



Cambridge International AS & A Level

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

9093/11

Paper 1 Reading

May/June 2024

2 hours 15 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.
- Dictionaries are **not** allowed.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Section A: Directed response

Question 1

Read the following text, which is a newspaper article about pollution created by new plastic.

- (a) Having read the article, you decide to write an email to a large company, urging them to take action to reduce their plastic waste. Write the text for your email. Use 150–200 words. [10]
- (b) Compare your email with the newspaper article, analysing form, structure and language. [15]

Call for global treaty to end production of 'virgin' plastic by 2040

Scientists say agreement must cover extraction of raw materials and pollution that blights seas and land

A binding global treaty is needed to phase out the production of 'virgin' or new plastic by 2040, scientists have said. 5

The solution to the blight of plastic pollution in the oceans and on land would be a worldwide agreement on limits and controls, they say in a special report in the journal *Science*.

Since the 1950s about 8 billion tonnes of plastic has been produced. The effects are everywhere. One of the report's authors, Nils Simon, said: 'Plastics are ubiquitously found in increasing amounts worldwide, including in terrestrial environments and even inside the human body.' 10

The authors say the very properties that have made plastic an apparently essential modern material also make it a serious environmental threat.

Science senior editor Jesse Smith writes: 'As for much new technology, their development and proliferation occurred with little consideration for their impacts, but now it's impossible to deny their dark side as we confront a rapidly growing plastic pollution problem.' 15

'The time for preventing plastic pollution is long past – the time for changing the future of plastics in our world, however, is now.'

The report calls for a new global treaty 'to cover the entire lifecycle of plastics, from the extraction of the raw materials needed for its manufacture to its legacy pollution'. 20

The largest proportion of plastic waste comes from packaging materials (47%), while textiles are responsible for 14% and transport 6%.

Each year, 3% of worldwide plastic waste ends up in the oceans; in 2010 that amounted to about 8 million tonnes of plastic. 25

Yet plastic production has continued to increase. In 2019, 368 million tonnes of newly made, or virgin, plastics were produced. By 2050, the production of new plastic from fossil fuels could consume 10–13% of the remaining global carbon budget permissible to ensure temperatures rise to no more than 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels as required by the Paris climate agreement. 30

Simon calls for a binding global treaty to:

- Phase out the production of newly made or virgin plastic by 2040.
- Create a circular economy for plastic, incentivising reuse and refill and the elimination of substantial volumes of plastic pollution.
- Start a worldwide clean-up of plastic waste.

35

‘Plastic pollution poses a considerable, even though not yet fully understood, threat to the environment, species, and habitats, as well as to cultural heritage,’ said Simon. ‘Its social impacts include harm to human health, in particular among vulnerable communities, and it comes with substantial economic costs affecting especially regions depending on tourism.’

40

‘Addressing these challenges requires a transformative approach that facilitates measures to reduce production of virgin plastic materials and includes equitable steps toward a safe and circular economy for plastics.’

Cleaning up the vast plastic waste footprint spread across the world requires the targeting of clogged waterways, drains and sewers in many countries that do not have rubbish collection services and where creating and boosting waste management services would be necessary. Producers of plastic would also be required to contribute to help fund clean-ups in some countries.

45

The impact of plastic pollution on the environment could trigger negative impacts which are irreversible, the report’s authors warned. They warned that the plastic pollution of the oceans and land is at a rate which cannot be tackled by any clean-up, particularly when it affects remote areas. What is required is curtailing the emissions of plastic to the environment as rapidly and comprehensively as possible, they say.

50

Section B: Text analysis**Question 2**

Read the following text, which is an article from a travel company's newsletter, about a hiking tour of the little-known Marche region of Italy.

Analyse the text, focusing on form, structure and language.

[25]

We never regret hiking anywhere.

Content removed due to copyright restrictions.

Content removed due to copyright restrictions.

The Italy of yesteryear, but still alive in Marche.

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.