



**GCSE**

4942/01



S15-4942-01

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
FOUNDATION TIER  
UNIT 2**

A.M. TUESDAY, 9 June 2015

1 hour 45 minutes

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

Resource Material for use with Section A.

You will need a WJEC pink answer booklet, which has been specifically designed for this examination. No other style of answer booklet should be used. If you run out of space, use a standard 4-page continuation booklet.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use pencil or gel pen. Do not use correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions in Sections A and B.

Write your answers in the separate answer book provided.

Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the book.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left hand margin at the start of each answer,

e.g. 

1	1
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 .

Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

Section A (Reading): 30 marks

Section B (Writing): 30 marks

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

You are advised to spend your time as follows:

- Section A - about 15 minutes reading
- about 45 minutes answering the questions
- Section B - about 10 minutes planning
- about 35 minutes writing

**SECTION A: 30 marks**

Answer **all** the following questions.

On the opposite page is an internet report: 'Deadly e-waste dumped in poor nations, says United Nations' by John Vidal.

The **separate Resource Material for use with Section A** is a newspaper article, ' "This is not a good place to live": inside Ghana's dump for electronic waste' by Afua Hirsch.

**Read the internet report, 'Deadly e-waste dumped in poor nations, says United Nations' on the opposite page.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1 |
|---|---|
- (a) List **five** examples of products mentioned in the report that become e-waste. [5]
- (b) **Apart from the dangers to human health**, what other concerns about e-waste are mentioned in this internet report? [5]

**Read the newspaper article in the separate Resource Material, ' "This is not a good place to live": inside Ghana's dump for electronic waste'.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
- How does the writer try to show that Agbo is "not a good place to live"?
- You should write about:
- what she says about Agbo;
  - the words and phrases she uses;
  - the use of the photographs.
- [10]

**You will need to use both texts to answer the following question.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | 3 |
|---|---|
- Compare what the two texts tell you about:
- which valuable metals are collected from e-waste;
  - the dangers to humans from e-waste.
- [10]

*You must make it clear from which text you get your information.*

## **Deadly e-waste dumped in poor nations, says United Nations**

Millions of computers and other electronic devices are creating a mountain of dangerous e-waste that is being dumped illegally in developing countries, the United Nations (UN) has warned.

The global amount of electronic waste is expected to grow by 33% in the next four years, according to the UN. Last year, nearly 50 million tonnes of e-waste was produced worldwide – or about 7kg for every person on the planet. These are electronic goods made up of hundreds of different materials and containing poisonous substances. An old-style computer monitor can contain up to 3kg of lead, for example.

The UN is concerned that e-waste, which even includes electric toothbrushes, is now the world's fastest growing type of waste. China generated 11.1 million tonnes last year. In Europe, Germany throws away the most e-waste in total, but Britain is now the world's seventh highest producer of e-waste, discarding 1.37 million tonnes.

In 2010, the USA threw away 258 million electronic products such as computers, TVs and mobile phones. Only 36% was recycled. Only 12 million mobile phones were collected for recycling in 2011 even though 120 million were bought. Meanwhile, newer phone models are racing on to the market leaving old ones likely to end up in rubbish dumps. Most phones contain precious metals including gold. The circuit board can also contain valuable materials such as copper and zinc, yet only 10% of mobile phones are dismantled and re-used. The failure to recycle is also leading to shortages of rare minerals to make new electronic equipment.

Much of this e-waste is being sent to Africa or Asia illegally and some of the poorest countries are now in danger of becoming the world's rubbish dumps. Working on this waste in these countries usually occurs in huge open rubbish dumps. This causes significant environmental pollution as deadly materials seep out into the environment, contaminating land, water and the air. In addition, products such as old fridges are often dismantled in unsafe conditions. Those who work at these sites suffer frequent bouts of illness, and many workers have suffered liver damage. There are also increased reports of cancers and lung disease for local workers.

**John Vidal**

**SECTION B: 30 marks**

*In this section you will be assessed for the quality of your writing skills.*

*Half of the marks are awarded for content and organisation; half of the marks are awarded for sentence structure, punctuation and spelling.*

*Think about the purpose and audience for your writing.*

*You should aim to write about 350-500 words.*

2	1
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As part of the way your school/college tries to help new students settle in, you have been asked to write a lively and entertaining 'Welcome to ...' leaflet which will give advice and information from a student's viewpoint.

Your leaflet should include:

- some information about the school/college;
- some practical tips about what to expect;
- some guidance about how to survive the first few weeks.

**Write your leaflet.**

[30]

*The space below can be used to plan your work.*



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A.M. TUESDAY, 9 June 2015

**Resource Material for use with Section A**

# ‘This is not a good place to live’: inside Ghana’s dump for electronic waste

Agbo is Ghana’s vast dumping site for electronic waste. In this bleak landscape, young people scavenge for scrap metal amid the smoke from plastics fires. The health risks are obvious – but the money is too good to ignore.



The appliances at Agbo are dismantled for their tiny nuggets of precious metals such as copper. Old video players, cassette recorders, sewing machines and computers lie randomly on large mounds in the dump, which stretches as far as the eye can see.

“Electric waste comes here from all over the world – but especially from Europe,” says Karim, 29, who has been salvaging, buying and selling

at the dump for 10 years. “We get a lot of health problems here. Many workers here have died from cancers but we manage, because we need the money.”

Last week, the United Nations warned that the global amount of such rubbish is set to grow by 33% over the next four years. Much of it will be dumped in sites such as those in Agbo, poisoning the land with lead, mercury, and other dangerous materials.

Agbo seems chaotic in places, but there is an order to the large, desolate, rubbish-strewn site. At one side, boys and young men gather in groups, picking their way through piles of old hard drives, untangling wires, and breaking up old air-conditioning units.

Abdoullaye, 19, and a group of other teenage boys sit under flimsy shelters on the upturned cases of old PC monitors, working at a pile of e-waste with chisels and pliers and by hand. The boys are surrounded by rows of rusty chest freezers, each with a heavy padlock. Inside them, they store what they have collected – piles of copper and aluminium – until the metal is bought by traders.

“I came here five years ago,” said Abdoullaye. “I make between 50p and £1.30 each day, and each month I send £13 back to my family in the north. I would like to go back home, but my family needs the money, so I stay. We get many problems here. Sometimes I have to go to the hospital when I have breathing problems. It’s not good for us.”

Deeper into the heart of Agbo, huge plumes of foul-smelling smoke rise up from three large fires, where the dismantled items are burned to remove traces of plastic, leaving the metal behind. The fumes are head-pounding, but the men, women and children weaving in and out of the fires don’t seem to notice. The death rate for babies is high here.

Roles are divided at Agbo. Women and girls wander the sprawling site, selling peeled oranges, water and cooked food. Many have tiny babies wrapped in cloth tied tightly to their backs, all inhaling the poisonous fumes. There are special jobs for children, who trawl the site with magnets tied on to the end of a piece of string, picking up any tiny scraps of metal such as tin left behind in the dirt.

In the centre of the dump, a clearing has been turned into a football pitch, and two teams are in the middle of a game. Agbo is not just a site for trading, burning and dumping electrical waste; it’s also home to thousands of people, who carry on their lives and raise their children in the midst of its filth and fumes. Families live in the shacks dotted throughout the central area of the dump.

“This is not a good place to live. But we don’t want the people in Europe and all those places to stop sending the waste,” said Karim. “This is a business centre, and we are using the money we make here to help our families to have a better life.”

By Afua Hirsch

