

CANDIDATE  
NAME

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CENTRE  
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE  
NUMBER

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**CA1/P6/ENG/P1/24-25**

08/08/24

AUGUST 2024

**PAPER 1 Writing (non-fiction)**

**1 hour 10 minutes**

You must answer on the question paper.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a **black ink** or **dark blue ink pen**.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided
- **Do not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid/tape.

**INFORMATION**

- The total marks for this paper is **50**.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].
- No other materials are needed for this question paper.

.....  
Invigilator

Date.....

For Teacher's Use	
Page No	Marks
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
TOTAL	



## Section A: Reading

Spend 30 minutes on this section.

### Text A

#### The Discovery of Penicillin

Penicillin, one of the most important discoveries in medical history, was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928. This antibiotic has saved countless lives by effectively treating bacterial infections.

Fleming, a bacteriologist at St. Mary's Hospital in London, discovered penicillin by accident. He noticed that a mold called *Penicillium notatum* had contaminated one of his Petri dishes and killed the surrounding bacteria. This observation led him to further investigate the mold's antibacterial properties.

Before the discovery of penicillin, bacterial infections were often deadly. Common infections like pneumonia, sepsis, and strep throat claimed many lives. Penicillin changed the course of medicine by providing a powerful tool to combat these diseases.

Despite its initial promise, penicillin was not immediately available for widespread use. It wasn't until World War II that scientists were able to mass-produce the antibiotic, making it available to treat soldiers' infections.

Today, penicillin and its derivatives are still widely used, although some bacteria have developed resistance. The discovery of penicillin remains a landmark achievement in the field of medicine.

## Questions

1. Look at the first paragraph (lines 1-5) of Text A.

(a) Give one example of a proper noun. ....[1]

(b) In what year was penicillin discovered? ....[1]

2. Look at the second paragraph.

(a) What was the profession of Alexander Fleming? [1]

.....

(b) What type of organism is *Penicillium notatum*? [1]

.....

3. How does the writer link the ideas between the second and third paragraphs of Text A? [1]

.....

.....

.....

4. Look at the third paragraph.

(a) Give one abstract noun from the first sentence. ....[1]

(b) What does 'common' mean in the context of this paragraph? Tick (✓) one box. [1]

- ☐ Rare
- ☐ Usual
- ☐ Unimportant
- ☐ Significant

(c) Give one example of a sentence with parenthetic commas ( , , ). Write the whole sentence.

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

(d) Do you think penicillin was a significant discovery? Tick (✓) one box.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Give two pieces of evidence from the text to support your answer.

Piece of evidence 1:

.....  
.....  
.....

Piece of evidence 2:

.....  
.....  
.....

[3]

5. Look at the fourth paragraph.

(a) The writer uses language that tells us something was difficult to achieve. Which word tells us this? .....[1]

(b) Give a synonym for 'available'. .....[1]

6. The information in the final paragraph of Text A connects back to the third paragraph. Explain how. Give one idea. [2]

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Text B

### The Alexander Fleming Laboratory Museum

Yesterday, I visited the Alexander Fleming Laboratory Museum, and it was a fascinating experience! Our guide, Dr. Lee, provided us with an in-depth look at Fleming's groundbreaking work and the discovery of penicillin.

The museum, located in the very hospital where Fleming made his discovery, offers a unique glimpse into the past. The laboratory has been preserved to look exactly as it did in 1928, complete with original equipment and scientific instruments.

Visitors can see the famous Petri dish where Fleming first noticed the antibacterial effect of \*Penicillium notatum\*. The museum also features interactive displays that explain the science behind antibiotics and their impact on modern medicine.

One of the highlights of the visit was a short film detailing the history of penicillin and its development during World War II. The film emphasized the importance of antibiotics in saving lives and the ongoing battle against antibiotic resistance.

I highly recommend a visit to the Alexander Fleming Laboratory Museum. It's not only educational but also a great tribute to one of the most important scientific discoveries of the 20th century.

#### 7. Look at the first paragraph of Text B.

(a) Give one relative pronoun..... [1]

(b) Why was the writer impressed by Dr. Lee? [1]

.....

.....

.....

8. Look at the second paragraph of Text B.

(a) Which literary technique is used in this paragraph? Tick (✓) one box.

[1]

- ☐ Metaphor
- ☐ Hyperbole
- ☐ Alliteration
- ☐ Simile

(b) Give a synonym for 'fascinating'. .....[1]

9. Look at the third paragraph of Text B. How do visitors engage with the displays?

[1]

.....

.....

.....

10. Look at the fourth paragraph of Text B.

(a) Look at the second sentence. Give the subordinate clause.

[1]

.....

.....

(b) How does the writer persuade the reader that they should visit the Alexander Fleming Laboratory Museum? Give one idea.

[1]

.....

.....

.....



11. Match each idea with the correct paragraph of Text B. One example has been done for you.

[3]

Idea	Paragraph
Seeing the famous Petri dish	3
Learning about the history of penicillin	
Viewing original equipment	
Watching a short film	

## Section B: Writing

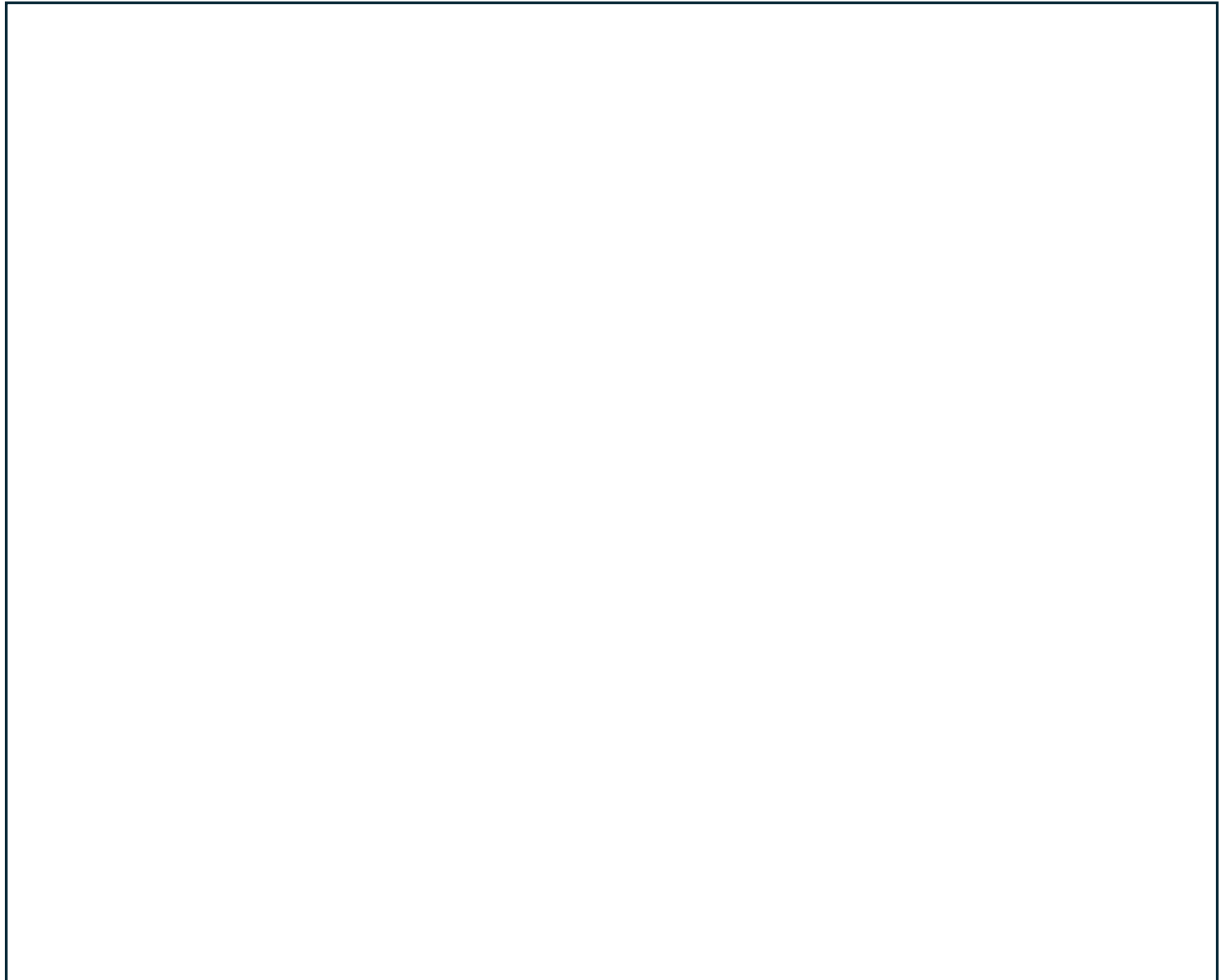
Spend 30 minutes on this section.

**12.** You have been on a field trip to a science museum with your school.

Write a news article about the museum for your school website. Remember to include the features of article writing.

Space for your plan:

[25 marks]

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the student to write their plan for the news article.



This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features multiple horizontal rows of small, evenly spaced dots, designed to guide young learners in writing their letters. The dots are arranged in straight, parallel lines across the entire width of the page, providing a clear template for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.