



Cambridge International AS & A Level

ENGLISH LANGUAGE**9093/13**

Paper 1 Reading

October/November 2021**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 an extract from a magazine article about Epic, a new software package for healthcare professionals.

- (a) You are a doctor who has used Epic. Write the text of a podcast for other doctors, promoting the benefits of the new software. Use 150–200 words. [10]
- (b) Compare your podcast with the article, analysing form, structure and language. [15]

Why Doctors Hate Their Computers

Digitization promises to make medical care easier and more efficient. But are screens coming between doctors and patients?

On a sunny afternoon in May, 2015, I joined a dozen other surgeons at a downtown Boston office building to begin sixteen hours of mandatory computer training. We sat in three rows, each of us parked behind a desktop computer. In one month, our daily routines would come to depend upon mastery of Epic, the new medical software system on the screens in front of us. The upgrade from our home-built software would cost the hospital system where we worked, Partners HealthCare, a staggering \$1.6 billion, but it aimed to keep us technologically up to date.

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The surgeons at the training session ranged in age from thirty to seventy, I estimated — about sixty per cent male, and one hundred per cent irritated at having to be there instead of seeing patients. Our trainer looked younger than any of us, maybe a few years out of college, with an early-Justin Bieber wave cut, a blue button-down shirt, and chinos. Gazing out at his sullen audience, he seemed unperturbed. I learned during the next few sessions that each instructor had developed his or her own way of dealing with the hostile rabble. One was encouraging and parental, another unsmiling and efficient. Justin Bieber took the driving instructor's approach: You don't want to be here; I don't want to be here; let's just make the best of it.

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I did fine with the initial exercises, like looking up patients' names and emergency contacts. When it came to viewing test results, though, things got complicated. There was a column of thirteen tabs on the left side of my screen, crowded with nearly identical terms: 'chart review', 'results review', 'review flowsheet'. We hadn't even started learning how to enter information, and the fields revealed by each tab came with their own tools and nuances.

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But I wasn't worried. I'd spent my life absorbing changes in computer technology, and I knew that if I pushed through the learning curve I'd eventually be doing some pretty cool things. In 1978, when I was an eighth grader in Ohio, I built my own four-kilobyte computer from a mail-order kit, learned to program in *BASIC*, and was soon playing the arcade game Pong on our black-and-white television set. The next year, I got an Apple II computer and eventually became the first kid in my school to turn in a computer-printed essay (and, shortly thereafter, the first to ask for an extension 'because

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the computer ate my homework'). As my Epic training began, I expected my patience to be rewarded in the same way.

My hospital had, over the years, computerized many records and processes, but the new system would give us one platform for doing almost everything health professionals needed — recording and communicating our medical observations, sending prescriptions to a patient's pharmacy, ordering tests and scans, viewing results, scheduling surgery, sending insurance bills. With Epic, paper lab-order slips, vital-signs charts, and hospital-ward records would disappear. We'd be greener, faster, better.

But three years later I've come to feel that a system that promised to increase my mastery over my work has, instead, increased my work's mastery over me. I'm not the only one. A 2016 study found that physicians spent about two hours doing computer work for every hour spent face to face with a patient — whatever the brand of medical software. In the examination room, physicians devoted half of their patient time facing the screen to do electronic tasks. And these tasks were spilling over after hours. The University of Wisconsin found that the average workday for its family physicians had grown to eleven and a half hours. The result has been epidemic levels of burnout among clinicians.

Something's gone terribly wrong. Doctors are among the most technology-avid people in society; computerization has simplified tasks in many industries. Yet somehow we've reached a point where people in the medical profession actively, viscerally, volubly hate their computers.

Section B: Text analysis

Question 2

Read the following text, which is an ecotourism advertisement from *The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International* conservation website.

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

[25]

What to expect when you visit gorillas in Rwanda

‘A life changing experience!’ This is what most tourists say after they visit the mountain gorillas in Rwanda, and Fossey Fund staff totally agree, since they spend every single day with gorillas — each day is exciting and new discoveries happen all the time.

Mountain gorillas are a unique species, with complex personalities and behaviors, as well as interesting social structures. Our researchers take detailed notes about what they see among the gorillas each day, just as Dian Fossey used to do. And now we have a 50-year database of such information!

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Here are some of the details about the wonderful experience of seeing the mountain gorillas of Rwanda:

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Getting ready to see the gorillas

The walk that tourists take to get to the gorillas is an experience in itself, as it brings you to one of the most beautiful places on earth. This is one of the few remaining tropical mountain forests, located on the steep slopes of the Virunga volcanoes. Gorilla groups are spread out everywhere among the five volcanic mountains (Karisimbi, Bisoke, Sabyinyo, Gahinga, Muhabura), so depending on which group you are going to visit your itinerary will differ. The walk to reach a gorilla group can take from one to several hours, but no matter how long it is, the end result is always amazing.

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Expert gorilla trackers always lead the way, as they detect and follow gorilla traces from the last spot where the designated gorilla group was seen. These traces can include hand and foot prints, bent vegetation, remains of plants the gorillas have eaten and other signs. Every small detail is investigated, as the trackers determine the gorillas’ direction.

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It’s not possible to predict how far the gorillas have moved from the previous day, or what direction they’ve taken, so patience is definitely a good state of mind while following trackers at this time. But sooner or later, they will find the group they are seeking.

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There they are!

The first sight of gorillas is unforgettable! Inside the intense green of the dense vegetation, you’ll see dark shapes as you go closer. It takes a few seconds to realize that these shapes are wild gorillas, right there in front of you. Amazingly, they are perfectly calm. The gorillas may glance at you at first, but will quickly resume their normal activities.

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You will be impressed by the huge size of the adult male gorillas (reaching up to 400 pounds). They are called silverbacks because of the gray color of the hair on their

backs. You will notice that the adult females are much smaller and do not have gray backs. 35

TIP 1: If you happen to look into the eyes of a gorilla, take a quick moment to fully enjoy the experience, but then immediately take your gaze off the gorilla's eyes and look down. This signals to the gorilla that you are not a threat and that everyone can relax.

These gorillas are habituated to the presence of humans, which means that they tolerate us without modifying their behaviors, seeing us as a neutral part of their environment. However, in order to maintain this peaceful setting, there are rules for humans to follow. 40

TIP 2: Humans are asked to keep a safe distance of 7 meters (about 23 feet) away from the gorillas. This also prevents spreading any human diseases to the gorillas. If a gorilla moves closer to you, you stay still and let him pass by. If you happen to be standing exactly where a gorilla wants to be, just give him the space and let him move as he likes. If the gorilla approaches you and then sits down, you should slowly move away to resume the 7-meter distance. 45

Spending time with mountain gorillas is truly one of the most memorable wildlife experiences on earth. Being in and amongst a gorilla family is sure to create memories and impressions that you will never forget. With only 880 mountain gorillas remaining, it is also important for tourists to remember their own behavior when they are with the gorillas, to minimize any potential risk to the gorillas. This means maintaining the required distance, coughing into your arm, and avoiding spitting or eating in the forest. 50

For further information on responsible ecotourism and to learn more about visiting the gorillas, click [here](#). 55

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