
ENGLISH

1111/01

Paper 1 Non-fiction

October 2018

INSERT

1 hour plus 10 minutes' reading time



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

Text A

The northern lights

The northern lights, a stunning display of light that can sometimes be seen in the night sky of the northern hemisphere, have been fascinating people for generations. Each appearance of the northern lights is unique. Often, several bands of light are seen like flickering curtains across the night sky. Or the lights appear as rolling smoke. The colour is usually a luminous green, often with a hint of pink along the edge, and occasionally with a deep violet centre.

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The science behind the northern lights

The sun is responsible for the occurrence of the northern lights. During large solar explosions and flares, huge quantities of particles are thrown out of the sun and into space. When these particles meet the Earth's magnetic shield, they are drawn towards a circle around the magnetic North Pole, where they interact with the upper layers of the atmosphere. The energy released becomes the northern lights. This incredible display happens approximately 100 kilometres above our heads.

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If the solar activity is particularly intense, the northern lights suddenly explode and appear in the form of a bright circle around the moon for a minute or two, then just as dramatically disappear. All of this makes people wonder if what they have seen was real or just an Arctic mirage.

Living legend

Unsurprisingly, the spectacle of the northern lights has given rise to as many legends as there have been people watching them. During the Viking Age, the northern lights were said to be the armour of the Valkyrie (female warriors from Norse mythology) shedding a strange, flickering light.

15

The Sami, indigenous people of much of the Arctic Circle, traditionally associated the northern lights with sound. Symbols representing the northern lights are found on the drums of the Sami people. The northern lights have several different names in the Sami language. They are, for instance, known as *guovssahas*, meaning the light which can be heard.

20

Viewing the northern lights

If you are dreaming about seeing the northern lights, you must remember that you are at the complete mercy of nature. The lights love to play hide and seek. Observing them is often a struggle between the viewer's patience and the lights themselves. By staying in the right area for at least a week, preferably two, you can be rewarded – unless the weather suddenly decides to obstruct your view with clouds.

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Text B**Stargazing**

In some parts of the world, on a clear night, you can see about 4000 stars sparkling in our universe.

Stargazing is best done before the moon is full, so it might be worth looking at the next new moon dates before you give it a go. The best time for stargazing is in winter – all the best starscapes can be seen then. If you get the timing right, a meteor shower can be an incredible spectacle. This does require a little patience though, so might not be ideal for the very youngest children.

Light pollution is a growing issue for amateur astronomers, but with many sites far away from towns and streetlights, you can still get a wonderfully clear view of the night sky. Make sure you take warm clothes – even on a balmy summer evening, with clear skies above, stargazing can get chilly. A hot drink never goes amiss either.

Some great stargazing spots can now be found on the Dark Sky Discovery network, an online map of all the fantastic places with a good view of the night sky. You should try to avoid sites with hills or lots of trees as these can block your view.

Try to see if you can spot the glow of the Andromeda Galaxy. Two million light years away, this is the most distant object the human eye can see. If you use binoculars, you should be able to see Andromeda's unusual egg shape. It wasn't until people saw the moon through binoculars that they realised it wasn't a perfect sphere either. On a clear night, it's easy to see the moon's craters and bumpy edges. Kids will love this sight!

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1 hour plus 10 minutes' reading time

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Insert

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate 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.

You should pay attention to punctuation, spelling and handwriting.

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.

The total number of marks for this paper is 50.

This document consists of **8** printed pages and **1** Insert.



Section A: Reading

Spend 30 minutes on this section.

Read **Text A**, in the Insert, and answer questions 1–11.

1 What is the main reason for the first paragraph of the text?
Tick (✓) **one** box.

to state the best places to see the northern lights

to say how long the northern lights have existed

to give a general description of the northern lights

to explain the reason why the northern lights can be seen [1]

2 In the first paragraph, what **two** things does the writer compare the northern lights to?

-
- [2]

3 Give a word from the first paragraph that means glowing.

..... [1]

4 Explain in your own words the meaning of *hint* (line 5), as it is used in the text.

..... [1]

5 Read the paragraphs headed 'The science behind the northern lights' (lines 6–14).
Give **two** extreme adjectives used for effect by the writer in these paragraphs.

-
- [1]

6 Read lines 6–14 again.
Explain in your own words how the writer makes the northern lights seem theatrical.
Support your explanation using words and phrases from the text.

.....
..... [1]

7 Read the paragraphs headed 'Living legend' lines (15–22).
Give **one** word that means native.

..... [1]

8 The phrase 'has given rise to as many legends as there have been people watching them' (lines 15–16) suggests that there are different stories about the northern lights.
Give **three** reasons why you think there are so many different stories.

-
 -
 -
- [3]

9 What does the author suggest by using the phrase '... you are at the complete mercy of nature' (lines 23–24)?

..... [1]

10 Look at this phrase: 'The lights love to play hide and seek.' (Line 24)
What is the phrase above an example of?
Tick (✓) **one** box.

- simile
- personification
- irony
- alliteration

[1]

11 **Text A** is an information text, which means it gives factual information about a topic.
Give **two** more features of an information text that are used in **Text A**.

-
 -
- [1]

Read **Text B**, in the Insert, and then answer questions 12–16.

12 What is the main purpose of **Text B**?
Tick (✓) **one** box.

to inspire more people to take up stargazing

to explain the equipment needed for stargazing

to inform people of the best places to go stargazing

to help people recognise galaxies when stargazing

[1]

13 The writer suggests that it can be difficult to see a meteor shower.
Give **one** phrase from the text that tells the reader this.

.....
.....

[1]

14 **Text A** and **Text B** are about a similar topic.

Give **two** themes that are common to both texts, and describe how the two texts refer to each theme.

Theme 1

Text A reference

Text B reference

Theme 2

Text A reference

Text B reference

[4]

15 Make a list of the suggestions from **Text B** for making stargazing enjoyable.

-
 -
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 -
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- [3]

16 Write a summary of up to 50 words about how to make stargazing enjoyable.
Include **five** points from your list.
Use your own words as much as possible.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

Section B: Writing

Spend 30 minutes on this section.

- 17** Imagine that you have been to an exhibition at a science museum recently. Write a review of the exhibition for your school magazine.

You could include some of the following in your review:

- what you learned
- what you enjoyed / didn't enjoy
- whether you would recommend the exhibition.

Space for your plan:

Write your article on the next page.

[25 marks]

