

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
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NUMBER

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ENGLISH

0844/01

Paper 1

October 2015

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.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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.
The total number of marks for this paper is 50.

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

Section A: Reading

Spend 20 minutes on this section.

Read this information text about chocolate, and then answer the questions.

Chocolate

Ever wondered where chocolate comes from? Well, surprisingly, it grows on trees! It all starts with a small tropical tree, the *Theobroma cacao*, usually just called 'cacao'. (Theobroma is Greek for 'food of the gods'.) Cacao is native to Central and South America, but it is grown commercially throughout the tropics. About 70% of the world's cacao is grown in Africa.

A cacao tree can produce close to two thousand pods per year. The ridged, rugby-ball-shaped pod, or fruit, of the cacao grows from the branches and, oddly, straight out of the trunk. The pods, which mature throughout the year, encase a sticky, white pulp and about thirty or forty seeds. The seeds, at this point, are incredibly bitter – not at all like the chocolate that comes from them. It's actually the perfect design because the fruit attracts forest animals, such as monkeys, which eat the fruit but cast the seeds aside, dispersing them and allowing new trees to grow.

So what must be done to the seeds to make them taste better? First, the pods must be harvested. Once they are collected, the workers open the pods by hand, taking care not to damage the beans inside. The beans are removed and next comes one of the most important steps in the process – fermentation. The beans are placed in earthen pits or wooden bins and covered with banana leaves, then left to ferment. The heat of fermentation changes the bitter flavours in the bean into something more edible, more chocolatey.

Once they have fermented, the beans are dried in the sun for about a week, during which time the flavour continues to develop. Finally, the beans are ready to be shipped to a factory, where they are turned into chocolate.

1 What is unusual about the way the fruit grows on the cacao tree?

..... [1]

2 What happens to the flavour of the cacao beans during the process of fermentation?

..... [1]

3 Number the following processes in the order that they happen.

The pods are opened.

The beans ferment.

The pods are harvested.

The beans are dried.

[2]

4 Rewrite the first paragraph to include all the **main points** using **no more than 30 words**.

.....
.....
.....
.....

[2]

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

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
New research shows that, contrary to popular belief, chocolate actually fights tooth decay. Scientists have found that cocoa butter, the main ingredient in chocolate, coats teeth and may help protect them by preventing plaque from growing.	You will never believe this, but scientists are now saying that chocolate is good for your teeth! They say that, when the yummy cocoa butter in chocolate gets all over your teeth, it is stopping yucky plaque from attacking them.

The information in both texts is the same but the language used is different. Tick (✓) the text you prefer to read.

Text 1

Text 2

Explain why you chose that text.

.....

.....

[1]

Read this information text about armadillos, and then answer the questions.

Armadillos

What is an armadillo?

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7 (a) What is another name for an armadillo or 'earth pig'?

..... [1]

(b) Name **two** ways in which the armadillo is protected from angry termites.

1

2 [1]

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

Aardvarks do not travel far from their burrows.

Aardvarks' burrows often have many different entrances.

Aardvarks hunt during the night.

Aardvarks' burrows are usually small.

Aardvarks are related to the pig.

[2]

9 Suggest a reason why aardvarks have such long, pig-like, noses.

.....
.....

[1]

10 This question refers to both texts.

(a) What is the purpose of the sub-headings in the text **Aardvarks**?

..... [1]

(b) In the text **Chocolate**, paragraphs are used.
Draw lines to link each paragraph with its main topic.

1st paragraph	What happens to the beans after fermentation?
2nd paragraph	What is the cacao fruit like?
3rd paragraph	What happens to the cacao fruits after they are picked?
4th paragraph	Where does the cacao tree grow?

[1]

Section B: Writing

Spend 25 minutes on this section.

- 11** The information texts **Chocolate** and **Aardvarks** are both texts from websites for young people.

Write your own information text for a website about a topic or an activity that you know a lot about.

It could be:

an activity you enjoy

- a school subject
- a hobby

a favourite topic

- an animal
- a film
- a pop group
- the universe

PLANNING

Spend about five minutes making notes in this box.

Purpose and audience [6] Punctuation [2]

Text structure [5] Spelling [2]

Sentence structure [5]

Section C: Grammar, Punctuation and Vocabulary

Spend 15 minutes on this section.

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

Cacao is native to Central and South America.

pronoun

It is grown commercially throughout the tropics.

adverb

Fermentation changes the bitter flavours in the bean into something more edible.

adjective

It all starts with a small tropical tree.

noun

[2]

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

Finally, the beans are ready to be shipped to a factory where they are turned into chocolate.

[1]

- (b) Rewrite this sentence.

The beans are left to ferment.

Include this clause.

which taste very bitter

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

.....

.....

[2]

14 (a) Finish this sentence by choosing the correct verb forms.

A hungry aardvark (forage) in the grasslands
 when it (find) a termite mound. [1]

(b) Complete these sentences by writing the passive form. The first one has been done for you.

The pods (open) are opened carefully by the workers.

About 2,000 pods per year (produce) by a cacao tree.

A lot of monkeys (attract) by the fruit.

The flavor of the beans (change) to something more 'chocolatey'. [2]

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

The aardvark use its mightiness claws to dig
 a hole. [1]

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

Sentence	Type of sentence
The pods are collected and the workers take out the beans.	
About 70% of the world's cacao is grown in Africa, where the aardvark comes from.	

[1]

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

Aardvarks tongues are sticky so that theyre
able to suck up as many ants as they like. [1]

18 Add the missing punctuation to these sentences.

“Do aardvarks live in England I asked my
teacher
“No she replied they live In Africa.” [2]

19 Re-read these sentences from the text **Chocolate**.

It’s actually the perfect design because the fruit attracts forest animals, such as monkeys, which eat the fruit but cast the seeds aside, dispersing them and allowing new trees to grow.

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.

attracts
dispersing [2]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

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Question 6 © Chocolate has Antioxidants; www.manbir_online.com; 10 March 2011.

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