Candidates are allowed 10 minutes to read through the paper before starting to write. This 10-minute period is in addition to the 2 1/2 hours allowed for the examination.

Candidates MAY write during the time allowed for reading through the paper.
Candidates MUST answer questions from ALL FOUR sections of this paper: Section ONE; ALL of Section TWO; ONE from Section THREE; and ONE from Section FOUR.

SECTION ONE

(Suggested time: 35 minutes)

You MUST answer the question in this section.

1. Read the passage below then write a summary of it in not more than 120 words. Your answer should be in continuous prose and in paragraph form. It should NOT be in note form.

In 1980 doctors in New York and California were intrigued by cases they were seeing of an extremely virulent form of pneumonia, usually found only in people with extraordinarily weakened systems. They watched in alarm as patients, most of them young and with no particular history of illness, succumbed rapidly to an illness they could do nothing to halt.

In twenty years, the disease has spread to every corner of the world. The HIV virus which causes AIDS is estimated to have infected almost sixty million people worldwide, according to UNAIDS. Of this number, an estimated 22 million have already died and an estimated 36.1 million people are currently living with HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS has had a devastating effect on the social and economic fabric of society. It affects most frequently the most productive section of society, the parents, the breadwinners. It affects future generations: it pushes people deeper into poverty, widening the gap between the developed and the developing world.

HIV/AIDS has presented a major challenge to the medical establishment from the beginning. It was first wrongly seen as a disease that affected only a particular group of society, or a particular race. Finally, it was clear that AIDS was infectious, could be transmitted through sexual intercourse, among intravenous drug users, through blood transfusions of infected blood, and by infected mothers to their babies. Still unknown was what caused the disease.

It was not until 1983 that the answer was found. The cause of AIDS was identified as a virus, or more correctly a retrovirus – the human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV for short.

From the beginning AIDS has been a disease like no other. It touches on many issues that are deeply personal, that are taboo, and that can polarise. Issues like race and religious beliefs. Issues of how personal behaviour can have an effect on the public good. Myths and denials have surrounded the disease in all parts of the world.

The disease has been notable too for the debate it has raised on the pharmaceutical industry. Issues have come to the fore such as how to handle intellectual property, patenting of drugs, the availability of affordable drugs, and the rights of developing countries to import or produce cheap generic drugs.

Adapted from, "HIV/AIDS", the Courier, September – October 2001, p. 12.

(25 marks)
SECTION TWO

(Suggested time: 40 minutes)

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

2. Read the passage below then answer all the questions that follow.

The wood was thick and wild with tangled weed racing over and along the swollen black roots of the mahogany trees. Patrolling the land at all hours of the day were the village overseers. They were themselves villagers who were granted special favours like attending on the landlady, or owning after twenty years’ tenure the spot of land on which their house was built. They were fierce, aggressive and strict. Theft was not unusual, and the landlords depended entirely on the overseers to scare away the more dangerous villagers. The overseers carried bunches of keys strung on wire which they chimed continually, partly to warn the villagers of their approach, and partly to satisfy themselves with the feel of authority. This seemed necessary since the average villager showed little respect for the overseer unless threatened or actually bullied. Many a day poverty, adventure or the threat of boredom would drive them into the woods where the landlady’s hens lay and rabbits nibbled the green weed. They would collect the eggs and set snares for the birds and animals. The landlord made a perennial complaint, and the overseers were given a full-time job. Occasionally, the landlord would accuse the overseers of conniving, of slackening on the job, and the overseers, who never risked defending themselves, gave vent to their feelings on the villagers who they thought were envious and jealous and mean.


(a) The overseers were “villagers who were granted special favours” (line 3). What does this tell us about the landlord’s method of management? (2 marks)

(b) What does the phrase “which they chimed continually” (lines 6 - 7) tell us about the overseers’ feelings about themselves? (2 marks)

(c) How did the average villager feel about the overseers? (2 marks)

(d) What factors led to the villagers’ theft of the landlady’s property? (1 mark)

(e) What word or phrase suggests that the landlord was never satisfied with the incidence of theft? (2 marks)

(f) What do the words “Occasionally, the landlord would accuse the overseers of conniving, of slackening on the job” (lines 12 – 13) suggest about the relationship between the landlord and the overseers? (2 marks)

(g) In what ways did the overseers respond to the accusations of the landlord? (2 marks)

Total 13 marks
3. Read the extract below then answer the questions that follow.

Try to imagine a world in which people of European ancestry are not only a minority of the world population but are a beleaguered minority of Europe's and North America's population. Would that spell the end of Western civilization, or would a civilization born in the Judeo-Christian and Greek-Roman societies be carried forward by a predominantly African-Muslim-Hispanic recent immigrant population in Europe and North America? And if Western civilization perishes, does that matter to you? What, if anything, can be done?

Because the average European woman's birth rate is 1.4 (not counting immigration, it takes 2.1 children per woman to maintain a population level), Europe's population -- from Iceland to Russia -- will fall from 728 million in 2000 to only 207 million in the year 2100 -- about a 70% drop. Of Europe's 47 countries, only Albania is maintaining its population level. In the next 50 years, Russia's population will drop from 147 million to only 80 million.

More important even than the population decline is the inevitable aging of the populations. For example, in Italy, by 2050 only 2% of the population will be under age five, while more than 40% will be older than 65. Without massive immigration there will not be enough caregivers to even minimally take care of Europe's mostly elderly population. Keep in mind that the European birth rates continue to go down.

But with these probably optimistic population projections from the U.N., Buchanan points out that by 2050, "...the Third World will add 100 million people -- one new Mexico -- every 15 months. The population of Mexico will be replicated 40 times by 2050, while Europe will have lost the equivalent of the entire population of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Germany. It seems incredible, but the numbers look solid to me. Europe will be a spent force within 50 to 100 years. Or as Buchanan puts it: "The cradle of Western civilization will have become its grave."

The U.S. is going down the same path -- but more slowly. As a result of current American birth and illegal-immigrant rates, we will be more than 50% non-European by 2050.

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(a) What kind of reaction is the writer trying to provoke in the reader by the questions at the end of the first paragraph? (2 marks)
(b) What, according to the passage, is more important than the declining population? (1 mark)
(c) What single factor, according to the writer, is responsible for the decline of Europe's population? (1 mark)
(d) What kind of effect does Buchanan want to create by saying that "one new Mexico" (line 18) will be added every 15 months? (2 marks)
(e) What does Buchanan mean when he says "The cradle of Western civilization will have become its grave." (line 22)? (2 marks)
(f) What is the writer's attitude to the projected changes in the populations of Europe and North America? (2 marks)
(g) What is the nationality of the writer of the passage? (2 marks)

Total 12 marks
SECTION THREE

(Suggested time: 45 minutes)

Answer one question in this section.

Your answer in this section should be approximately 400 to 450 words in length.

You MUST write in Standard English. However, dialect may be used in conversation.

4. Write a story based on the picture above. (25 marks)

5. "Given all they had to overcome, it was surprising that they made it at all.”

Write a story ending with these words. (25 marks)

6. "Some people never give up. They keep going on and on and on.”

Write a story beginning with these words. (25 marks)
SECTION FOUR

(Suggested time: 30 minutes)

Answer one question in this section.

Your answer in this section should be approximately 250 to 300 words in length.

You MUST write in Standard English.

7. "Governments in the Caribbean should not allow their qualified teachers to be enticed away by schools in the U.S.A. and Britain."

Write an argument EITHER supporting OR opposing this view. (25 marks)

8. "Adults who smoke cigarettes and drink alcohol are hypocrites when they condemn young people for using marijuana and cocaine."

Write your views on this statement. (25 marks)

END OF TEST

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