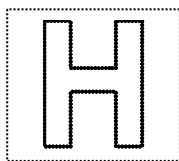


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DUNMAN HIGH SCHOOL  
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE  
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level  
Higher 1

## YEAR 6 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

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### GENERAL PAPER

**8806/02**

Paper 2

**3 Sep 2010**

INSERT

**1 hour 30 minutes**

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### READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains the passage for Paper 2.

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This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

**[Turn over**

*Hanna Rosin predicts that the world of the future will be a woman's world.*

- 1 Man has been the dominant sex since the dawn of mankind. For a long time, evolutionary psychologists have claimed that we are all imprinted with adaptive imperatives from a distant past: men are faster and stronger and hardwired to fight for scarce resources, and that shows up as a drive to win on Wall Street; women are programmed to find good providers and to care for their offspring, and that is manifested in more nurturing and docile behaviour, ordaining them to domesticity. For centuries, young women have been forced into marriages arranged by their parents, and rigid patriarchal societies have been abusing wives who failed to produce male heirs. 5
- 2 But over the course of the past century, we have seen massive and unprecedented changes at the workplace. As more and more governments embraced industrial revolution and encouraged women to enter the labour force, and as more and more women advanced rapidly from industrial jobs to professional work, gender roles were questioned and adapted. And before long, ethics were no longer prescriptive but a matter of preference. What used to be considered as sins – abortion, the bearing of children outside wedlock – are now widely regarded as manifestations of freedom of choice. And marriage is no longer sacrosanct but merely provisional, a contract which can be easily terminated. As people indulge in such audacious choices, the traditional order begins to crumble. 10 15
- 3 Earlier this decade, the balance of the workforce tipped towards women, who now hold the majority of many nations' jobs. The working class is slowly turning nations into a matriarchy. Women dominate professional schools, the workplace and political arena today. Indeed, the world is in some ways becoming a kind of travelling sisterhood: women leaving home and entering the labour force, climbing up the corporate ladder, and creating domestic jobs for other women, from local and abroad, to fill. 20
- 4 There are obvious reasons behind this shift. Given the phenomenal and ever-increasing rate of technological changes we are witnessing, the global economy is evolving in a way that is eroding the historical preference for men worldwide. The post-industrial economy today is indifferent to men's size and strength. Thinking and communication skills have eclipsed brute strength and stamina as the keys to economic success. The attributes that are most valuable today – social and emotional intelligence, the ability to be finely tuned to verbal and body language – are not predominantly male. In fact, the opposite is true. We see women in poorer parts of India learning English faster than men to meet the demands of new global call centres, and women own more than forty per cent of private businesses in China. In 2009, Iceland elected Jóhanna Sigurðardóttir as her Prime Minister, who is the world's first openly lesbian head of state. She campaigned explicitly against the male elite and vowed to end the 'age of testosterone'. 25 30 35
- 5 Today, the list of growing jobs is heavy on nurturing professions and places a premium on service, in which, ironically, women seem to benefit from old stereotypes and habits. Theoretically, there is no reason men should not be qualified for these professions. But they have proved remarkably unable to adapt. Feminism has pushed women to do things once considered against their nature: first, women enter the workforce, then they continue to work while married, and then they work even with small children at home. Many professions that started out as a province of men are now filled mostly with women – teachers and soldiers come to mind. Yet, the same is not true of the opposite! Nursing schools have tried hard to recruit men in the past few years with negligible success. Education institutions, eager to recruit male role models, are having a similarly hard time. The range of acceptable masculine roles has changed comparatively little, and has perhaps even narrowed, as men have shied away from some careers women have entered. 40 45

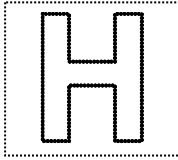
- 6 And women today are knocking on the door of leadership. Once it was thought that leaders should be aggressive and competitive, and that men are naturally more of both. But psychological research seems to indicate that men and women are just about equally aggressive and competitive, with slight variations. Men tend to assert themselves in a controlling manner, while women tend to take into account the rights of others. Of course, when highlighting such variations, researchers may risk perpetuating crude gender stereotypes: women are more empathetic and better consensus seekers. These suggest that women bring in a superior moral sensibility to bear on a cutthroat business world. As it is, the perception of the ideal business leader is starting to shift. The old model of command and control which men thrive in, with one leader holding all the decision making power, is considered archaic. The new paradigm sees leaders behave like good coaches, who are able to channel their charisma to motivate others to be industrious and creative. As such, we can resoundingly cheer that women boost corporate performance, and we can expect innovative, successful firms to be the ones that have women in top positions. Similarly, we see the reason why industries that are like the ghost of the economy past – shipbuilding, steelworks and machinery – are those that have always favoured the brawn.
- 7 It is little wonder that patriarchal societies are unable to cope with the changes, resisting them and resorting to means to preserve the status quo. For one, there is still a prevalent wage gap between men and women – which can be convincingly explained by discrimination. Yes, women still do most of the parenting. And yes, the higher echelons of society are still dominated by men. Moreover, a knee-jerk reaction from the timid and conservative people, which debatably stems from anxiety and fear, against the new world of the alpha female is to attack and vilify these accomplished women: Roman Polanski's novel *The Ghost Writer* rewrites the traditional political wife as a cold-blooded killer; Lady GaGa's music video for the song *Telephone* rewrites *Thelma and Louise* not as a story about elusive female empowerment but ruthless abuse of power where she and her girlfriend kill a 'bad boyfriend' and random others on a homicidal spree. The alpha female does not have her defenders.
- 8 Should we despair? I think not. Reassuringly, a white collar economy values brain power which men and women have in equal amounts. Perhaps most importantly – for better or worse – it increasingly requires formal education credentials, which women are more prone to acquire, since they are naturally more academically inclined. Indubitably, enlightened organisations that tap on the talents of women can be assured of economic success, for they are armed with brain power and not the 'qualities' of the dominant sex.
- 9 Surely, the fashionable James Bond is a dying species rather than a permanent establishment. We see how the ongoing variations of the alpha male have been degenerated from the once esteemed debonair gentlemen, to the often unemployed, romantically challenged perpetual adolescent, or a happy misanthrope (the film '*The 40-Year-Old Virgin*' comes to mind), or a beer-loving couch potato (think Homer Simpson). The reality is that the modern economy is becoming a place where women hold the cards. It may be happening slowly and unevenly, but it is unmistakably the scenario for our none-too-distant future.

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***Acknowledgements:***

Adapted from © Hanna Rosin, *The End Of Men*, The Atlantic Monthly Group, 2010.



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**GENERAL PAPER**

**8806/02**

Paper 2

**3 Sep 2010**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: 1 Insert

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write your Centre Number, index number and name on all the work you hand in.  
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.  
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.

The Insert contains the passage for comprehension.

Note that 15 marks out of 50 will be awarded for your use of language.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

For Examiner's Use	
Content	/ 35
Language	/ 15
Total	/ 50

This document consists of **6** printed pages and **1** Insert.

**[Turn over**

Read the passage in the Insert and then answer **all** the questions which follow. Note that up to fifteen marks will be given for the quality and accuracy of your use of English throughout this Paper.

For  
Examiner's  
Use

NOTE: When a question asks for an answer IN YOUR OWN WORDS AS FAR AS POSSIBLE and you select the appropriate material from the passage for your answer, you must still use your own words to express it. Little credit can be given to answers which only copy words and phrases from the passage.

- 1 What do the words 'drive' (line 4) and 'docile' (line 6) suggest about the different nature of men and women?

[2]

- 2 According to the author, what happens when 'ethics were no longer prescriptive but a matter of preference' (lines 13-14)? Use your own words as far as possible.

[2]

- 3 What does the phrase 'travelling sisterhood' (line 22) suggest about women?

[1]

- 4 What qualities does the author imply women have from the examples given from lines 32-34?

[1]

- 5 'Feminism has pushed women to do things once considered against their nature' (lines 40-41).

According to the author, what would women do if they were to follow their supposed nature? Use your own words as far as possible.

[2]

- 6 *Using your own words as far as possible*, explain how women are different from men although they are 'equally aggressive and competitive' (lines 52-53).

[2]

- 7 'which debatably stems from anxiety and fear' (line 72).

What does 'debatably' say about the suggestion made by the author?

[1]

- 8 Why does the author find the 'white collar economy' reassuring to women (line 79)? *Use your own words as far as possible.*

[2]

- 9 '... the 'qualities' of the dominant sex' (line 84).

Why does the author place inverted commas around 'qualities'?

[1]

- 10 Give the meaning of the following words as they are used in the passage. You may write your answer in one word or a short phrase.

(a) audacious (line 17) ..... [1]

(b) perpetuating (line 55) ..... [1]

(c) knee-jerk (line 71) ..... [1]

(d) indubitably (line 82) ..... [1]

(e) esteemed (line 87) ..... [1]

- 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.*

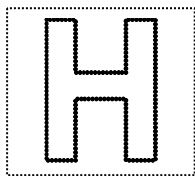
[8]



- To what extent do you agree or disagree with her predictions and views? Support your answer by referring both to what you have read in the passage and to your own experiences.

[illegible]





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**GENERAL PAPER (8806/02)**

**SUGGESTED ANSWER AND MARK SCHEME**

**Final Version: 7 Sep 2010**

- 1 What do the words 'drive' (line 4) and 'docile' (line 6) suggest about the different nature of men and women? [2]

**Inferred answer:**

'drive' suggests that men are aggressive, motivated to achieve goals (ORA) [1]

'docile' suggests that women are submissive, tend to be a follower (ORA) [1]

- 2 According to the author, what happens when 'ethics were no longer prescriptive but a matter of preference' (lines 13-14)? *Use your own words as far as possible.* [2]

Lifted	Paraphrased
<p>What used to be considered as sins – abortion, the bearing of children outside wedlock – are widely regarded as manifestations of freedom of choice.</p> <p>And marriage is no longer sacrosanct but merely provisional, a contract which can be easily terminated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People are permitted to behave in ways which were previously considered as a crime / immoral / an offence. [1]</li> <li>- People no longer see marriage as sacred vow [½] but a temporary agreement which can be annulled easily. [½]</li> </ul>

- 3 What does the phrase 'travelling sisterhood' (line 22) suggest about women? [1]

**Inferred answer:**

Lines 23-24 give the contextual clue that women are economically/socially mobile. (ORA) [1]

*Since the contextual clues given in lines 24-25 are quite clear, the following answers from scripts are not accepted: women look out for one another; women are becoming more independent; women have close relationship with each other...*

- 4 What qualities does the author imply women have from the examples given from lines 32-34? [1]

Lifted	Inferred
<p>We see women in poorer parts of India learning English faster than men to meet the demands of new global call centres, ...</p> <p>... and women own more than forty per cent of private businesses in China.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- astute learner</li> <li>- proficient in language</li> <li>- linguistically inclined (ORA) [½]</li> <li>- enterprising, industrious,</li> <li>- good at doing business</li> <li>- astute, have business acumen (ORA) [½]</li> </ul> <p><i>Generic qualities e.g. risk taking. may be accepted only if candidate relates them to the context of business or enterprise</i></p>

- 5 'Feminism has pushed women to do things once considered against their nature' (lines 40-41).  
According to the author, what would women do if they were to follow their supposed nature?  
*Use your own words as far as possible.* [2]

Lifted	Paraphrased
... first, women <u>enter the workforce</u> , then they continue to <u>work while married</u> , and then they <u>work even with small children at home</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- stay at home (or not working) [1]</li> <li>- being a housewife / mother <b>OR</b></li> <li>- take care of children [1]</li> </ul>

- 6 Using *your own words as far as possible*, explain how women are different from men although they are 'equally aggressive and competitive' (lines 52-53). [2]

Lifted	Paraphrased
Men tend to assert themselves in a <u>controlling manner</u> ,  while women tend to <u>take into account the rights of others</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Men are likely to be more rigid / domineering / authoritative. [1]</li> <li>- While women are more respectful / democratic/accommodating / cooperating / sensitive... <b>ORA</b> [1]</li> </ul>

- 7 'which debatably stems from anxiety and fear' (line 72).  
What does 'debatably' say about the suggestion made by the author? [1]

**Inferred answer:**

The word suggests that the author is open minded about the suggestion, that it is a possibility, certainly not as a hard fact. (**ORA**) [1]

- 8 Why does the author find the 'white collar economy' reassuring to women (line 79)? *Use your own words as far as possible.* [2]

Lifted	Paraphrased
Reassuringly, a white collar economy <u>values brain power which men and women have in equal amounts</u> .  Perhaps most importantly – for better or worse – it <u>increasingly requires formal education credentials</u> ,  <u>which women are more prone to acquire</u> ,  <u>since they are naturally more academically inclined</u> .	<p>The white collar economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- places importance on intellectual power which women possess [½]</li> <li>- and it requires qualifications [½]</li> <li>- which women are likely to attain [½]</li> <li>- because they are better at studies [½].</li> </ul>

- 9 '... the 'qualities' of the dominant sex' (line 84).  
Why does the author place inverted commas around 'qualities'? [1]

**Inferred answer:**

The author is being sarcastic, referring to those 'qualities' as weaknesses instead. [1]

*Candidates should also be duly rewarded for answering this question in the context of the passage, responding that the author intends to show that these traits are no longer favoured in the post-industrial economy.*

- 10 Give the meaning of the following words as they are used in the passage. You may write your answer in one word or a short phrase. [5]

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| (a) audacious (line 17)    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- bold</li> <li>- daring</li> <li>- <b>unorthodox</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Not</b> courageous, gutsy, risky, <b>outrageous</b></p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>  |
| (b) perpetuating (line 55) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- continuing</li> <li>- furthering</li> <li>- keeping alive</li> <li>- maintaining</li> <li>- <b>promoting</b></li> <li>- spreading</li> </ul> <p><b>Not</b> advocating, encouraging</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>  |
| (c) knee-jerk (line 71)    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- automatic</li> <li>- <b>instinctive</b></li> <li>- reflexive</li> <li>- reactive</li> <li>- spontaneous</li> <li>- unconsidered</li> </ul> <p><b>Not</b> kicking, <b>immediately</b>, <b>natural</b>, <b>involuntary</b>, <b>uncontrollable</b></p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> |
| (d) indubitably (line 82)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- certainly</li> <li>- definitely</li> <li>- unquestionably</li> <li>- without a doubt</li> <li>- undoubtedly</li> <li>- <b>undeniably</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Not</b> inevitably</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>  |
| (e) esteemed (line 87)     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- admired</li> <li>- honoured</li> <li>- respected</li> <li>- <b>revered</b></li> <li>- well-regarded</li> </ul> <p><b>Not</b> recognised, well known</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>   |

**11** Using material from paragraphs 4 to 7, summarise what the author has to say about the changes in the economy that are disadvantageous to men, and how men are trying to 'preserve the status quo'.

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.*

Lifted	Suggested Paraphrased Answer
<p><b>From Para 4:</b> The post-industrial economy today is indifferent to men's size and strength.</p> <p>Thinking and communication skills have eclipsed brute strength and stamina as the keys to economic success.</p> <p>The attributes that are most valuable today – social and emotional intelligence, the ability to be finely tuned to verbal and body language – are not predominantly male.</p> <p><b>From Para 5:</b> Today, the list of growing jobs is heavy on nurturing professions and places a premium on service, in which, ironically, women seem to benefit from old stereotypes and habits.</p> <p>Theoretically, there is no reason men should not be qualified for these professions. But they have proved remarkably unable to adapt.</p> <p>Many professions that started out as a province of men are now filled mostly with women – teachers and soldiers come to mind. Yet, the same is not true of the opposite!</p> <p>The range of acceptable masculine roles has changed comparatively little, and has perhaps even narrowed as men have shied away from some careers women have entered.</p> <p><b>From Para 6:</b> However, the perception of the ideal business leader is starting to shift. The old model of command and control which men thrive in, with one leader holding all the decision making power, is considered archaic.</p> <p>The new paradigm sees leaders behave like good coaches, who are able to channel their charisma to motivate others to be industrious and creative.</p> <p>Similarly, we see the reason why industries that are like the ghost of the economy past – shipbuilding, steelworks and machinery – are those that have always favoured the brawn.</p>	<p>The post-industrial economy today...</p> <p>a) does not unduly favour / care about men's attributes.</p> <p>b) Soft skills are more important than physical abilities for financial achievements.</p> <p>c) Traits that are emphasised / deemed important are not men's forte.</p> <p>d) Today, job opportunities are in training and development and focuses on / emphasises service.</p> <p>e) While men are suitable for these jobs, they are unable to adjust to perform them.</p> <p>f) Occupations / jobs that previously belong to men are now performed / taken up by women.</p> <p>g) Men refrained from / refused taking up jobs that are now done by women [½]</p> <p>h) hence limiting their functions / responsibilities in society. [½]</p> <p>i) The authoritative business leader, which men tend to be, is deemed out-dated / obsolete / irrelevant/old-fashioned.</p> <p>j) New thinking deems leaders as teachers who influence others to be productive and innovative.</p> <p>k) Labour intensive industries which employ the men are declining.</p>

Lifted	Suggested Paraphrased Answer
<p><b>From Para 7:</b> For one, there is still a prevalent wage gap between men and women – which can be convincingly explained by discrimination.</p> <p>Yes, women still do most of the parenting.</p> <p>And yes, the higher echelons of society are still dominated by men.</p> <p>Moreover, a knee-jerk reaction from the timid and conservative people, which debatably stems from anxiety and fear, against the new world of the alpha female is to attack and vilify these accomplished women:...</p>	<p>Men attempt to stop and manage such changes by...</p> <p>l) resorting to practise unfair salary policy for women (income inequality / income <b>disparity</b> between the two genders)</p> <p>m) expecting women to take care of children [½]</p> <p>n) holding on to top positions. [½]</p> <p>o) They present capable women in a bad light where possible / demonise women through the mass media.</p> <p><b>1 mark each (except points G, H, M &amp; N)</b></p>

### Sample Summary Answer

***The post-industrial economy today*** does not favour men's attributes. Rather, soft skills are more crucial for financial achievement. Furthermore, the traits emphasised are not men's forte. Moreover, the economy today emphasises on training and development and services sector, which men are unable to adjust to perform in. They leave those jobs that are increasingly dominated by women. Their style of authoritative leadership is deemed out-dated as we expect leaders to influence others to be productive and innovative. Labour intensive industries which employ the men are also declining. To keep the status quo, men resorted to giving women lower pay, expecting them to take care of children and they hold on to top positions. They also demonise capable women through the mass media.

(118 words)



- 12 Having reviewed women's progress in modern post-industrial society, Hanna Rosin thinks the scenario for the near future is a place where women hold the cards and men play a reduced role.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with her predictions and views? Support your answer by referring both to what you have read in the passage and to your own experiences. [8]

Key Ideas from Paragraphs	Think about...
<b>Paragraph 1</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The biological make-up of men and women</li> <li>The entrenched gender role</li> <li>Cultural practices that discriminate against women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To what extent does our biological make up determine our gender role?</li> <li>Have gender roles changed that drastically today? (<i>then and now</i>)</li> </ul>
<b>Paragraph 2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changing trend at the workplace: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>encouragement from government</li> <li>industrial and professional work</li> <li>ethics no longer prescriptive but a matter of preference</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the trend that more women taking up professional (instead of industrial work) necessarily true? (<i>developed vs. developing countries</i>)</li> <li>Shifting values: are we being 'audacious' when we exercise our rights, or is it more of a case of us discarding archaic traditions, rituals or practices that no longer have symbolic, practical significance in society today?</li> </ul>
<b>Paragraph 3</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domination of women at majority of many nation's jobs</li> <li>travelling sisterhood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While it is true that more women are in the workforce today, does it mean that they dominate many of the nation's jobs? (<i>What happens to the male workforce? Are they unemployed now and roaming on the streets?</i>)</li> <li>travelling sisterhood: foreigners taking domestic jobs left by women for the corporate world – <i>does this not contradict with women leaving blue collar (industrial) jobs for white collar (professional) jobs stated in para 2? Is this mobility true everywhere?</i></li> </ul>
<b>Paragraph 4</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in the economy in favour of women and less in favour of men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The attributes that are most valuable today – social and emotional intelligence, the ability to be finely tuned to verbal and body language – are not predominantly male.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is it true that men are naturally inept at social skills and communication?</li> </ul>

Key Ideas from Paragraphs	Think about...
<b>Paragraph 5</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of growing jobs heaving on nurturing professions and places a premium on service</li> <li>feminism – women breaking away from their nature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the emphasis on service industry applicable to the entire world? What about developing countries in Asia and South America?</li> <li>Does feminism mean that women are no longer obliged to fulfil their gender role at all in reality?</li> </ul>
<b>Paragraph 6</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leadership styles between men and women</li> <li>Changing perception of what makes a good leader</li> <li>female leaders are the reason why companies are successful today</li> <li>industries that are like the ghost of the economy past are those that have favoured the brawn</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What does the reality in the corporate world tell us about male and female bosses and leaders?</li> <li>What are the critical success factors for companies today? Is it really because of women? (<i>cause and effect</i>)</li> <li>What are the factors that caused firms in certain industries to fail? Is it really because of the male leaders and employees?</li> </ul>
<b>Paragraph 7</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>evidence of discrimination against women</li> <li>Examples taken from mass media: Roman Polanski and Lady GaGa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are those claims of discrimination against women justified?</li> <li>Could there be any other logical explanation for the income gap between men and women, for women being the preferred parent to look after children and women not taking up higher positions in work and in society?</li> <li>Are the 2 selected examples which the media vilify women appropriate or representative?</li> </ul>
<b>Paragraph 8</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>white collar economy favours women given the natural qualities of women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any scientific claim that women are more academically inclined than men? What about meritocracy?</li> </ul>
<b>Paragraph 9</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the degeneration of the alpha male</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is it true? Examples cited are drawn from the mass media – are they representative of the male persona today? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ian Fleming's James Bond is a cult classic that is enduring, with new generation of male actors taking over the role (from Sean Connery to Daniel Craig)</li> <li>The enduring popularity of super heroes who are males: Superman, Iron Man, Spider Man.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>