

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

ENGLISH/ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Information and Ideas (Foundation Tier)

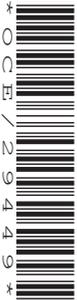
A680/01/RBI

READING BOOKLET INSERT

Monday 10 January 2011

Morning

Duration: 2 hours



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- The materials in this READING BOOKLET INSERT are for use with the questions in Section A of the question paper.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

- Do not send this insert for marking; it should be retained in the centre or destroyed.

TEXT A

Orang-utans: Just Hanging On

Orang-utans are our close relatives. It's easy to fall under the charming spell cast by the auburn hair and curious expression of a playful youngster – especially when the child in question is a baby orang-utan. These apes stir our emotions easily. Whether it's their alert eyes, grasping hands, or desire to be hugged, many things about them almost seem human.

That's not surprising when you think about how closely related we really are. The only animal closer to us is the African ape. But as human as they seem, orang-utans are actually wild animals perfectly suited to their forest environment. Weighing in at a good 200 pounds, an adult male orang-utan is four times as strong as an adult male human and is the largest animal to dwell in trees.

The natural habitat (or home) of the orang-utan is the tree-tops of the Southeast Asian rainforests, which are abundant with the fruit that these apes eat. When climbing on vines, orang-utans' flexible hip joints and hand-like feet make them seem to have four arms rather than two arms and two legs. Whether they live in treetops or zoos, orang-utans exhibit a high level of intelligence. Orang-utans in the wild are capable of creating and using tools; those in captivity demonstrate their ability to think and solve problems. It is no accident that the Malay name for this animal, 'orang utan', translates as 'man of the forest'.

At most, 20,000 orang-utans still exist in the wild: this is 30 to 50 per cent fewer than were estimated 10 years ago. Their future is tied to their habitat, which means that their fate lies mainly in the hands of the Indonesian and Malaysian people whose land they share.

Orang-utans are not stay-at-home animals. Every day, they travel through large areas of forest, gathering the bark, insects and different types of fruit they eat. But increasingly, the orang-utan has had to compete for space with the logging industry. Timber is being harvested out of the orang-utan's habitat, stripping the forests.

In addition to suffering the effects of logging practices, the orang-utan's habitat has fallen victim to agricultural development. In Malaysia as forests are cleared, orang-utans' homes shrink to small clusters of trees. Here they are stranded, living in and eating from the same trees that provide farmers' livelihoods. Farmers have sometimes resorted to killing the orang-utans.

Finally, many orang-utans are victims of the illegal pet trade, which skyrocketed after a 1986 television show featured a family with an orang-utan as a pet. Demand grew quickly, and poachers descended on the rainforests to grab baby orang-utans and sell them on the black market.

TEXT B



for a living planet

**Koyah's mother has got him this far.
Now he desperately needs you.**

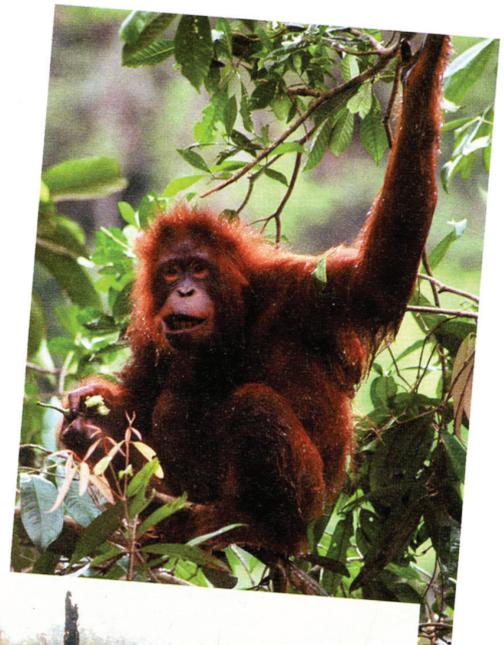
Orang-utans could be extinct within 30 years.

After millions of years on earth, orang-utan populations are now critically endangered. In fact, the species faces extinction in the next three decades if the current annual death rate increases by just 2%. And there's nothing apes like Koyah can do to stop it happening.

We have to protect them now. Once they are gone, they will be gone forever. We cannot undo the damage, but we can protect the survivors. So we are working with the local people and governments to protect the remaining orang-utans and their natural habitats.

And you can help too. By adopting Koyah for as little as £3 a month, you can help us defend his whole species from poaching, habitat destruction and forest fires.

Can the survivors rely on you?

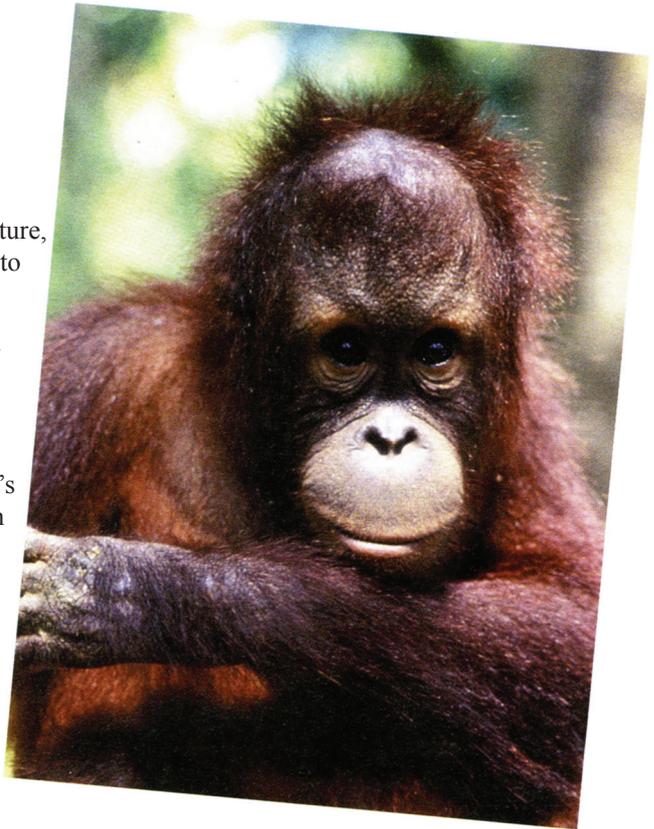


Koyah can't defend his home from destruction. But you can help.

Every day orang-utans like Koyah face the possibility of capture, starvation, being caught in a forest fire, or losing their home to deforestation.

Koyah is a baby orang-utan and is still entirely dependent on his mother, Ibu (pronounced E-boo). Ibu, meaning mother in Malay and Indonesian, is estimated to be about 20 years old.

Orang-utans live in the wild in only two parts of the world: a small number in Sumatra and a larger population in Koyah's home in the Heart of Borneo, but over the last 20 years much of their rainforest has been destroyed. However, our latest success, the Heart of Borneo Declaration, was agreed in January 2007 – a firm commitment to protect these 220,000 square kilometres of equatorial rainforest.



Adopt Koyah and help protect the last orang-utans from extinction.

By adopting Koyah for as little as £3 a month, you can help us give orang-utans a chance of survival.

And to help you remember your gift to Koyah, we'll give you a cuddly toy of Koyah, with an Adoption Certificate, information about Koyah and his species and a special photo of him. We'll also give you three updates a year with information about your adopted species and other work WWF is involved in. If you're looking for a present for someone really special, adopting an endangered animal could be the perfect answer.

Visit protectanorang.com



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