

2015 RVHS Y6 Prelim II
Answer Scheme for Paper 2

1. Why does the author describe the person as 'kind, if slightly perverse' (line 2)? [2]

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
kind	He is giving you the possibility of your heart's desire/happiness/the contents of the box,
if slightly perverse	but he is making a game out of your heart's desire/ the odds are stacked against you/ there is the possibility of choosing wrongly and bringing it upon ourselves/ choosing wrongly

2. What does the author mean when he describes reality as 'binary' (line 13)? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2]

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
binary	He means that there are <u>only</u> two possible options:
Without the status quo , there will be chaos and war	<u>things remain the same</u> or they are in <u>discord/</u> <u>disarray/</u> <u>conflict</u> .

OR: He means that if things do not remain the same, there will necessarily be discord/disarray/ conflict. (2 marks)
('Necessarily' explains 'binary'. Do not accept 'automatically'.)

3. In paragraph 3, what explanations does the writer give to show that 'our inability to accept the possibility of change can make us cruel'? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [3]

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
People like me tend to [A1] <u>ignore the possibility of positive change</u> . We are inclined to [A2] <u>think that things will continue the way they are forever and ever</u> , and that [B] <u>whatever we do will not make much of a difference in the larger scheme of things</u> . The poor will always be with us, and [C] <u>human suffering in the form of poverty and hunger is systemic and unchangeable</u> , an aspect of the landscape we live in. In this way, our inability to accept the possibility of change can make us cruel: [D] <u>the homeless man wandering in the street is inevitable</u> and a fact of life.	<p>A1. We disregard the prospect of things becoming better, OR A2. think that things will remain the same.</p> <p>B. We do not think that we can make a change to how things are</p> <p>C. and think that social problems are ingrained/ inherent/ perpetuated by institutions and governments. (<i>not 'present'</i>)</p> <p>D. (<i>implied</i>) This makes us ignore/ be apathetic about real people who are facing hardship.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>1-2 points for 1 mark</i> <i>3 points for 2 marks</i> <i>4 points for 3 marks</i></p>

4. Explain the irony about how we react to chaos in paragraph 5. **Use your own words as far as possible.** [2]

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
Yet our overreaction to what feels like chaos can actually produce real chaos,	<p>[expectation] We think that when we respond to [A] <u>what we perceive as chaos</u>, [B] <u>we are actually solving it</u>,</p> <p>[reality] but what we are doing is to [C] <u>create</u> a chaos that was not there in the first place.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>A + C = 1 mark</i> <i>B + C = 1 mark</i> <i>A + B = 0 marks</i> <i>A + B + C = 2 marks</i></p>

5. Explain the author's use of the word 'conversely' in line 42. [2]

Being without love or novel interactions might be awful, but we fear doing anything about it because we do not know what to expect should it come our way.

Conversely, when we are stuck in an unfavourable situation, an unhappy marriage for example, we cannot summon the courage to rid ourselves of the thorn, choosing instead to suffer many years in silence (or not).

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
Conversely	The author is trying to show how the <u>reverse/opposite situation</u> is also true. (1 mark)
Being without love or novel interactions might be awful, but we fear doing anything about it because we do not know what to expect should it come our way.	We not only are <u>unwilling to pursue</u> things we want and do not have,
Conversely, when we are stuck in an unfavourable situation, an unhappy marriage for example, we cannot summon the courage to rid ourselves of the thorn, choosing instead to suffer many years in silence (or not).	<p>We are also <u>unwilling to cut off</u> things that we have but do not want.</p> <p><i>Both points required for 1 mark.</i></p>

6. Explain the metaphor of the prison (lines 38–40). [1]

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
Even when change-avoidance forms a prison, walking out of the prison can seem daunting. We cannot find it in ourselves to accept something new, even when we are dissatisfied with the current state.	<p>(literal) Just as a prison traps us,</p> <p>(metaphorical) being fearful of change keeps us from progressing in life/ trying something new.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Both points for 1 mark.</i></p>

7. What are the similarities between our exploitation by politicians in paragraph 7 and our reliance on the mystical industries in paragraph 9? **Use your own words as far as possible.** [3]

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
<p>Our reluctance to change is exploited by politicians, and [A] <u>they play to our fears</u> and offer us stasis. They build us [C] <u>shark cages</u> for our time in the ever-changing water—[B] <u>consoling little pens which cannot protect us when something huge and horrible arrives</u> and we end up like Richard Dreyfuss in Jaws—[D] <u>all at sea</u>.</p> <p>They are [A] <u>not so frightened</u> as to indulge in the mystical industries—good luck charms and tarot readings—which only give [B] <u>a false sense of security</u> and [C] <u>lock us in with their predictions</u>. [D] <u>To be free and happy</u> is to realise that it is impossible to guarantee anything in this life. We must be able to cope with risk.</p>	<p>Both politicians and the mystical industries</p> <p>A. manipulate our insecurities/ anxieties. <i>(not 'make us fearful')</i></p> <p>B. They cannot deliver what they promise/ cannot keep us safe.</p> <p>C. They make us less free/ restrict our actions,</p> <p>D. making us miserable.</p> <p><i>1 point for 1 mark</i></p>

8. Using material from paragraphs 8 and 9 (lines 61-79), summarise what the author has to say about the consequences of our unwillingness to change and the characteristics of people who are open to change.

Write your summary in **no more than 120 words**, not counting the opening words which are printed below. **Use your own words as far as possible.** [8]

Lifted	Suggested response
As individuals and nations, our unwillingness to be open to change can prevent us from being [A] <u>merciful</u>	Our reluctance to be receptive to change stops us from being compassionate (<i>not 'gracious'</i>)
and [B] <u>finding good solutions</u> .	and coming up with effective answers
If we cannot [C] <u>have the humility to</u>	If we are prideful
[D] <u>imagine that we could become like the homeless man in the street (or to imagine that he could become like us),</u>	and refuse to believe that our circumstances could worsen/ or that his can become better OR are not empathetic towards the less privileged
we need [E] <u>not try to make the world safer</u>	we will not bother bettering/improving our society/ helping others
Even when we convince ourselves to help, [F] we <u>usually cling to familiar,</u>	In our attempts to help, we will stick to the usual/what we are used to/ what we are comfortable with/ what we know (<i>not 'comfortable proposals'</i>)
[G] <u>failed templates</u> .	and this may be ineffective/unsuccessful /lacking models.
Nations are as [H] <u>inflexible</u> as possible in worryingly fluid situations.	Countries will remain rigid in a volatile world
How easy it is for governments and personnel-in-combat to [I] <u>avoid subtleties</u> and	They will rely on obvious/unrefined
[J] <u>imaginative solutions</u> , and choose to rely on old, failed strategies.	and uncreative answers/measures
If the international community can offer something better— something truly [K] <u>beyond self-interest</u> — that would be a beautiful change.	The international community will be selfish/self-centric.
Every analysis of what makes happy people [L] <u>happy</u>	People who are open to change are joyful
demonstrates their [M] <u>ability to adapt fast and well to new situations and people</u> . They are able to roll with the punches and	They react/adjust quickly and effectively to the foreign
[N] <u>deal with seismic changes</u> in their lives and their surroundings.	and can cope with major changes
They [O] <u>do not try to impose stillness on a universe which is in motion</u> , and they know that real security involves a degree of exposure.	They do not resist changes
They are [P] <u>not so frightened</u>	are brave
as to [Q] <u>indulge in the mystical industries—good luck charms and tarot readings—which only give</u>	and do not rely on fortune
[R] <u>a false sense of security</u>	as these only lull them into believing they are safe
[S] <u>and lock us in with their predictions</u> . OR To be <u>free</u>	They are not entrapped/confined
is to [T] <u>realise that it is impossible to guarantee anything in this life</u> .	They acknowledge that there are no promises in life
We must be able to [U] <u>cope with risk</u> .	Happy people must be able to handle /deal with uncertainty/failure

[21 points]

Points	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-13	14-16	17 +
Marks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

9. Identify which of the author's arguments are supported by the illustration of the boxes in the first and last paragraph. [2]

From text	Paraphrase/ Inference
even though it is counter-intuitive (line 82)	We do not like to change.
If you are like me, you will not want to change. (line 7)	
massively improve its odds (line 7)	If we can bring ourselves to change, it can bring about positive effects.
Approaching changing reality with sensible flexibility is the best strategy for happiness. (lines 83-84)	<p><i>1 mark for each point</i></p> <p><i>- Answer cannot simply explain the illustration of the boxes.</i></p> <p><i>- Argument must be stated clearly, not just "He is arguing <u>whether or not</u> changing can bring positive effects." (0 marks)</i></p>

10. Application Question: [10]

Al Kennedy writes about how we are reluctant to change and how being open to change can make us happier and better people. How far do you think you and your society should embrace change?