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**SINGAPORE CHINESE GIRLS' SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016
SECONDARY FOUR (O-LEVEL)**

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1128/02

Paper 2 Comprehension

Wednesday

20 July 2016

1 hour 50 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Booklet.

Additional Materials: Insert

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, index number and class in the table below.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in the Question Booklet.
The Insert contains the texts for all the sections.

At the end of the examination, hand in the Question Booklet, the Summary question and the Insert **separately**.

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

To be completed.

Candidate Name:			
Index Number:		Class:	SEC 4____

This question booklet consists of **9** printed pages (including this cover page) and **1** blank page.

[Turn over

Section A [5 marks]

Text 1

Refer to the poster (Text 1) on page 2 of the Insert for Questions 1 – 4.

1 What is the intended message of this poster?

..... [1]

2 Give **two** reasons why the image in the poster is effective.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

3 How could you show your support for Earthjustice?

..... [1]

4 Why is the tagline, 'Take a seat, Take a stand', effective?

.....
 [1]

Section B [20 marks]

Refer to Text 2 on pages 3 – 4 of the Insert for Questions 5 – 15.

- 5 From paragraph 2, state **two** theories the men had about where their pension money had disappeared to.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- 6 What does the phrase ‘they were used to this’ suggest about the clerks, the narrator and the men under the flame tree? (line 4)

.....

..... [1]

- 7 In paragraph 2, what do the curses levelled at the Vice-Chancellor reveal about the emotions of the men? Explain your answer.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- 8 What does the phrase ‘as if my professor-level pension were somehow more important than their messenger-level or driver level-pensions’ suggest about the narrator? (lines 11 – 13)

.....

..... [1]

[Turn over

- 9 In paragraph 5, the writer states that Vincent gave a ‘touching, if rather long, speech’ (line 24) when Ebere died.

In your own words, state **two** reasons for his fondness for the narrator’s family.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- 10 In paragraph 9, Vincent complains to the narrator that the country ‘has not learned to say ‘thank you’ ’ (lines 30 – 31).

(i) What was the narrator distracted by during his conversation with Vincent?

.....

..... [1]

(ii) What does this reveal about him?

.....

..... [1]

- 11 How does the writer create a sense of irony in paragraph 10?

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Turn over

- 12** 'I was aware that they spoke more respectably because I was there: carpentry was not going well, children were ill, more moneylender troubles. They laughed often. Of course they nurse resentment, as they well should, but it has somehow managed to leave their spirits whole.' (lines 51 – 55)

In your own words, how does the narrator describe the men under the flame tree?

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- 13** From paragraph 12, what is the main difference between the narrator and the other men in the passage?

.....

..... [1]

- 14** 'I would probably have hunched up like a tortoise in its shell and let my dignity be whittled away.' (lines 58 – 59)

(i) What does this description of the narrator reveal about his character?

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Why is this description so effective?

.....

..... [1]

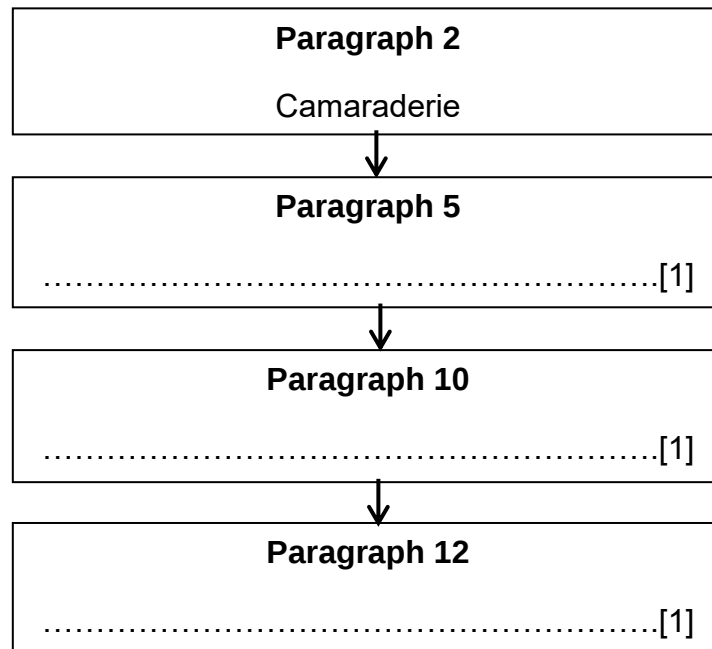
[Turn over

- 15** In this text, the narrator experiences different emotions over the course of the passage. Complete the flow chart by choosing one phrase or word from the box to describe these feelings. There are some extra phrases in the box you do not need to use.

Description of emotions

Resentful	Concerned	Selfless
Tired	Magnanimous	
Arrogant	Inferior	Nostalgic

Flow chart



[3]

Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 3 on pages 5 – 6 of the Insert for Questions 16 – 22.

- 16** According to paragraph 1, when would the tourism industry be considered to negatively impact the environment? **Use your own words** in your answer.

.....
 [1]

- 17** In paragraph 1, which word evokes our sympathy for the local people affected by the expansion of the tourism industry?

.....
 [1]

- 18** From paragraph 2, give **two** impacts resulting from the overuse of water resources that the tourism industry might bring about.

.....

 [2]

- 19** What example does the writer use to illustrate his point that tourists 'consume more water when on holiday than they do at home' (line 17)?

.....
 [1]

[Turn over

- 20** With reference to paragraph 3, why would you find the nicknames for the trekking trails in the Peruvian Andes and Nepal appropriate?

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- 21** Here is a part of a conversation between two tourists, Sandra and Mark, who have read the article.

Sandra:	The growth of the tourism industry has caused quite a few detrimental effects on land resources.
Mark:	But tourism definitely benefits the local community too.

- (a)** Give **two** pieces of evidence from paragraph 4 that Sandra can use to support her statement.

(i)

.....

..... [1]

(ii)

.....

..... [1]

- (b)** With reference to paragraph 5, explain in your own words why Mark feels as he does.

.....

..... [1]

[Turn over

This page is to be detached and handed in separately.

Candidate Name:			
Index Number:		Class:	SEC 4_____

- 22** Using your own words as far as possible, summarise the negative impacts of the growth of the tourism industry on Nature and our natural resources.

Use only information from paragraphs 3 to 5.

Your summary must be in continuous writing (not note form). It must not be longer than 80 words (not counting the words given to help you begin).

The growth of the tourism industry can bring about ...

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.No. of words:

[15]

END OF PAPER

BLANK PAGE



**SINGAPORE CHINESE GIRLS' SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016
SECONDARY FOUR (O-LEVEL)**

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1128/02

Paper 2 Comprehension

INSERT

Wednesday

20 July 2016

1 hour 50 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains Text 1, Text 2 and Text 3.

This insert consists of **6** printed pages (including this cover page).

[Turn over

Section A

Text 1

Study the advertisement below and answer Questions 1 – 4 in the Question Paper Booklet.

The advertisement features a background image of a dense forest with tall, slender trees and sunlight filtering through the canopy. In the foreground, a wooden courtroom bench is visible, with a wooden gavel resting on it. The Earthjustice logo, which includes a globe icon and the text "EARTHJUSTICE Because the earth needs a good lawyer", is positioned in the upper left corner of the image.

EARTHJUSTICE
Because the earth needs a good lawyer

**TAKE A SEAT
TAKE A STAND**

JOIN EARTHJUSTICE'S FIGHT FOR OUR FORESTS AND WILDLIFE

Earthjustice protects our wild places in court—because we believe the earth needs a good lawyer. Show your support for our work by scanning the code and taking a stand for the environment.



[EARTHJUSTICE.ORG/STAND](https://earthjustice.org/stand)

Section B

Text 2

The text below describes an encounter the narrator has with some pensioners at the university where they used to work. Read the text carefully and answer Questions 5 – 15 in the Question Paper Booklet.

- 1 I was there to ask about my pension, yet again. “Good day, Prof,” the dried-up-looking clerk, Ugwuoke, said. “Sorry, the money has not come in.”
- 2 The other clerk, whose name I have now forgotten, nodded and apologised as well, while chewing on a pink lobe of kola nut. They were used to this. I was used to this. So were the tattered men who were clustered under the flame tree, talking loudly among themselves, gesturing. The Education Minister has stolen the pension money, one fellow said. Another said that it was the Vice-Chancellor who had deposited the money in high-interest personal accounts. They cursed the Vice-Chancellor: His children will not have children. He will die of diarrhoea. When I walked up to them, they greeted me and shook their heads apologetically about the situation, as if my professor-level pension were somehow more important than their messenger-level or driver-level pensions. They called me Prof, as most people do, as the hawkers sitting next to their trays under the tree did. “Prof! Prof! Come and buy a good banana!”
- 3 I chatted with Vincent, who has been our driver when I was Faculty Dean in the eighties. “No pension for three years, Prof,” he said. “This is why people retire and die.”
- 4 “O joka¹,” I said, although he, of course, did not need me to tell him how terrible it was.
- 5 “How is Nkiru, Prof, I trust she is well in America?” He always asks about our daughter. He often drove my wife, Ebere, and me to visit her at the College of Medicine in Enugu. I remember that when Ebere died, he came with his relatives for *mgbalu*² and gave a touching, if rather long, speech about how well Ebere had treated him when he was our driver, how she gave him our daughter’s old clothes for his children.
- 6 “Nkiru is well,” I said.
- 7 “Please greet her for me when she calls, Prof.”
- 8 “I will.”
- 9 He talked for a while longer, about ours being a country that has not learned to say ‘thank you’, about the students in the hostels not paying him on time for mending their shoes. But it was his Adam’s apple that held my attention; it bobbed alarmingly, as if just about to pierce the wrinkled skin of his neck and pop out. Vincent is younger than I am, perhaps in his late

[Turn over

sixties, but he looks older. He has little hair left. I quite remember his incessant chatter while he drove me to work in those days; I remember, too, that he was fond of reading my newspapers, a practice I did not encourage. 35

10 “Prof, won’t you buy us banana? Hunger is killing us,” one of the men gathered under the flame tree said. He had a familiar face. I think he was my next-door neighbour Professor Ijere’s gardener. His tone had a half-teasing, half-serious quality, but I bought groundnuts and a bunch of bananas for them, although what all those men really needed was some moisturiser. Their faces and arms looked like ash. It is almost March, but the harmattan³ season is very much here: the dry winds, the crackling static on my clothes, the fine dust on my eyelashes. I applied more lotion than usual today, and Vaseline on my lips, but still the dryness made my palms and face feel tight. 40 45

11 “Thank you, Prof!” the men said, and then began to mock one another about who would do the dividing. 50

12 I stood around and listened to their talk. I was aware that they spoke more respectably because I was there: carpentry was not going well, children were ill, more moneylender troubles. They laughed often. Of course they nurse resentment, as they well should, but it has somehow managed to leave their spirits whole. I often wonder whether I would be like them if I did not have money saved from my appointments in the Federal Office of Statistics and if Nikiru did not insist on sending me dollars that I do not need. I doubt it; I would probably have hunched up like a tortoise in its shell and let my dignity be whittled away. 55

Adapted from ‘Ghosts’ by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie

¹*O joka*: “It is very bad” (translation from the Igbo language of Nigeria).

²*Mgbalu*: To quickly reach out; to commiserate and show sympathy, particularly in the cases of death and grieving.

³*Harmattan*: A dry and dusty West African trade wind which blows south from the Sahara desert into the Gulf of Guinea between the end of November and the middle of March (winter).

Section C

Text 3

The article below explains the negative impacts of tourism on the environment. Read the text carefully and answer Questions 16 – 22 in the Question Booklet and Summary Sheet.

- 1 Negative impacts from tourism occur when the level of visitor use is greater than the environment's ability to cope with this use within the acceptable limits of sustainability. Uncontrolled conventional tourism poses potential threats to many natural areas around the world. It can put enormous pressure on an area and lead to impacts such as the depletion of natural resources, soil erosion, increased pollution, the destruction of natural habitats, increased pressure on endangered species and heightened vulnerability to forest fires. It can also force hapless local populations to compete for the use of critical resources. 5
- 2 Tourism development can put pressure on natural resources when it increases consumption in areas where resources are already scarce. Water, and especially fresh water, is one of the most critical natural resources. The tourism industry generally overuses water resources for hotels, swimming pools, golf courses and personal use of water by tourists. This can result in water shortages and degradation of water supplies, as well as the production of a greater volume of waste water. In drier regions like the Mediterranean, the issue of water scarcity is of particular concern. Because of the hot climate and the tendency of tourists to consume more water when on holiday than they do at home, the amount used can run up to 440 litres a day. This is almost double what the inhabitants of an average Spanish city use. 10 15
- 3 In areas with high concentrations of tourist activities and appealing natural attractions, the mass disposal of waste is also a serious problem and improper disposal can be a major defiler of the natural environment. For example, cruise ships in the Caribbean are estimated to produce more than 70,000 tonnes of waste each year, which is then discharged at sea. Solid waste and littering can degrade the physical appearance of the water and shoreline and cause the death of marine animals. In mountain areas, trekking tourists on expeditions leave behind their garbage, oxygen cylinders and even camping equipment. Such practices degrade the environment with all the detritus¹ typical of the developed world, in remote areas that have few garbage collection or disposal facilities. Some trails in the Peruvian Andes and in Nepal frequently visited by tourists have been nicknamed 'Coca-Cola Trail' and 'Toilet Paper Trail'. 20 25 30
- 4 Even important land resources like minerals, fossil fuels, fertile soil, forests, wetland and wildlife, are not spared from the rampages of tourism. Increased construction of tourism and recreational facilities has increased the pressure on these resources and on scenic landscapes. Direct impact on natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, in the provision of tourist facilities can be caused by the use of land for accommodation and other infrastructure, and the use of natural land resources for building materials. Forests often suffer negative impacts of tourism in the form of deforestation caused by fuel wood collection and land clearing. For example, a 35

[Turn over

typical trekking tourist in Nepal – an area already suffering the effects of deforestation – can use four to five kilogrammes of wood a day. 40

- 5 Although the argument for the expansion of tourism is its vast potential as a money-spinning machine for the local economy, it often fails to integrate its structures with the natural features and indigenous architecture of the destination. Large, dominating and gleaming resorts of disparate design can blight any natural environment and clash with the local architectural landscape. A lack of land-use planning and building regulations in many destinations has facilitated sprawling developments along coastlines, valleys and scenic routes. The sprawl includes tourism facilities themselves and supporting infrastructure such as roads, employee housing, parking lots, service areas, and waste disposal facilities. Due to this encroachment and the tourism leisure activities taking place in these reconstructed places, the natural habitat of native flora and fauna can be greatly damaged. For example, wildlife viewing can bring about stress for the animals and alter their natural behaviour when tourists come too close. For example, safaris and wildlife watching activities have a degrading effect on the natural environment as they often are accompanied by the noise and commotion created by tourists as they chase wild animals in their trucks and aircraft. This puts high pressure on animal habits and behaviours and even tends to bring about behavioural changes. In some cases, as in Kenya with its many tourist safari parks, it has led to animals becoming so distressed that at times, they neglect their young or fail to mate. 45 50 55 60

Adapted from 'Tourism's Three Main Impact Areas', by The United Nations Environment Programme

¹*detritus*: waste or debris of any kind

END OF INSERT



**SINGAPORE CHINESE GIRLS' SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2016
SECONDARY FOUR (O-LEVEL)**

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1128/02

Paper 2 Comprehension **ANSWER KEY**

Wednesday

20 July 2016

1 hour 50 minutes

Additional Materials: Insert

[Turn over

Section A [5 marks]

Text 1

Refer to the poster (Text 1) on page 2 of the Insert for Questions 1 – 4.

1 What is the intended message of this poster?

That awareness needs to be raised to fight for the earth/nature especially when they have no voice to speak up for themselves. [1]

To encourage readers to take a stand for the environment [1]

To garner support for Earthjustice in protecting forests and wildlife in court

NOT: To highlight the importance of saving the Earth (because the visual text is not about saving the earth, but the need to stand up and fight for it instead. No suggestions of why the earth is needs saving)

NOT: We need to care for the environment (but be more precise)

NOT: To stand firm against deforestation

NOT: It is to show that people have been doing the earth injustice by not protecting the wild places

2 Give **two** reasons why the image in the poster is effective.

(i) It is set in a courtroom, which links strongly to the idea of justice [1]

(ii) Yet the courtroom is set in the middle of a forest, which links to the main victim in the case [1]

(iii) The image shows a courtroom where the trees are to be protected by lawyers

(iv) The trees around the courtroom are waiting for either execution or to be protected by justice

(v) The streaming light suggests hope, or the light of the truth

(vi) It captures readers attention by combining two settings that usually do not go together

(vii) The courtroom is empty, suggesting the lack of supporters and therefore

[Turn over

the need for support

- (viii) Majestic forest inspires people to help or want to help
- (ix) NOT: The trees in the background shows trees with thin stems that shows the vulnerability of the environment
- (x) NOT: The angle of the image makes it look as if it is viewed from the viewers perspective, thus making the message feel personalized (wrong explanation)
- (xi) NOT: The picture of the trees and beautiful scenery in the background makes the reader think of why our environment deserves a lawyer
- (xii) *Students must explain, not simply state the example*

3 How could you show your support for Earthjustice?

By scanning the QR code in the poster

[1]

4 Why is the tagline 'Take a seat, Take a stand' effective? **[effect of language]**

The tagline is effective because of the use of a paradox, that by sitting down in the 'courtroom', they would essentially be taking a stand for justice. In other words, it is memorable and thus effective.

[1]

It appears to move people and it seems as if they are in court and that they can support this idea with just doing simple procedures

The repetition of the word 'take' is a strong call for the readers to take a stand for the environment.

It is effective as the repetition emphasizes how one can make a positive difference by joining their fight for earth's forests and wildlife.

To show that a small action to protect the environment makes a big difference

NOT: it calls upon our sense of justice for the environment, and the use of literary devices further emphasises the impact we have [vague]

NOT: it is effective as it goes in line with the picture stimulus where you can take a seat in the courtroom of the environment to take a measure for its protection by legal means [lack of focus on language use]

Mere explanations of the tagline are not enough; Students cannot just state that it is catchy and memorable, but they must explain why. (ie. Because of the

[Turn over

repetition, or the similarities, or contradictions)

[Turn over

Section B [20 marks]

Refer to Text 2 on pages 3 – 4 of the Insert for Questions 5 – 15.

- 5 From paragraph 2, state **two** theories the men had about where their pension money had disappeared to.

The education minister has stolen the pension money' [1]

the Vice-Chancellor who had deposited the money in high-interest personal accounts [1]

- 6 What does the phrase 'they were used to this' suggest about the clerks, the narrator and the men under the flame tree? (line 4)

It suggests that they were used to this turn of events **OR** [1]

It suggests that there was an air of acceptance over their fate [1]

- 7 What do the curses levelled at the Vice-Chancellor reveal about the emotions of the men? Explain your answer.

It suggests that they were extremely incensed over the loss of their retirement funds [1]

This is largely seen from how the curses were extreme in nature, and all in the vein of painful death or the loss of lineage. [1]

- 8 What does the phrase 'as if my professor-level pension were somehow more important than their messenger-level or driver level- pensions' imply about the narrator? (lines 11 – 13)

It suggests that the narrator does not see himself as being more important than these working men, even though he is regarded with respect by them, by virtue of his position and profession **OR** [1]

It suggests that he is humble and does not value himself above the men under the flame tree [1]

- 9 In paragraph 5, the writer states that Vincent gave a 'touching, if rather long, speech' (line 24) when Ebere died.

In your own words, state **two** reasons for his fondness for the narrator's family.

[Turn over

Lifted from the passage: 'he often drove my wife, Ebere, and me to visit her at the College of Medicine in Enugu', 'how well Ebere had treated him when he was our driver', 'how she gave him our daughter's old clothes for his children'

He played a key role in family events, such as when the narrator and his wife would call on their daughter during her studies. **OR** [1]

The narrator's wife was respectful towards him **OR** [1]

The narrator's wife was generous in thinking of his own family, especially seen in how she would hand down her own child's garments to his family to use. [1]

- 10** In paragraph 9, Vincent complains to the narrator that the country 'has not learned to say 'thank you' ' (lines 29 – 30).

(i) What was the narrator distracted by during his conversation with Vincent?

He was distracted by Vincent's Adam's apple. [1]

(ii) What does this reveal about him?

It suggests that he is a rather vain character **OR** [1]

It suggests that he is concerned about his looks. [1]

- 11** How does the writer create a sense of irony in paragraph 10?

The writer creates a sense of irony in the contrast between the men's and narrator's concerns [1]

While the men are more worried about a basic need of hunger and food, the narrator dwells instead on a superficial concern of dry skin [1]

- 12** 'I was aware that they spoke more respectably because I was there: carpentry was not going well, children were ill, more moneylender troubles. They laughed often. Of course they nurse resentment, as they well should, but it has somehow managed to leave their spirits whole.' (lines 51 – 55)

In your own words, how does the narrator describe the men under the flame tree?

Lifted from the passage: 'they spoke more respectably because I was there', 'they laughed often', 'of course they nurse resentment, as they well should', 'but it has somehow managed to leave their spirits whole'

[Turn over

They were mindful of their speech out of a sense of reverence for the narrator
OR [1]

They were joyful people **OR** [1]

They were rightfully/justifiable frustrated and angry **OR** [1]

Yet they did not allow that anger to eat away at them [1]

- 13** From paragraph 12, lines 55 – 59, what is the main difference between the narrator and the other men in the passage?

The narrator has money saved from his appointments in the Federal Office of Statistics, and money from Nikiru and the men do not [1]

- 14** 'I would probably have hunched up like a tortoise in its shell and let my dignity be whittled away.' (lines 57 – 58)

(i) What does this description of the narrator reveal about his character?

It suggests that he is not a resilient character [1]

(ii) Why is this description so effective?

The description is effective in the choice of a tortoise, being unable to assert itself or emerge from its shell, and instead hiding from the world, which is what the narrator suggests he might have done. [1]

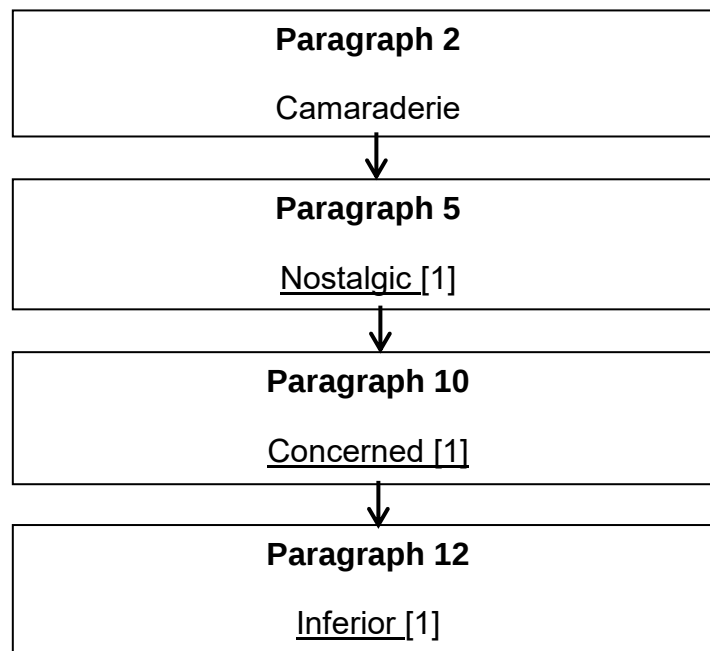
[Turn over

- 15** In this text, the narrator experiences different emotions over the course of the passage. Complete the flow chart by choosing one phrase or word from the box to describe these feelings. There are some extra phrases in the box you do not need to use.

Description of emotions

Resentful	Concerned	Selfless
Tired	Magnanimous	
Arrogant	Inferior	Nostalgic

Flow chart



[3]

[Turn over

Section C [25 marks]

Refer to Text 3 on pages 5 – 6 of the Insert for Questions 14 – 20.

16 According to paragraph 1, when would the tourism industry be considered to negatively impact the environment? Use your own words in your answer. [2]

The tourism industry is considered to be negatively affecting the environment when the **degree of use of natural resources by tourists** *[the level of visitor use]* [1] **can no longer be supported by the environment** *[within the acceptable limits of sustainability]*. [1]

From passage:

*Negative impacts from tourism occur when **the level of visitor use is greater than the environment's ability to cope with this use within the acceptable limits of sustainability.** (lines 1 – 3)*

17 In paragraph 1, which word evokes our sympathy for the local people affected by the expansion of the tourism industry? [1]

The word is, '**hapless**'. [1]

18 From paragraph 2, give **two** impacts resulting from the overuse of water resources that the tourism industry might bring about. [1]

(i) The overuse of water resources can result in a **drought / dearth of water supplies**.

OR

(ii) Water resources could also be **tainted**.

OR

(iii) A **larger amount of waste water** could also be produced.

[Any 1 answer above for 1 mark.]

From passage:

*This can result in **water shortages and degradation of water supplies**, as well as the **production of a greater volume of waste water.** (lines 13 – 15)*

19 What example does the writer use to illustrate his point that tourists 'consume more water when on holiday than they do at home' (line 17)? [1]

The writer writes that **tourists can consume up to 440 litres a day, which is almost double what the population of a typical Spanish city uses.** [1]

[Turn over

From passage:

*Because of the hot climate and the tendency of tourists to consume more water when on holiday than they do at home, the amount used can run **up to 440 litres a day**. **This is almost double what the inhabitants of an average Spanish city use.** (lines 16 – 19)*

20 With reference to paragraph 3, why would you find the nicknames for the trekking trails in the Peruvian Andes and Nepal appropriate? [2]

The tourists who trek the Peruvian Andes and Nepal often **litter these mountain trails where waste disposal facilities are rare, with their waste that they bring from home which are common items in the developed world not usually found in developing countries like Peru and Nepal, like empty Coca-Cola cans or bottles and toilet paper.** [1] The amount of such garbage that they leave behind is so huge that they can be described to form a trail on the mountain paths themselves. [1]

From passage:

*In mountain areas, trekking tourists on expeditions **leave behind their garbage, oxygen cylinders and even camping equipment.** Such practices **degrade the environment with all the detritus typical of the developed world, in remote areas that have few garbage collection or disposal facilities.** Some trails in the Peruvian Andes and in Nepal frequently visited by tourists have been nicknamed "**Coca-Cola Trail**" and "**Toilet Paper Trail**". (lines 26 – 31)*

21 Here is a part of a conversation between two tourists, Sandra and Mark, who have read the article.

Sandra:	The growth of the tourism industry exploits our land resources.
Mark:	But tourism definitely benefits the local community too.

(a) Give **two** pieces of evidence from Paragraph 4 that Sandra can use to support her statement. [2]

(i) The tourism industry exploits our land resources by the **use / clearance of land for building lodging spaces and other infrastructure.** [1]

OR

(ii) Also, the tourism industry **uses natural land resources for building supplies.** [1]

OR

[Turn over

(iii) **Forests are also cleared / Deforestation also takes place when trees are felled for fuel wood.** [1]

[Any 2 points above, 1 mark for each point.]

From passage:

*Direct impact on natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, in the provision of tourist facilities can be **caused by the use of land for accommodation and other infrastructure**, and the **use of natural land resources for building materials**. Forests often suffer negative impacts of tourism in the form of **deforestation caused by fuel wood collection** and land clearing. [lines 35 – 40]*

(b) With reference to paragraph 5, explain in your own words why Mark feels as he does. [1]

Mark feels that the tourism industry benefits the local community as **it has the potential to bring in foreign spending / the tourist dollar / profits, that positively contributes to / boosts the country's economy.** [1]

From passage:

Although the argument for the expansion of tourism is its vast potential as a money-spinning machine for the local economy [lines 43 – 44]

[Turn over

22 Using your own words as far as possible, summarise the negative impacts of the growth of the tourism industry on Nature and our natural resources.

Use only information from paragraphs 3 to 5.

Your summary must be in continuous writing (not note form). It must not be longer than 80 words (not counting the words given to help you begin).

The growth of the tourism industry can bring about ...

	Lifted	Paraphrased
1	the mass disposal of waste is...a serious problem	a large-scale dumping of waste
2	improper disposal can be a major defiler of the natural environment	which when incorrectly disposed of, can taint / despoil / tarnish / pollute / degrade / contaminate our ecosystem.
3	cruise ships...produce...tonnes of waste each year, which is then discharged at sea	Cruise liners also generate a lot of litter / garbage / trash / rubbish / waste products annually that is disposed of in the oceans,
4	Solid waste and littering can degrade the physical appearance of the water and shoreline	and which can destroy / damage the physical façade of the coastline.
5	In mountain areas, trekking tourists on expeditions leave behind their garbage, oxygen cylinders and even camping equipment. Such practices degrade the environment with all the detritus typical of the developed world, in remote areas that have few garbage collection or disposal facilities.	Tourists who trek mountain areas also dispose of their trash and equipment and this defiles the mountain trails in these areas with limited waste disposal capabilities.
6	Even important land resources like minerals, fossil fuels, fertile soil, forests, wetland and wildlife, are not spared from the rampages of tourism. Increased construction of tourism and recreational facilities has increased the pressure on these resources	The intensified building of tourism and leisure amenities is a growing drain on our land resources.

[Turn over

7	Direct impact on natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, in the provision of tourist facilities can be caused by the use of land for accommodation and other infrastructure, and the use of natural land resources for building materials.	Both our renewable and non-renewable land and natural resources are also being depleted for the construction of tourist amenities and infrastructure.
8	Forests often suffer negative impacts of tourism in the form of deforestation caused by fuel wood collection and land clearing.	Deforestation also occurs when trees are felled for fuel wood and land.
9	it often fails to integrate its structures with the natural features OR Large, dominating and gleaming resorts of disparate design can blight any natural environment	Buildings and infrastructure for tourists do not blend in harmoniously with the natural landscape,
10	it often fails to integrate its structures with...indigenous architecture of the destination OR clash with the local architectural landscape	and they also jar / collide with local architecture / topography.
11	A lack of land-use planning and building regulations in many destinations has facilitated sprawling developments along coastlines, valleys and scenic routes	An absence of proper land development strategies and policies in numerous areas has caused the spread of construction areas in our natural landscape,
12	Due to this encroachment and the tourism leisure activities taking place in these reconstructed places, the natural habitat of native flora and fauna can be greatly damaged	which has massively destroyed the natural environment for indigenous plants and animals.
13	wildlife viewing can bring about stress for the animals and alter their natural behaviour when tourists come too close OR	Wildlife watching by tourists also causes so much trauma and anxiety to animals that it causes alterations to their natural behaviour.

[Turn over

	puts high pressure on animal habits and behaviours and even tends to bring about behavioural changes	
		217 words for 13 points Points 1-8 = 136 words

[Each complete point that is accurately rephrased is worth 1 mark each.]

END OF PAPER

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