



Raffles Institution
2021 Year 5 Promotion Examination
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level
Higher 1

GENERAL PAPER

8807/01

Paper 1

13 September 2021

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

1 hour 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, CT group, and GP tutor's name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black ink on both sides of the paper.
Do not use paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **one** question.

Note that up to **20** marks out of **50** will be awarded for your use of language.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **2** printed pages.

Answer **one** question.

Answers should be between 500 and 800 words in length.

- 1 'Now more than ever, the media needs to exercise greater responsibility.' Do you agree?
- 2 To what extent does your society truly care for its underprivileged people?
- 3 'The purpose of the justice system should be rehabilitation, not punishment.' Discuss.
- 4 'Technology is the key to reducing inequality.' How far do you agree?
- 5 'In the age of modern celebrity, there are no real heroes.' Do you agree?
- 6 'City living is no longer attractive.' How true is this?
- 7 'Modern parenting does not prepare children for the future.' How far is this true?
- 8 To what extent is privacy still valued in today's society?
- 9 How far should scientific research be driven by commercial interests?
- 10 'The benefits of tourism are overrated.' Do you agree?
- 11 To what extent is health seen as a personal responsibility in your society?
- 12 Consider the claim that technology no longer makes modern life better.



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Candidate's Name	CT Group	GP Tutor's Name

GENERAL PAPER

8807/02

Paper 2

23 September 2021

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, CT group and GP tutor's name in the spaces at the top of this page.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use paper clips, glue, correction fluid or correction tape.

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.

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

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

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.

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 or phrases from the passage.

- 1 Suggest **two** reasons why the author provides a list of surnames in paragraph 1.

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..... [2]

For
Examiner's
Use

- 2 According to the author, what might 'a person's profession' give us 'a clue to' (lines 9-10)?
Use your own words as far as possible.

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- 3 In lines 14-16, what contrasts does the author make between jobs in the past and jobs in the present? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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- 4 According to the author in paragraph 4, why is 'enmeshment' (line 27) likely to happen to 'people with jobs that are relatively self-determined' (lines 28-29)? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

For
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Use

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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.**

[8]

Number of words: _____

- 6 What evidence does the author provide to support her claim that the pandemic 'has caused many to evaluate what is actually important to them' (lines 52-53)? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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- 7 According to the author in lines 64-67, why might a 'cultural shift' be necessary? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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- 8 In lines 74-75, what 'knock-on effects' (line 73) is the author referring to? **Use your own words as far as possible.**

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- 9 Identify the **two** warnings that the author offers in line 81. Use your own words as far as possible.

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For
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10

Kate Morgan discusses issues related to defining ourselves by our jobs and offers some suggestions for mitigating the negative consequences. How far are her observations applicable to you and your society?

**For
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GENERAL PAPER

8807/02

Paper 2

23 September 2021

INSERT

1 hour 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains the passage for Paper 2.

Kate Morgan examines the dangers of being defined by our jobs.

- 1 The most popular surname in Germany and Switzerland is Müller, while in Ukraine, it is Melnik; both are words for a miller. In Slovakia, the most common last name is Varga, a word that means cobbler. And in the UK, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the US, it is Smith – as in blacksmith, silversmith, locksmith, gunsmith. These names date back as far as the Middle Ages, when a person's job was such a defining characteristic, it became their literal identity. 5
- 2 Today, our jobs do not dictate our names, but they still often become a major part of our identities. After all, one of the first questions we tend to exchange with a new acquaintance is, "What do you do?" In many ways, it feels natural to see a person's profession as a defining detail of who they are. It can be a clue to their values, interests, or background (or simply help two strangers pass time at an awkward cocktail party). But many of us have come to actually define ourselves by our occupations – which often comes at our own expense. How did work come to be so entwined with identity? 10
- 3 Historically, most people did not get to choose their jobs. It was usually generational: if your father was a carpenter, so you were a carpenter. But increased access to education over the past century has led to people taking up a greater variety of jobs, and thus more income tiers. So, jobs have become a significant marker of identity in a more nuanced way. When someone says they are a surgeon, you generally assume they have strong education and high income – two metrics that can determine one's standing in society and affect how you subsequently judge the person. Of course, it is a two-way street: many welcome this judgement because they desire to associate themselves with the wealth and accomplishment their professional titles imply. This is especially true among the educated elite. For people who have a certain type of job and certain class, these often become how they identify themselves and how others identify them. 15 20
- 4 However, those who do let their jobs consume their identities may be doing so at their own expense. When people invest a disproportionate amount of their time and energy in their career, it can lead to a psychological state called enmeshment, where the boundaries between work and personal life are blurred. This tends to happen especially for people with jobs that are relatively self-determined, where they are not clocking in at nine and out at five. People in high-powered executive positions, lawyers, doctors, entrepreneurs, academics, and others who set their own hours can end up letting their jobs fill a lot of – or most of – the time in their lives. 25 30
- 5 There are some common signs of this enmeshment trap, like thinking about work whenever you are not there, and bringing up your job within the first three minutes of a conversation. Enmeshment allows the job to eat up one's time and identity, leaving less space for hobbies and interests. It makes it harder to connect with people who are not a part of your working life. When you become so enmeshed in your job that it begins to define you, you also may begin to let it determine your own value. This can have disastrous effects: the successes and failures you experience will directly affect your self-worth. And because we live in a society where careers are less likely to be lifelong, if we switch or find ourselves out of a job, it can also become an identity crisis. 35 40

- 6 Enmeshment does not only threaten the way we feel about ourselves personally. Linking self-worth to career can turn a career hurdle into something considerably tougher to overcome. For instance, there may be a recession or your company may be acquired, and suddenly your job is not what it used to be. It then becomes really stressful for people, and they have poor coping strategies because it is earth-shattering. So, it becomes depression, anxiety, even substance abuse. But until there is a problem, most people who have slipped into a career-centric identity do not even realise it is happening. Indeed, most people who are uncomfortable with how much they are defined by their job also say they are doing their "dream job" or something they love. 45 50
- 7 However, we may have a rare opportunity to disassociate who we are with what we do. The pandemic's forced disruption of all elements of our lives – work, especially – has caused many to evaluate what is actually important to them. Some have taken on new hobbies; others have evolved their bonds with family and friends. "When we face experiences that remind us that our mortal existence is transient and that tragedy can strike with little or no warning, we tend to be motivated to evaluate what makes life worthwhile," writes Clay Routledge, a professor of psychology at North Dakota State University studying how American adults derive meaning in their lives. So, while our careers are still in the picture, of course, we may be at a juncture where our jobs become only one significant puzzle piece of our lives. 55 60
- 8 To be sure, doing work you love is not a bad thing, nor is considering what you do for a living an important part of who you are. But moving away from a system where people are defined primarily – or exclusively – by their jobs will take more than realising there is a problem or re-prioritising in the wake of the pandemic. It will also require a cultural shift away from the idea that each person has a professional "calling", dictated by who they are, and that the goal of life should be to discover it. We often set people up to feel dissatisfied: if they do not find themselves in that perfect job, they have somehow failed. 65
- 9 Changing that narrative may need to begin long before people actually enter the workforce. Research shows that pressure to find "a calling" makes students feel lost and depressed. Even young children get the message that the career they choose will be part of who they become; consider how often today's children are asked, "What do you want to be when you grow up?" Discussing careers with children can help them see the myriad possibilities their future holds, but asking young people what they want to be may have knock-on effects. The idea that this is when we want children to determine a life course may influence the degree to which, as adults, they end up tying their identity so much to their jobs. 70 75
- 10 While parents can begin to make those changes with their children, adults who feel too enmeshed in their careers have some recourse too. Being deliberate about making time to relax and socialise outside work can help. It can be difficult to make friends as an adult, but joining groups or clubs can provide a leg-up. Picking up hobbies can be very helpful, as long as they have nothing to do with your job. Still, identities develop over time, so we must be cautious against trying to change too much, too fast. Instead, add new identifiers slowly. Rather than drastic, very difficult changes, get hobbies a little at a time, make friends a little at a time. Ultimately, it is similar to diversifying a financial portfolio. You have to diversify your life. Diversify yourself. 80

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Passage © *Why we define ourselves by our jobs*, BBC, 13 April 2021

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