

CANDIDATE NAME	CLASS 6C ____	INDEX NUMBER 00 ____
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DUNMAN HIGH SCHOOL  
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level  
Higher 1

## YEAR 6 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

### GENERAL PAPER

**8807/02**

Paper 2

**31 August 2015**

INSERT

**1 hour 30 minutes**

### READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains the passage for Paper 2.



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

**[Turn over**

*Justin Thyme considers the value of time in the modern world.*

- 1 Time is such a fundamental concept that one finds it almost impossible to refer to it without mentioning its name. Yet, it is a notion that still eludes us and scholars have trouble coming to an agreement on its definition. From day to night, to the changing of the seasons, every single portion of time carries with it varying significance to our survival. One thing is for sure though, no one escapes its effects. People can only track animals for food when there is adequate light from the sun; we need to ward against nocturnal predators when the light goes out; the warmth of the long summer days brings with it bountiful harvests; the frigid temperatures of the dreadfully long winter nights remind us to ration our caches well. Even the recurring periods of dusk and dawn compel us to adopt a daily regime. It is no wonder that throughout civilisation, we are constantly trying to perfect our measurement of the flow of time – from crude sundials and hourglasses to the precise millisecond afforded by cesium atomic clocks – just so we can live to see another day. 5 10
- 2 As much as time is a natural phenomenon, we have slowly come to realise that it is of equal part a man-made concept as well. We gradually learn to mitigate its damaging effects while at the same time harnessing its potential. Whether to strike while the iron is hot or to bide one's time, we are constantly on the lookout for opportune moments to turn the tides of war to our advantage: Richard the Lionheart led a sudden shock attack after suffering many hours of arrow rain to decimate the Saracens in the Battle of Arsuf during the Third Crusade; the destruction of three Roman legions in the Teutoburg Forest by Arminius and a troop of Germans remains one of the most successful and consequential ambushes in history. Taking a moment to observe and reflect also proves useful – kinks in opponents' defence become obvious and our own flaws can be ironed out. The ones in control of the larger situation take things one step further. Relying on Man's penchant for forgetting details over time, unscrupulous politicians embellish stories from their countries' past to persuade the masses to support them. Although time makes fools of the majority of us, it bestows some with unparalleled power. 15 20 25
- 3 For all commodities that are important – and scarce – we attach higher price tags to them, time included. With the penetration of technology on a global scale, economies are now inter-linked. It does not matter whether we are on Greenwich Mean Time or Pacific Time; as long as someone is awake in one part of the world, the rest must follow suit or risk losing the chance to make more money. Playing the stock market is essentially playing the game of time – we monitor trends as closely as possible, making sure that we buy and sell at the right moment to strike a windfall, or at the very least, not plunge into bankruptcy. The media industry exploits our obsession with time, churning out classics like Back to the Future, Doctor Who, and The Girl who Leapt through Time, with the common theme of protagonists trying to control time. Authors of self-help books also jump on the bandwagon by playing on our fear of inefficiency, admonishing us about squandering away time on our vices and then urging us to toil to make every second count. Ultimately, it is deeply ingrained in us that time is money (as espoused by Benjamin Franklin). 30 35
- 4 For that reason, we buy cars so that we might reach our destination faster, and invest in newer and faster laptops so that we might complete our work sooner. We outsource work that seems mundane or trivial, so that we can redeem time that we think would otherwise be wasted on worthless tasks. As such, we pay our domestic helpers to cook for us so that we can focus on the more important task of educating our children, leave our canine friends with dog-walkers at \$20 for a 20-minute session so that we can just play with them (presumably loving one's pet does not include being personally involved in taking care of its basic needs), let concierge services remind us of our loved ones' birthdays and help us get the perfect present just in time. After all, are we not looking for the fastest and most efficient way to show our love and respect for the ones we care for? Unsurprisingly, certain time-saving service industries have become increasingly popular in major cities; they are particularly patronised by young people who are mesmerised by the time-is-money notion. 40 45 50

Indeed, service providers have embarked on an insidious conspiracy to convince us that our time is worth the exorbitant prices, but only if we can afford them.

- 5** That we might exchange money for time is the prerogative of those who are more affluent; we think we have the capital and capability to fill up our pot, or more accurately, pots of gold quickly. Typically, we believe that the exchange is a well-calculated move which creates more productive time for us to roll in more personal profits. This obsession to count every minute can be attributed fundamentally to meritocratic societies and individualistic cultures which emphasise, reward and celebrate personal achievements. We have come to wear our ranks like little scouts with multiple badges. As economies grow and incomes rise, our finite time becomes even more valuable and we start to get more anxious about the degree to which we have used time profitably and meaningfully. In wealthier cities like New York, higher wages and soaring costs of living raise the value of people's time even further which explains why rich city-dwellers are thriftier with their minutes than residents of Nairobi. Within cities, in the corporate world, executives everywhere are afflicted with a perennial time-scarcity problem. Gallup, a polling company, reported in 2011 that "the more cash-rich working Americans are, the more time-poor they feel". Professionals today are twice as likely to work long hours as their less-educated peers. Lunches (and even dinners) now tend to be efficiently sloshed down at one's desk, with an eye on the screen and its multiple windows. When we finally dare to leave the office, the constant beeping of our smartphones reminds us that our work never gets done.

55  
60  
65  
70
- 6** As we pack in more tasks in a day to save time, we invariably let time slip like sand through our fingers. We shrug our shoulders and accept the refrain: we win some and we lose some. Modernisation is akin to a Trojan Horse, bringing us some victories but possibly destroying us in the midst. But who has time for such complex soul-searching, especially when it promises no returns at the end of lengthy reflection? And so, a generation of us continue to run life's treadmill, hit our milestones and help our children reach theirs without really thinking about what Life is or should be. Alas, if Time be our Idol, we would not idle.

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***Acknowledgements:***

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Higher 1

## YEAR 6 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

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### GENERAL PAPER

8807/02

Paper 2

31 August 2015

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

### READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Class, index number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

The Insert contains the passage for comprehension.

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

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

AQ Mark	
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. 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 Explain the irony in lines 1–3.

[1]

- 2 In the first paragraph, explain the effects of time on our survival. **Use your own words as far as possible.**

[3]

- 3 Explain how the examples given in lines 15–21 show the ways we can turn the tides of war to our advantage.

[2]

- 4 Suggest two reasons why the author compares playing the stock market to playing the game of time in lines 31–33.

[2]

- 5 In paragraph 5, explain why the author thinks that those who are more affluent are more likely to exchange money for time. **Use your own words as far as possible.**

[3]

- 6 What is the significance of the word 'typically' in line 56?

[1]

- 7 In paragraph 5, what differences are there between life in New York and Nairobi? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

[2]

- 8 What does the phrase 'run life's treadmill' in line 77 suggest about how we live our life?

[1]

- 9 Suggest why the author uses the sentence 'Alas, if Time be our Idol, we would not idle' in line 78. **Use your own words as far as possible.**

[2]

- 10 Using material from paragraphs 3–4 only, summarise the ways in which time is associated with monetary value.

For  
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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.**

We place monetary value on time because .....

[8]

[ \_\_\_\_\_ words]



- 11 In this article, Justin Thyme shares his observations on how the modern world views time. How valuable is time to you and your society?

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Higher 1

## YEAR 6 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

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### GENERAL PAPER

**8807/02**

Paper 2

**31 August 2015**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: 1 Insert

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## SUGGESTED ANSWER KEY AND MARK SCHEME

**Question 1**

Explain the irony in lines 1-3. [1]

Lifted	Inferred
Time is such a fundamental concept that one finds it almost impossible to refer to it without mentioning its name. Yet, it is a notion that still eludes us and scholars have trouble coming to an agreement on its definition.	<p>People do not have a standardised understanding of time <u>and we would not have expected people to be clear about what we are referring to</u> and yet we use the term 'time' as if we all know what we all mean.</p> <p>We expect people to have a clear definition of time when we always talk about it but the truth is that we do not even have a standardised understanding of time.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>We have multiple definitions for time but we have only one name for it.</p> <p><i>Key idea: There is shared understanding and yet we have problems defining it.</i></p> <p><b><i>Students need to try to close the gap between the text and understanding of the word 'irony'. Mere paraphrase of "fundamental" is insufficient.</i></b></p>

**Question 2**

In paragraph 1, explain the effects of time on our survival. **Use your own words as far as possible.** [3]

Lifted	Paraphrased
<p>(a) People can only <u>track animals for food</u> when there is adequate light from the sun;</p> <p>(b) we need to <u>ward against nocturnal predators</u> when the light goes out;</p> <p>(c) the <u>warmth</u> of the long summer days brings with it <u>bountiful harvests</u>;</p> <p>(d) the frigid temperatures of the dreadfully long winter nights remind us to <u>ration our caches</u> well.</p> <p>(e) Even the <u>recurring periods</u> of dusk and dawn <u>compel</u> us to adopt a <u>daily regime</u>.</p>	<p>a) People could only <u>hunt</u> when there is enough <u>sunlight / in the day</u></p> <p>b) we need to <u>guard against / protect ourselves</u> from animals <u>in the night</u></p> <p>c) <u>heat</u> in summer is needed to <u>grow food in abundance</u>  <b>(reference to seasons required; sunlight only not acceptable)</b></p> <p>d) extreme <u>cold</u> in winter signals for us to <u>portion / budget/ save our supplies</u>          (reference to seasons; no need degree)  <b>(reference to seasons)</b></p> <p>e) even the <u>transitional/ diurnal periods</u> of the day <u>force</u> us into a <u>routine</u></p> <p>1-2 points = 1m          3-4 points = 2m          5 points = 3m</p>

**Question 3**

Explain how the examples given in lines 15 – 21 show the ways we can turn the tides of war to our advantage. [2]

Lifted	Inferred
<p>Whether to <u>strike while the iron is hot</u> or to <u>bide one's time</u>, we are <u>constantly on the lookout for opportune moments</u> to turn the tides of war to our advantage:</p> <p>Richard the Lionheart led a <u>sudden shock attack</u> after suffering many hours of arrow rain to decimate the Saracens in the Battle of Arsuf during the Third Crusade;</p> <p>the destruction of three Roman legions in the Teutoburg Forest by Arminius and a troop of Germans remains one of the most successful and consequential <u>ambushes</u> in history.</p>	<p><b>Key elements: surprise and patience</b>  <b>Should be about strategy and not the result</b>  <b>Needs to be explained in relation to the example/ context. Can collapse 2 examples.</b></p> <p>Richard the Lionheart's <u>unexpected charge / offense</u> shows how we need to <u>act at the right moment or risk losing the chance forever</u>. [1m]</p> <p>Arminius <u>lying in wait to trap</u> the enemy shows how we should <u>wait patiently for a good opportunity to act</u>. [1m]</p>

**Question 4**

Suggest two reasons why the author compares playing the stock market to playing the game of time in lines 32 – 33. [2]

Lifted	Suggested Answer
<p>Playing the stock market is essentially playing the game of time – we monitor trends as closely as possible, making sure that we buy and sell at the right moment to strike a windfall at the very best, or at the very least, not plunge into bankruptcy.</p>	<p>We follow economic changes across time so as to make <u>calculated</u> decisions.</p> <p>In both, actions have consequences. A move <u>at the wrong time</u> will lead to bad consequences.</p> <p>Both require us to be alert/ watchful to know the <u>precise moment to act</u>.</p> <p>Both need to strategise/ need tactical thinking to <u>seize the opportune moment</u>.</p> <p>We compete with each other for time and in playing games.</p> <p>1m each (max 2 m)</p> <p><b>Must have time, stock market and quality of game (parallel to game must be clear). Element of time must be capture in the answer.</b>  <b>'stock market' need not be paraphrased.</b></p>

**Question 5**

In paragraph 5, explain why the author thinks that those who are more affluent are more likely to exchange money for time. Use your own words as far as possible. **Use your own words as far as possible. [3]**

Lifted	Paraphrased
<p>We (a) <u>think</u> we have the (b) <u>capital</u> and (c) <u>capability</u> to fill up our pot, or more accurately, pots of gold quickly.</p> <p>Typically, we (a) <u>believe</u> that the exchange is a (d) <u>well-calculated move</u> which creates more productive time for us to roll in more personal profits.</p> <p>... As economies grow and incomes rise, our finite time becomes even (e) <u>more valuable</u> and we start to (f) get <u>more anxious</u> about the degree to which we have used time profitably and meaningfully.</p>	<p>They (a) <u>imagine/ perceive</u> that they have the (b) <u>resources/ financial resources/ money</u> and (c) <u>ability/ talent</u> to make even more money at a fast pace.</p> <p>They are also (a) <u>certain</u> that they have (d) <u>well thought of ways</u> to achieve success more quickly.</p> <p>As our societies become richer, our limited time becomes (e) <u>more precious</u>, and we are (f) <u>more worried</u> if we are maximising the time.</p> <p>1-2 points = 1m 3-4 points = 2m 5-6 points = 3m</p> <p><i>point (a) = imagine/ assume/ certain; should only be credited once. 'believe' = 0m</i></p>

**Question 6**

What is the significance of the word 'typically' in line 56? **[1]**

Lifted	Inferred
<p>That we might exchange money for time is the prerogative of those who are more affluent; we think we have the capital and capability to fill up our pot, or more accurately, pots of gold quickly. Typically, we believe that the exchange is a well-calculated move which creates more productive time for us to roll in more personal profits.</p>	<p>It tells us that <u>most people/ normally share the opinion</u> that richer people should use money to exchange for time so that they might make even more money at a faster pace.</p> <p><i>[need meaning of 'typically' and context]</i></p>

**Question 7**

In paragraph 5, what differences are there between life in New York and Nairobi? **Use your own words as far as possible. [2]**

Lifted	Paraphrased
<p>In (a) <u>wealthier</u> cities like New York, <u>higher wages</u> and (b) <u>soaring costs of living</u> raise the value of people's time even further which explains why rich city-dwellers are (c) <u>thrifter</u> <u>with their minutes</u> than residents of Nairobi. Within cities, in the corporate world, executives</p>	<p>(a) Rich vs poor/ High vs low salary (b) Expensive vs Cheaper living expenses (c) Busy vs Free / Lack time vs Have time</p>

<p>everywhere are afflicted with a perennial time-scarcity problem. Gallup, a polling company, reported in 2011 that “the more cash-rich working Americans are, the more time-poor they feel”. Professionals today are twice as likely to work long hours as their less-educated peers. Lunches (and even dinners) now tend to be efficiently sloshed down at one’s desk, with an eye on the screen and its multiple windows. (d) <u>When we finally dare to leave the office</u>, the constant beeping of our smartphones reminds us that our work never gets done.</p>	<p>(d) Afraid of losing their jobs vs Free from worries</p> <p>1-2 differences = 1m 3-4 differences = 2m</p> <p><b>MUST COMPARE</b></p>
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**Question 8**

What does the phrase ‘run life’s treadmill’ in line 77 suggest about how we live our life? [1]

Lifted	Suggested Answer
<p>And so, a generation of us continue to <u>run life’s treadmill</u>, hit our milestones and help our children reach theirs without really thinking about what Life is or should be.</p>	<p>It suggests that we have to complete our personal list of endless cycle OR tedious of tasks OR futile (busy yet gets nowhere).</p>

**Question 9**

Suggest why the author uses the sentence ‘Alas, if Time be our Idol, we would not idle’ in line 78. Use your own words as far as possible. [2]

Lifted	Paraphrased
<p>‘Alas, if Time be our Idol, we would not idle’.</p>	<p>(a) When we <u>worship time</u>, (b) we would therefore think that it is crucial to <u>make full use of time/ use it stingly</u>. (c) (<u>Author’s intent</u>) The author then <u>bemoans/ laments</u> that we are not spending more time on things which are meaningful. Will accept: The author wants to emphasise that we should be spending more time on things which are meaningful.</p> <p>1-2points = 1m 3points = 2m</p>

### Question 10

Using material from paragraphs 3-4 only, summarise the ways in which time is associated with monetary value.

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	Paraphrased
	<b>Paragraph 3</b>	We place higher monetary value on time because...
a	For all commodities that are <b>important</b> – and <b>scarce</b> – we attach higher price tags to them, time included.	it is <b>significant</b> and <b>limited</b> .
b	With the penetration of technology on a global scale, economies are now <b>inter-linked</b> .	As technology becomes widespread, markets are now <b>inter-dependent</b> .
c	as long as someone is <b>awake</b> in one part of the world, the rest must follow suit	Hence, we need to <b>stay up</b> all day/ watch the market all day
d	or risk losing the chance to <b>make more money</b> .	in order to <b>acquire more money/ earn more profits</b> .
e	Playing the stock market is essentially playing the game of time... we <b>monitor trends</b> as closely as possible,	Playing the stock market means that we <b>observe patterns</b> intently
f	making sure that <b>we buy and sell at the right moment</b> to strike a windfall, or at the very least, not plunge into bankruptcy.	and ensure that our decisions are <b>opportune/ executed in a timely manner</b> .
g	The media industry <b>exploits</b> our <b>obsession</b> with time,	The film business <b>capitalises</b> on our <b>fascination</b> with time,
h	churning out classics... with the common theme of... trying to <b>control</b> time.	providing us with numerous movies with the similar idea of attempting to <b>master/ manipulate</b> time.
i	Authors of self-help books... <b>(play) on</b> our <b>fear</b> of inefficiency,	Writers of self-help books <b>take advantage</b> of our <b>insecurity</b> about our incompetence,
j	<b>admonishing</b> us about <b>squandering</b> away time on our vices	<b>warn</b> us about <b>wasting</b> time on bad habits,
k	and then <b>urging</b> us to <b>toil</b> to make every second count.	and <b>exhort</b> us to <b>work hard</b> to maximise our use of time.
l	Ultimately, it is <b>deeply ingrained</b> in us that time is money	Consequently, the value of time is <b>firmly entrenched</b> in us/ we <b>strongly believe</b> in the value of time.
	<b>Paragraph 4</b>	
m	we <b>buy</b> cars .. and <b>invest</b> in newer and faster laptops	We <b>purchase</b> advanced gadgets
n	so that we might reach our destination <b>faster</b> ... so that we might complete our work <b>sooner/</b> looking for the <b>fastest</b> and <b>most efficient</b> way	as they help us to finish our work <u>more</u> quickly. NB: comparative element must be present.
o	We <b>outsource</b> work that seems mundane or trivial,	We <b>pay for others to do our work</b>
p	so that we can <b>redeem</b> time that we think would otherwise be <b>wasted</b> on <b>worthless</b> tasks.	in order to <b>regain/ free</b> time/ in order to exchange for time that is otherwise <b>lost</b> on <b>useless</b> jobs.  NB: Student to get point if able to paraphrase “redeem” or “wasted”
q	are we not looking for the fastest and most efficient way to show our <b>love</b> and <b>respect</b> for the ones we care for?	These are done to show <b>affection/ appreciation/ care</b> for our dear ones.
r	certain <b>time-saving</b> service industries have become <b>increasingly popular</b> in major cities;	Particular service providers which help us to <b>increase efficiency/ productivity</b> have become <b>more in demand</b> in large cities.
s	service providers have embarked on an insidious <b>conspiracy</b> to <b>convince</b> us	Service companies <b>collude</b> to <b>persuade</b> those
t	that our time is worth the <b>exorbitant</b> prices, but <b>only if we can afford them</b> .	with <b>deep pockets</b> to pay <b>excessive</b> amounts for their services.



Point-Mark Table for Summary Question

Number of Points	Marks Awarded
1 – 2	1
3 – 4	2
5 – 6	3
7 – 8	4
9	5
10 – 11	6
12 – 13	7
> 14	8

**Question 11**

In this article, Justin Thyme shares his observations on how the modern world values time. How valuable is time to you and your society? [10]

**Ideas from Paragraphs****Para 1- introduction**

Everyone understands the meaning of time even though there is no common definition.

Keeping track of time is crucial to our survival.

**Para 2**

We have learnt to effectively use time to our advantage (in times of war and conflict and in politics).

**Para 3**

Time is scarce and hence we attach a high price tag to it.

Due to globalisation, we need to seize time to make money.

The media exploit our obsession with time; authors exploit our fear of being inefficient.

The belief that time is money is firmly entrenched.

**Para 4**

We believe that time is money and spend money on gadgets and services so that:

- we do not waste time on trivial pursuits; and
- we can use the time freed up for more worthwhile tasks.

But only if we can afford to pay the hefty prices for these.

**Para 5**

The more affluent believe that they can buy time with money as they have the resources and ability to do so.

Our obsession to make every second count stems from meritocratic societies and individualistic cultures which value personal achievements

High costs of living make us more obsessed with making full use of time.

This is why in wealthier cities, people rush through their days and they constantly worry about not getting sufficient work done.

**Ideas from Paragraphs****Para 6 Conclusion**

We are trapped in this constant cycle of doing and achieving more when we should be spending time more meaningfully.