts of animals and plants such as shells, bones, teeth or wood. They may be virtually unchanged from the originals, or be mineral replacements. Animals and plants have also been preserved in peat, tar, ice and amber, the resin of ancient trees. Eggs, footprints and burrows can be fossilized too.

The study of fossils, called palaeontology, shows us that life originated on Earth at least 3,500 million years ago. Since then there has been a succession of animal and plant species. Most are now extinct and only a tiny proportion have survived as fossils. By studying these survivors, we have a fascinating glimpse of ancient life on Earth.

The process of changing from a living organism to a fossil takes place over millions of years. Fossilization is an extremely chancy process. As soon as animals and plants die, they begin to decompose, or rot. The hard parts, such as the shells, bones, and teeth of animals, or the wood of plants, last longer than soft tissue but they are often scattered by animals, wind or flowing water. In order for something to be fossilized it must be buried quickly before it decomposes. This is most likely to be done by sediment like sand or mud washed down by water. Some fossils later dissolve; others may be changed chemically or be distorted due to high temperatures and pressures. Only a tiny fraction will survive to be found.

1 What are **most** fossils formed from?

..... [1]

2 What does the study of fossils show us about the origin of life on Earth?

..... [1]

3 Tick (✓) **two** boxes to show which materials are most likely to be involved in the formation of fossils.

concrete

mud

pebbles

rocks

sand

[2]

4 Re-write the second paragraph to include the **main points** using about 30 words.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

5 Tick (✓) the best description of the text **'Fossils'**.

It contains only facts.

It contains mostly facts.

It contains mostly opinions.

It contains about half facts and half opinions.

[1]

6 Compare these texts.

Text 1	Text 2
<p>Many people enjoy fossil hunting. Fossils are usually formed from the hard parts of a plant or animal such as wood, bones and shells. These materials do not decompose as quickly as soft parts and last long enough for fossilization to occur.</p>	<p>You'd love fossil hunting – it's great fun! Woody bits from plants plus hard bits like bones and shells from animals can change into fossils. Soft parts are squashy and squidgy and rot away more quickly before fossils have a chance to form.</p>

The information in both texts is the same but the style of language used is different.

Tick (✓) the text you prefer to read.

Text 1

Text 2

Explain why you chose that text.

.....

.....

[1]

Read the text, another report from an information book, and then answer the questions.

A Pearl is Born

Pearls are made by oysters when a tiny piece of grit gets into their shells. Most pearls develop in a space inside the shell.

Pearl Oyster

Even small oysters can produce reasonably large pearls, although the older and larger the shell, the greater the chance of finding a good-sized pearl. This type of oyster grows to about 20 cm (8 in), and is common throughout the Indo-Pacific as well as the eastern Mediterranean.

Queen Mary's Pearls

Before the advent of *cultured* pearls, jewellery made with natural pearls was extremely expensive and therefore a symbol of great wealth or status. Queen Mary of England is remembered for the long strings of pearls she wore.

Blister Pearls

A dome-shaped pearl that has developed while attached to the inside surface of an oyster shell is known as a blister pearl.

Variety in the Pearl World

Pearls come in all shapes and sizes: the largest in the world is 41 mm (1.5 in) in diameter. The shape of a pearl is also quite variable and, while perfectly spherical pearls are the most popular, some may be tear-shaped and others irregular. Blue, black and even yellow forms of pearl exist and, because they are scarcer than the white forms, they are more highly prized.

GLOSSARY

Cultured – artificial

7 (a) Where is the Pearl Oyster found?

..... [1]

(b) Pearls are found in different shapes. Name **two** of them.

1

2 [1]

8 Tick (✓) **two** boxes to show which statements are **FALSE**.

Black pearls are never found.

Cultured pearls are artificial.

Natural pearls are expensive.

Queen Mary wore long strings of pearls.

Yellow pearls are the most common pearls.

[2]

9 Suggest a reason why good-sized pearls are found more often in older and larger shells.

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

10 This question refers to both texts.

(a) What is the purpose of the sub-headings in the text '**A Pearl is born**'?

..... [1]

(b) In the text '**Fossils**', paragraphs are used.

Draw lines to link each paragraph with its main topic

1st paragraph

How are fossils formed?

2nd paragraph

What do fossils tell us?

3rd paragraph

What are fossils?

[1]

Section B: WritingFor
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Use***Spend 25 minutes on this section.***

- 11** The reading texts **Fossils** and **A Pearl is Born** are both reports taken from information books.

Write your own report for an information book, about a particular kind of item or something that you know a lot about.

It could be:

A collection of some kind	e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CD collection • MP3 playlist • ...other collections?
A topic that interests you	e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Butterflies • Flowers • Sport • Trains • Volcanoes

PLANNING:

Spend about 5 minutes making notes in this box.

Purpose and Audience	[6]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Punctuation	[2]	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text Structure	[5]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Spelling	[2]	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sentence Structure	[5]	<input type="checkbox"/>			

Section C: Grammar, Punctuation and Vocabulary

For
Examiner's
Use*Spend 15 minutes on this section.*

- 12 Join the underlined word in each of these sentences to match the correct word class.

Bones are the hard parts of some animals.

preposition

Pearls can be found in the shells of some oysters.

adverb

Some fossils are beautifully preserved.

adjective

They are very valuable.

pronoun

[2]

- 13 (a) Underline the main clause in this sentence.

Black pearls are more valuable than white ones because they are not as common.

[1]

- (b) Rewrite this sentence.

Fossils are millions of years old.

Include this clause.

which may be the skeletons of huge dinosaurs

Remember to add the punctuation. Do **not** add or change any words.

.....
.....

[2]

14 (a) Change this sentence to the present tense.

Fossil hunters searched every rock to try to find a fossil.

..... [1]

(b) Finish the text by writing the passive form of the verb, given in brackets.
The first one has been done for you.

The pearls (find) **are found** in oyster shells.

First, the oysters (take) from the seabed by divers.

They (pull) onto the deck of fishing boats in nets.

Each shell (open) to show the pearl inside. [2]

15 Correct **two** mistakes in this sentence. Do **not** change the meaning.

The man look very careful in the pile of rocks to find fossils. [1]

16 Choose the type from **simple**, **compound** or **complex** to describe these sentences.

sentence	type of sentence
The fossil is very old.	
Although the water was deep, the diver found the oyster.	

[1]

17 Add **two** apostrophes to this sentence.

Pearls cant be collected if the oysters shells are tightly closed.

[1]

18 Add the missing punctuation to these sentences.

“Did you find this fossil asked my friend

“Yes I replied there were lots of them lying on the beach.” [2]

19 Re-read these sentences from the text ‘**Fossils**’.

Most are now extinct and only a tiny proportion have survived as fossils. By studying these survivors, we have a fascinating glimpse of ancient life on Earth.

Write other words or phrases that mean the same as the underlined words.
Your new words must keep the meaning and make sense in the sentence.

proportion

fascinating [2]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Section A Reading
Section A Reading

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