

Hello everyone. Today's test is the London Test of English, Level 5. This test lasts two hours and thirty minutes. There are five tasks. Tasks One and Two are listening. Good luck!

Leave blank

Task One: A radio phone-in and discussion (15 marks)

You will hear a radio phone-in and discussion about issues related to people wearing fur. As you listen, answer the questions. The first one is an example.

First look at the task and read again what you have to do.

You will hear the programme twice. Do as much as you can the first time and finish your work the second time. Listen carefully.

Patrick:

Example **Why doesn't Patrick wear fur or buy anyone a fur?**

Because it's vulgar and ostentatious

1. What would happen if farm animals were released into the wild?

2. Why do farmers treat the mink well?

3. What is Patrick's attitude towards other people wearing fur? (*Tick one box only*)

(a) supportive	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) tolerant	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) non-committal	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) hostile	<input type="checkbox"/>

Barbara:

*Leave
blank*

4. What happens to a mink's pelt if the mink is not kept in the best condition?

5. What is Barbara opposed to?

6. What is Barbara's attitude towards fur farming? (*Tick one box only*)

(a) ideological	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) disappointed	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) positive	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) accepting	<input type="checkbox"/>

Jackie:

7. How long did Jackie's husband run his fur business for?

8. Why did Jackie's husband lose his business?

9. What phrase does Jackie use to indicate her husband is still alive?

10. How does Jackie rate the prospects of older people finding another job? (*Tick one box only*)

(a) likely	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) unlikely	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) impossible	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) excellent	<input type="checkbox"/>

Task Two: Facts about the fur industry (15 marks)

*Leave
blank*

The Fur Information Centre has produced a tape in order to make available to any interested persons the latest information concerning facts and figures to do with the fur trade. This is to meet the growing interest in how and where fur clothing is produced and how it compares to other winter clothing. You have been asked to get as much information as possible about the international fur trade. Listen to the tape and answer by filling in the gaps to the missing information.

This time you hear the tape ONLY ONCE.

You may use the space below for rough notes but remember that marks will only be rewarded for answers where indicated.

First you have one minute to look at the facts and read these instructions again.

Space for rough notes

Facts and figures about the fur business

Leave blank

Reasons for wearing fur	<i>Example</i> <u>practical</u>	(1)
Results of fur trade	(2) Fur trade responsible for of	- three species of bear - dozens of species of wolves - more than three species of (3)
Sources of fur	(4) of fur from farmed fur animals	80% from mink 8% from (5)
Situation in the European Union	world's largest producer and consumer of furs	(6) employment for people
Situation Worldwide	(7) for	- Alaskans - Canadians - Louisianans - Siberians
Advantages of fur	environmentally friendly	(8)
Prices of fur	mink jacket : \$1500 - \$4000 (9) full length coat	(10) Indicator of wealth, luxury and

That is the end of the recorded part of the test. The other tasks test your reading and writing of English. Now go on to Task Three.

Task Three: Fox Hunting (30 marks)**Task 3(a): Reading (10 marks)**

Read the article below and fill in the table on the next page. A sentence has been cut out from the beginning of each of the paragraphs in the article below. In the table write the paragraph number to show from which paragraph the sentence has been taken. The first one is an example. Be careful - there are more sentences than paragraphs.

Fox-Hunting Ban Passed

1 The debate lasted more than six hours. The bill, which sports minister Mike Watson introduced as a backbencher two years ago, will become law after receiving royal assent. But it appears very likely that the legislation will be challenged in the courts, with some opponents claiming it has loopholes which could be exploited.

2 Scotland will be the first part of the United Kingdom to ban mounted hunting with hounds. This effectively outlaws fox-hunting, fox-baiting and hare coursing. It carries a penalty of heavy fines or a six-month prison term. Critics of the bill argued that it remained an unworkable mess. They said that MSPs had created a loophole which will allow Scotland's 10 mounted hunts to continue their activities in a restricted form.

3 In a controversial move, they opted not to provide compensation to people who lose their jobs or businesses as a result of the ban. Countryside campaigners, who maintained a strong presence around the Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh throughout the day, will be angered that three separate compensation schemes were rejected by MSPs.

4 Mounted huntsmen could chase a fox in the interests of pest control - provided their dogs were muzzled and the fox was either shot dead or killed by a bird of prey - critics of the bill said. Supporters dismissed the loophole saying that hunts would be foolish to try it. Concerns were also raised during the marathon debate, in which 107 amendments were considered, that the legislation could hamper gamekeepers in their work.

5 In the Scottish Borders, where half of Scotland's 10 mounted hunts are based, Kelso racecourse was the venue for demonstrations where up to 1,000 people, 150 horses and hound packs gathered. Outside the Parliament, crowd barriers had been in place overnight. However, the large crowds that had been predicted did not materialise. Instead, protesters staged an early morning demonstration outside Bute House, Scotland's First Minister's official residence.

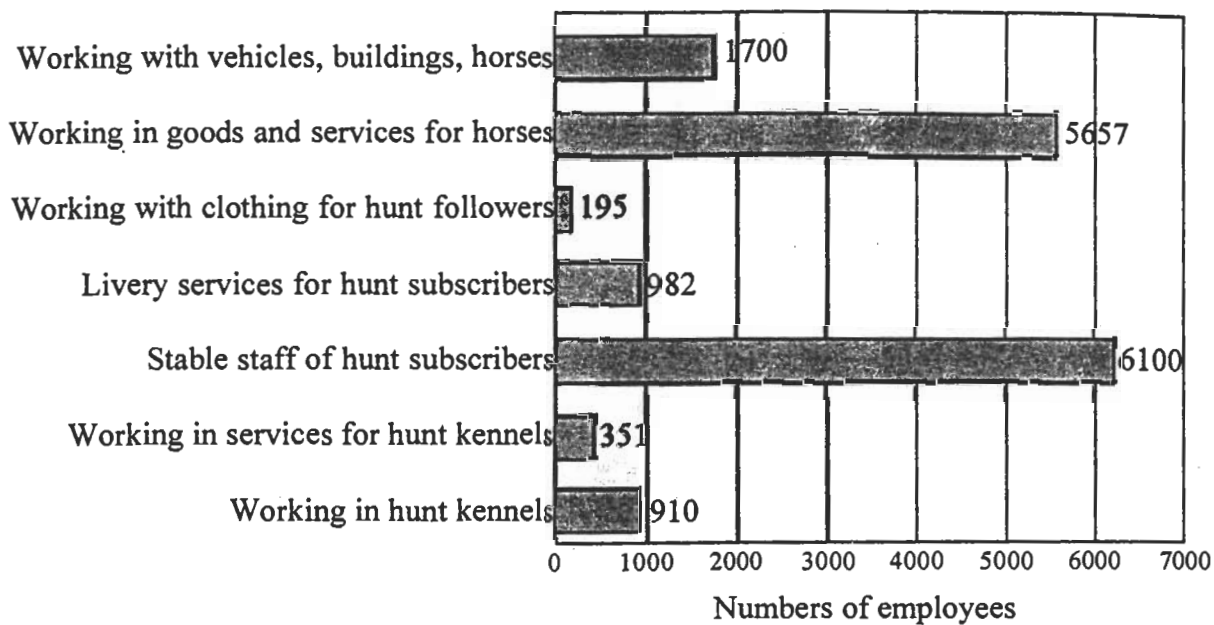
6 Countryside campaigners have warned that the passing of the hunting ban by the Scottish Parliament could lead to chaos on the England-Scotland border. Allan Murray, director of the Scottish Countryside Alliance, vowed to take the battle to retain hunting to the courts. He said: "Today rural Scotland has been betrayed by the Scottish Parliament. Our politicians have made it clear that the voice of rural people, in their view, counts for nothing."

Glossary: MSP = Member of the Scottish Parliament

INSERT SHEET FOR TASK 3 (B)

Text 1

The number and kind of full-time jobs from hunting



Total employment = 15,895 full time jobs

Turn over

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INSERT SHEET FOR TASK 3(B):

Text 2

Fox Hunting - The Facts

- Foxes are at the top of their food chain. Their population has never been controlled by natural predators. Man and his dogs are the only predators which have ever chased foxes over long distances.
- Weak, injured or lost fox cubs could have been taken by eagles or wolves but these animals would never have become part of the breeding stock, so such losses would have very little effect on overall fox population.
- Foxes are highly adaptable and live mostly on earthworms, rodents, rabbits and carrion. For this reason foxes are of positive benefit to most farmers.
- Foxes are expert scavengers which is why they have been so effective in establishing urban fox populations. Foxes will prey on ground nesting birds but rarely on lambs.
- Post-mortem evidence has demonstrated that lambs taken by foxes are likely to be either already dead or weak, non-viable lambs.
- Hunts kill around 20,000 foxes a year, but this is only 3% of the fox population.
- The fox population is governed by the year-round availability of food in defended territories.
- Where foxes are persecuted by humans, more cubs are produced to restore their population levels.
- Studies in Europe have shown that fox populations can survive losses of up to 70% and still recover fully in the following year.
- Where foxes are killed, this merely creates a vacant territory which will be quickly filled by other foxes.
- Foxhounds are bred to run more slowly than the fox to sustain a good chase. The fox will outrun the hounds initially until it is exhausted and overtaken by the hounds.
- Hounds do not kill foxes instantly with a 'nip to the back of the neck'. Hounds do not kill in this way but rather tend to bring down their prey by a series of bites and tears to their quarry.

(League Against Cruel Sports)

INSERT SHEET FOR TASK 3(B)

Text 3

One of the biggest worries for huntsman Dai Jones is the future of the dogs. 'What is going to become of the hounds, as many could become surplus to requirements?' he asked. 'There is a cruelty issue here with regard to these animals as they will not be wanted. We have seventy-four hounds on our hunt alone and there are five other packs in the Carmarthen area. Has anyone thought about this aspect?' He added: 'Farmers in Wales rely on us for what is a very important service. Just last Thursday we were called out to a farm where foxes had been killing sheep and lambs and we took seven foxes. Fox hunting is vital to the community.'

Ms Tromans, who is a farmer, said, 'What is wrong with these politicians? They should realise that this is a community issue more than anything, and if fox hunting is stopped it is the community that will become the casualty and eventually die off.'

(extract from article in The Western Mail)

Text 4

The Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group recognises that hunting continues to make a significant contribution to conservation. A spokeswoman for the group said: 'The conservation element is inseparable from the provision of hunting. In the country of the Warwickshire Foxhounds, 55 woodland areas have been planted specifically for the purpose of hunting and of making coverts for foxes.'

Like many hunts, the Warwickshire owns some of these coverts - seven of them together span nearly 200 hectares. The hunt plays a large part in keeping local footpaths open, maintaining hedges and fences, and clearing and managing woodlands. The hunt also encourages traditional laying of hedges and management of coverts, making an attractive habitat of all kinds.

(The British Field Sports Society)

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Opening Sentence	Paragraph number
<p><i>Example</i></p> <p>A noisy crowd from the pro-hunting Rural Rebels barracked ministers as they arrived for a meeting of the Scottish Cabinet.</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>There was much confusion during the debate about whether there was a loophole that would allow mounted hunts to carry on.</p>	
<p>The passage of the bill through the Scottish parliament has been fraught with difficulty.</p>	
<p>Supporters of the bill to outlaw hunting are delighted.</p>	
<p>To mark the final debate in the Scottish Parliament, protest groups had mounted demonstrations throughout the day.</p>	
<p>Members of the Royal Family continue to be hunting enthusiasts despite the growing opposition in England.</p>	
<p>MSPs voted by 83 to 36 with five abstentions to pass the Protection of Wild Mammals (Scotland) Bill.</p>	
<p>A bill to ban hunting with dogs in Scotland has been passed in the Scottish parliament.</p>	

Task 3(b) : A speech for a meeting (20 marks)

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blank*

Following a series of articles about fox hunting in your local newspaper, prepare a speech to deliver to a local meeting which is discussing the issue of fox hunting. Give reasons why you think fox hunting should be banned or should not be banned **OR** state why you are unable to make up your mind.

To help you prepare your speech, use the opinions, facts and statistics in the two insert sheets for Task 3b and from the text on page 6.

Write at least **200 words**. Use your own words as far as possible. Do not quote directly from the examination material. Your speech **must** include the following:

EITHER

(If you have a clear opinion)

- Introduce this controversial topic and state your personal opinion
- According to your opinion, and together with explanations and examples, give:
 - 3 reasons to support a ban on fox hunting **OR**
 - 3 reasons to oppose a ban on fox hunting
- Discuss and criticise points of view opposed to your own
- Conclude your article

OR

(If you are unable to make up your mind)

- Introduce this controversial topic and state why you are undecided on this issue
- Together with opinions, explanations and examples, give:
 - 2 reasons in support of a ban on fox hunting **AND**
 - 2 reasons in opposition to a ban on fox hunting
- Discuss what factors, events, persuasion or additional information might help you to come down on one side of the argument or the other
- Conclude your article

INSERT SHEET FOR TASK 4

Read this extract from a book on animal rights and answer the questions that follow.

I met a stranger recently who was, so he told me, a religious man. He had an aura of complacent, sanctimonious superiority. He asked me why I spent so much of my life fighting battles and trying to change the world. 'Why, for example, do you put so much effort into trying to stop animal experiments?' 'I want to stop the cruelty,' I told him. 5

'Ah!' he said, smiling and pointing a finger at me. 'But what is cruelty?' I stared at him for a moment. I had not thought the concept in need of clarification. I thought of Gertrude Stein. Cruelty is cruelty is cruelty is cruelty. 'Unjustified violence causing unnecessary pain,' I suggested. 'If someone pours a toxic chemical into the brain of a conscious cat I would call that cruelty.' 10

'But the act of cruelty may be an act of kindness. How do you know that goodness does not come out of those experiments which you abhor?' he demanded.

'Even if good did come out of them - which it does not - I would not consider them justifiable,' I said. 15

He leant forward across the table and smiled. 'Isn't this enjoyable?' he said. 'I do find debate so invigorating, don't you?' I had to sit on my hands. 'If one experiment on one rat could banish all human diseases it would not be justified,' I told him. 20

'Oh,' he said, clearly surprised.

'If you support animal experimentation then where do you draw the line? A cat is more intelligent than a baby. Do you support experimentation on babies? What about the elderly? The insane?' 25

'Ah, now that is unfair,' he said, suddenly rather put out. But still he smiled. I began to feel that he was a man in whose vocabulary passion did not figure largely. I found him loathsome, contemptible and vapid but there was nothing there to hate. He was that most nauseating of creatures: a not very bright pseudo-intellectual.

'The world must be allowed to change at its own pace,' he said. 'Over thousands of years if necessary. That is the only type of change that will last.' 30

I stared at him. 'But slavery was abolished through protest,' I argued.

'Ah,' he said. 'But has anything really changed? Aren't today's citizens in bondage just as much as those slaves of yesterday?' 35

'Women have the vote and apartheid has been smashed,' I pointed out, numbed by the temerity of a man who could equate the slavery of the clock, the daily bus and the monthly wage packet to the slavery of the whip and outright ownership. I rather fancied that the man at the end of the whip would swap his bloody scars for the right to choose a seat on the 8.15 to Paddington Station. 'Change came about because people protested,' I said. 40

He shook his head. 'I suspect that these changes would have eventually occurred without all the fuss and shouting.' He smiled smugly. 'The only true way to improve the world is to encourage each individual to become a better person,' he said. 'Otherwise when you banish one evil another will come in its place.' 45

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INSERT SHEET FOR TASK 4

But if you say nothing there will always be evil!' I protested. 'Even if 99% of the population become good the 1% of psychopaths who are left will disrupt and destroy and spread evil.'

'Then we must wait until they too are turned to goodness,' he replied. 50

This was clearly a man of apparently unending patience where the pain and suffering of other creatures was concerned. I stared out of the window; frustrated, angry and saddened by this man's deep callousness and the extraordinary extent of his self delusion. I felt sickened by his comfortable, patronising smugness; nauseated by his unquestioning, uncaring, unseeing mediocrity. No vision, no passion, no love. He seemed full of self satisfaction and he exuded complacency. 55

'Of course,' he said, 'I do concede that you may be partly right in what you say about animal experiments.'

'But if you concede that I am partly right,' I said, 'don't you want to do 60

anything to right the wrong that exists? If one lamb, one puppy, one kitten, one mouse is treated cruelly do you not feel an urge to do something?'

He looked at me without comprehension. His eyes were empty of true understanding or compassion. A religious man but a man without a soul. I knew he did not understand. I felt then, and still feel, almost suffocated by sadness; a great universal sadness. 65

My sadness is that there are millions like that stranger; he is no rarity in this world. They are driven by a philosophy of avoidance. Avoid responsibility. Avoid conflict. Avoid action. Cross over the road to avoid the blood, the embarrassment or the involvement. I seem to remember that in the story of the good Samaritan it was the religious man who crossed to the other side of the road and ignored the stranger in need. Too often, those who claim to have strong religious principles do not seem to be driven to fight very hard (if at all) for the downtrodden and the underprivileged. 70

Ignorance can be forgiven but wilful avoidance cannot. Those who neatly sidestep responsibility and produce pseudo-intellectual arguments designed to justify their silence in the face of injustice can never be forgiven. Those who go through life blinkered to injustice and to the pain and suffering of others condone cruelty. It is their silence which allows cruelty. 75

I like animals. And so does my God. 80

'Animal Rights and Wrongs' - Lesley Newson

Task Four: Animal Rights (20 marks)

Leave
blank

Read the information on the insert sheet for Task Four about Animal Rights and answer the following questions.

Section A

Answer these questions with brief responses.

1. What is the implication of the author's words *who was, so he told me, a religious man?* (line 1)

2. What point is the author trying to make by the expression *Cruelty is cruelty is cruelty is cruelty?* (line 8)

3. In the context of the text, what implication can be drawn from the words:
I had to sit on my hands? (line 19)

4. What is the stranger *clearly surprised* about? (line 21)

5. What is the implication of the stranger's use of the word *unfair* in the sentence *Ah, now that is unfair?* (line 25)

6. To what type of people is the stranger referring when he says *Aren't today's citizens in bondage?* (lines 34 and 35)

7. What implication can we draw from the stranger's words:
Then we must wait until they too are turned to goodness? (line 50)

8. What stylistic device does the author use to emphasise a point made in lines 68-69?

Section B

Find words or phrases from the article that mean the same as the following expressions. The first one has been done as an example.

Example. Feeling self-satisfied (lines 1- 15)

complacent

9. to detest something strongly (lines 1 - 15)

10. in an extremely self-satisfied way (lines 30 - 45)

11. insensitivity (lines 50 - 65)

12. those who are oppressed (lines 65 - 80)

Section C

Explain the following phrases as they appear in the text using your own words. The first has been done as an example.

Leave blank

Example. Where do you draw the line? (lines 22 - 23)

how far would you go?

13. a not very bright pseudo-intellectual (lines 28 - 29)

14. the extraordinary extent of his self-delusion (line 54)

15. They are driven by a philosophy of avoidance. (line 68)

16. Those who go through life blinkered to injustice. (line 78)

Section D

17. (a) List 8 **adjectives** in the text which indicate the writer's evaluation of the stranger.

(b) Why does the writer take this attitude to the stranger?

(c) Explain briefly why you sympathise with or disagree with the writer's attitude to the stranger.

Mark Scheme and Chief Examiner's Report
May 2003

Level 5 Proficient (4152)

Mark Scheme

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Chief Examiner's Report

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4152 LEVEL 5 PROFICIENT, MARK SCHEME

- *Tasks 1, 2 & 4: If grammar/spellings are incorrect but content is comprehensible then award full marks.*
- *Any additional information can be ignored, provided it does not contradict the given answer.*

Task One: A Radio Interview

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 1. | they wouldn't survive. | 1.5 |
| 2. | because it's in the farmer's (self-) interest (to feed them well/to earn from it/to keep mink in good condition) | 1.5 |
| 3. | (b) | 1.5 |
| 4. | It is useless / it is thrown out | 1.5 |
| 5. | The wild-fur trapping business | 1.5 |
| 6. | (d) | 1.5 |
| 7. | 40 years | 1.5 |
| 8. | (because) protesters/protests killed the fur trade | 1.5 |
| 9. | not was, is | 1.5 |
| 10. | (c) | 1.5 |

Total 15 marks

Task Two: Facts about the fur industry

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 1. | decoration/decorative | 1.5 |
| 2. | extinction | 1.5 |
| 3. | tigers | 1.5 |
| 4. | 85% | 1.5 |
| 5. | foxes / fox pelts | 1.5 |
| 6. | 225,000 (figures or numbers) | 1.5 |
| 7. | employment/livelihood/economies | 1.5 |
| 8. | renewable resource (both words for 1.5 marks) | 1.5 |
| 9. | \$6,000 (must have \$ sign or word 'dollars) | 1.5 |
| 10. | status | 1.5 |

Total 15 marks

Task Three (a): Reading

- If a number is repeated then award 0.

Opening sentence	Paragraph number	
Example: noisy crowd from the pro-hunting Rural Rebels, barracked ministers as they arrived for a meeting of the Scottish Cabinet.	6	2
There was much confusion during the debate about whether there was a loophole that would allow mounted hunts to carry on.	4	2
The passage of the bill through the Scottish parliament has been fraught with difficulty.	distracter	
Supporters of the bill to outlaw hunting are delighted.	2	2
To mark the final debate in the Scottish Parliament, protest groups had mounted demonstrations throughout the day.	5	2
Members of the Royal Family continue to be hunting enthusiasts despite the growing opposition in England.	distracter	
MSPs voted by 83 to 36 with five abstentions to pass the Protection of Wild Mammals (Scotland) Bill.	3	2
A bill to ban hunting with dogs in Scotland has been passed in the Scottish parliament.	1	2

Total 10 marks

Task Three (b): A speech for a meeting

- In order to gain the third mark under task completion the three instructions must include the second bullet point.

Task completion: Candidates must write the speech from a personal perspective. To cover all content points for task completion, candidates must include:

(A)

- introduction and personal opinion (1 instruction)
- 3 reasons for or against a ban on fox hunting (2 instructions)
- discussion and criticism of other views (1 instruction)
- conclusion (1 instruction)

(B)

- introduction and personal opinion (1 instruction)
- 2 reasons for and against a ban on fox hunting (2 instructions)
- factors which might help you to decide in favour of one side of the argument (1 instruction)
- conclusion (1 instruction)

NB. Always refer to the details on task completion in the writing criteria. Please note that content points covered in task completion are not equivalent to marks gained.

Possible content

Some of the 'reasons for not banning foxhunting' that the candidate might include in the article based on the given information are:

- Farmers rely on foxhunts for protecting their livestock.
- The local community will probably suffer and perhaps die off if hunts are abolished.
- It will be cruel to the dogs because they may have to be put down or no more may be bred.
- Most jobs arise from people looking after hunt horses. Also the number of jobs in shops and the people in certain trades connected with hunting is quite large.
- Foxhunting controls the population of wild animals and so ensures sick, weak, lost and old animals are rooted out.
- Hunting leads to the conservation of the countryside such as woodland areas and hedges, fences and footpaths.
- Destroy part of rural way-of-life.

The 'reasons for banning foxhunting' might include the following:

- Foxhunting does not reduce the number of foxes.
- Foxes feed mostly on rodents and rabbits and rarely kill lambs as farmers claim.
- Foxes are not killed instantly by hounds and often terriers are sent down foxholes to kill them.

Candidates may not argue for outright ban or embrace foxhunting fully so they may include all of the above in their article to argue a partial ban as in the UK at the moment.

Total 20 marks

Task Four: Animal Rights

Section A

1. that the stranger is not a religious man 1
2. the author is emphasizing that cruelty to animals is an obvious fact and needs no explanation 1
3. the implication is that the author is physically stopping himself from wanting to attack the other person (because of his attitude) 1
4. that the author would not justify cruelty to one animal in order to cure all humanity's diseases 1
5. the stranger (uses unfair because he) doesn't agree with the writer that he (i.e. the stranger) lacks regard or feelings for human and other forms of life/the stranger should not mention babies, the elderly, the insane etc. 1
6. people who go out to earn their living 1
7. that we must put up with suffering and pain / we should not intervene against individuals who cause suffering and pain/be complacent, naive, optimistic 1
8. the repetition the phrases with 'avoid' 1

Total 8 marks

Section B

- If the spelling is incorrect then award 0.

9. abhor 1
10. smugly 1
11. callousness 1
12. downtrodden 1

Total 4 marks

Section C

13. an educated person whose ideas in reality are quite mediocre 1
14. he was totally unaware that he was deceiving himself 1
15. people who never want to get involved in life's challenges/responsibilities/problems 1
16. some people prefer to look the other way when other people are treated unfairly 1

Total 4 marks

Section D:

17. (a) complacent;
sanctimonious;
loathsome;
contemptible;
vapid;
nauseating;
patronising;
unquestioning;
uncaring;
unseeing;
religious;
smug;
saddened;
sickened;
nauseated;
(any seven or eight correct for **one** mark, any four to six correct for **0.5** marks) **1**
- (b) Either:
he thinks the stranger is a fraud who pretends to be religious but does not really care about people or animals and is not prepared to do anything for the downtrodden and underprivileged;
he avoids responsibility to do anything to change the world;
(Either for **one** mark) **1**
- (c) content must be compatible with attitudes expressed in the text **2**
- Total 4 marks**

Task Five: Writing

(A)

- In order to gain the third mark in task completion, the final bullet point must be included.

Task completion: Candidates must write a traditional folk tale which involves animals. To cover all content points for task completion, candidates should include:

- set the story in context (1 instruction)
- develop the characters (1 instruction)
- narrate a sequence of detailed events (1 instruction)
- bring the story to a satisfactory outcome (1 instruction)
- discuss the relevance/message in today's world (1 instruction)

NB. Always refer to the details on task completion in the writing criteria. Please note that content points covered in task completion are not equivalent to marks gained.

(B)

- In order to gain the third mark in task completion, the second bullet point must be included.

Task completion: Candidates must discuss the topic. To cover all content points for task completion, candidates should include

- introduce topic and set it in a contemporary context (1 instruction)
- reasons in support of/against with explanation and examples (3 instructions)
- Conclude and summarise the discussion (1 instruction)

NB. Always refer to the details on task completion in the writing criteria. Please note that content points covered in task completion are not equivalent to marks gained.

Total 20 marks

Paper Total 100 marks