

Section B

Text 2

The text below describes how the writer and his family, who lived in a rural village coped with a flash flood. Read the text carefully and answer Questions 5-14 in the Question Booklet.

- 1 In the long hot summer of 1921 a serious drought hit the country. Springs dried up, the wells filled with frogs, and the usually sweet water from our scullery pump turned brown and tasted of nails. Although this drought was a relief to my family, it was a curse to the rest of the village. For weeks the sky hung hot and blue, trees shrivelled, crops burned in the fields, and the old folk said the sun had slipped in its course and that we would all very soon die. There were prayers for rain; but my family didn't go, because it was rain we feared most of all. 5
- 2 As the drought continued, prayers were abandoned by the villagers and more devilish steps adopted. Soldiers with rifles marched to the tops of the hills and began shooting at passing clouds. When I heard their dry volleys, breaking like sticks in the stillness, I knew our long armistice was over. And sure enough - whether from prayers or the shooting, or by a simple return of nature - the drought broke soon after and it began to rain as it had never rained before. 10
- 3 I remember waking in the night to the screams of our Mother, and to rousing alarms of a howling darkness and the storm-battered trees outside. Terror, the old terror, had come again, and as always in the middle of the night. 15
'Get up!' cried Mother. 'It's coming in! Get up or we'll all be drowned!' I heard her banging about and beating the walls in accents of final doom. When Mother gave her alarms one didn't lie back and think, one didn't use reason at all; one would leap out of bed and scramble downstairs with the others. 20
- 4 We darted about for brooms, then ran out to tackle the storm. We found the drain blocked already and the yard full of water. The noise of the rain drowned our cries and whimpers, and there was nothing to do but sweep. What panic those middle-night rousings were, those trumpet-calls murdering sleep; with darkness, whirlwind, and invisible rain, trees roaring, clouds bursting, thunder crashing, lightning crackling, floods rising, and our Mother wailing irrationally. The girls in their nightdresses held spitting candles while we boys swept away at the drain. Hot rods of rain struck straight through our shirts; we shivered with panic and cold. 25
- 5 The flood-water gurgled and moved thickly around us, breeding fat yellow bubbles like scum, skipping and frothing where the bullet rain hit it, and inching slowly towards the door. The drain was now hidden beneath the water and we swept at it for our lives, the wet candles hissed and went out one by one. Mother lit torches of newspapers, while we fought knee-deep in cries and thunder, splashing about, wet-through, half-weeping, overwhelmed by gigantic fears. 30

- 6 There would be a horrible mess in the kitchen next morning, mud and slime all over, followed by the long depressed drudgery of scraping it up and carrying it away in buckets. Mother, on her knees, would wring her hands and roll her eyes. 'I can't THINK what I've done to be so troubled and tried. Neither saints nor angels would keep their patience if they had such things to put up with..... My poor, poor children, my precious darlings - you could die in this filthy hole. No one would care - not a soul. Look out with that bucket!...' 35 40
- 7 Apart from the noise, the tears and the dirt, these inundations were really not much. But I can't pretend they didn't scare me. The thought that the flood-waters could actually break into our house seemed to me something worse than a fire. At the mid-hour of night, when the storms really blew, I used to lie aghast in my bed, hearing the rain claw the window and the wind slap the walls, and imagining the family, the house, and all the furniture, being sucked down the drain. 45
- 8 It was not till much later that I reasoned that our position on the hillside made it unlikely we would drown, that Mother's frenzies and scares belonged to something else altogether, and that it was possible after all to sleep through rain in peace. Even so, to this day, when the skies suddenly darken, and a storm builds up in the west, and I smell rain on the wind and hear the first growl of thunder, I grow uneasy, and start looking for brooms. 50

Section C

Text 3

The text below is about tourism. Read it carefully and answer Questions 15–20 in the Question Booklet

- 1 The word 'tourism' did not exist when Thomas Cook was born but at his death, his name was synonymous with the tourism industry he had started. An impoverished preacher and a strict non-drinker, Thomas Cook made his start when he chartered one of the newly invented trains to take a party of fellow non-drinkers a grand total of 11 miles to their regular meeting, with the profits split between Cook and the other meeting organisers. This success emboldened Cook, and he began to offer cheap day trips to the working classes, as well as grander expeditions to the emerging middle classes, exploiting the possibilities opened up by the rapidly expanding train networks. Soon, he was selling escorted tours to Europe, America and Biblical sites in the Holy Land. 5 10
- 2 Before Thomas Cook, recreational travel was limited to the wealthy. The eighteenth-century sons of European elites, fresh from university and unconstrained by either time or money, would embark on what they call the Grand Tour, visiting revered sites of classical culture. They would network with fellow members of the upper class, the rich and wealthy of various nations before they return to assume positions of power in their own countries. Interaction with the locals was kept to the minimal and cultural artefacts were shipped back home to demonstrate their status and impress future guests. 15
- 3 Over time, the working class won the right to paid holidays and then gained increases in disposable incomes. These, along with the introduction of travel by car, bus and later by plane transformed recreational travel from what was exclusive to the affluent few available to the masses. Modern mass travel has enabled today's holidaymakers to escape from the rigours and routines of work, or seek thrills in the unfamiliar. Where they want to escape to can be very diverse, of course. Many may choose to explore their own countries more widely while others look further for a better climate or in search of the new: a different landscape, culture or culinary experience. 20 25
- 4 Whatever the reason for travel, all destinations gain financially from tourism, particularly the poorest. Tourism can benefit local communities by providing employment, even if it is only seasonal. Tourism also revitalizes communities through economic investments which reverse declining traditional industries. Cultural assets, heritage and crafts can be preserved when the community appreciates their economic benefits. These economic benefits may also motivate locals to work to preserve the natural environment along with protecting endangered wildlife. Furthermore, when the profile of a destination is raised, community pride can also be rekindled. 30 35

- 5 But there exists a less rosy analysis of the travel boom. Problems arise from over-reliance on tourism as it is vulnerable to political upheaval, economic uncertainty or natural disaster. Furthermore, tourists often visit only famous or iconic sites, thereby concentrating the economic benefits of their visits in the hands of only a few businesses. Tourists are also criticized for barely scratching the surface of what a destination has to offer before hastily moving on. Instead of broadening their minds, these tourists cling to preconceived notions of their destinations, and are ignorant – or what is worse – indifferent to local customs and sensitivities. Such tourists often offend the local inhabitants, creating misunderstandings and cultural strife. For their own comfort and convenience, they want to speak their own language, be friendly only with their fellow tourists, and eat only what they find familiar. By keeping the natives at arm's length, they highlighted the differences between them and the locals, the 'haves' and the 'have-nots'. 40
- 6 There is a paradox at the heart of modern tourism: the very thing that draws the crowds is changed, even endangered by these very same crowds. Their growing numbers are spawning a global culture of homogeneous fast-food outlets and brand name goods, which drives out what is local, traditional and distinctive. Where the traditional culture survives, it is often a source of shallow entertainment, a prettified and lifeless version of what was once crucial and alive. In addition, the sheer weight of numbers of visitors can mean that erosion – a natural process – is accelerated. The World Heritage site of Angkor in Cambodia, for example, was securely cloaked by forest and unvisited for centuries. Since its rediscovery, annual visitor numbers have surpassed two million, crushing its sandstone steps underfoot even while bringing vital income for Cambodia's economy. Being a 'must-see' destination is now a double-edged sword, requiring popular tourist sites to regulate visitor numbers so as to minimize negative impacts. 50 55 60

Section B [20 marks]

Text 2

Refer to Text 2 on pages 3–4 of the Insert for Questions 5–14.

- 1 In Paragraph 1, the writer says that 'a serious drought hit the country.' (line 1)

Identify 2 phrases that describe the severe effects of the drought.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

_____ [2]

- 2 In Paragraph 2, the writer says 'when I heard their dry volleys, I knew our long armistice was over.' (lines 10-11)

What is (i) unusual and (ii) effective about this expression paying special attention to the underlined words?

(i) _____

_____ [1]

(ii) _____

_____ [1]

- 7 "Terror, the old terror, had come again, and as always in the middle of the night." (lines 15-16)

- (i) What is the 'old terror' referring to?

_____ [1]

- (ii) What impression of the 'old terror' is created by the phrase 'in the middle of the night'?

_____ [1]

- 8 'Get up!' cried Mother.' It's coming in! Get up or we'll all be drowned!
I heard her banging about and beating the walls in accents of final doom. (lines 17-18)

What does this tell us about the sort of person the writer's Mother is?

[1]

- 9 In Paragraph 4, the writer described the situation that his family faced in the midst of the storm.

Explain what the language used tells the reader about each of the loud sounds he can hear. Support your ideas with **three** details from the text.

[3]

- 10 From Paragraph 5, what are the two things that caused the writer and his family to be "overwhelmed by gigantic fears"?

[1]

- 11 "I can't THINK what I've done to be so troubled and tried. Neither saints nor angels would keep their patience if they had such things to put up with...." (lines 38-39)

What is the tone of the writer's mother's comment about the situation?

[1]

12 In Paragraph 7, we were told that the rain would 'claw the window' and the wind would 'slap the walls' (line 46).

(i) What is the writer comparing the storm with?

[1]

(ii) Why is this comparison effective?

[1]

13 (i) From Paragraph 8, what did the writer realise about the floods as an adult?

[1]

(ii) What is one detail that showed that he was still bothered?

[1]

- 14 The structure of the text reflects the feelings and situation the writer's family faced at different stages in the narrative. Complete the flow chart by choosing one expression from the box to summarise the different situation at each part of the narrative. There are some extra words in the box that you do not need to use.

The feelings and situation the writer's family faced at different stages

an unfortunate situation

an imminent defeat

a growing frustration

an unpleasant aftermath

a desperate struggle

a foreboding anticipation

a rude awakening

Flow chart

Paragraphs 1-2: (i) _____



Paragraph 3: (ii) _____



Paragraph 4: (iii) _____



Paragraph 6: (iv) _____

[4]

Refer to Text 3 on pages 5–6 of the Insert for Questions 15–20.

- 15 (i) According to Paragraph 1, what were the two types of travel options Thomas Cook offered?

[1]

- (ii) Why did Thomas Cook offer the two different options?

[1]

- 16 What does the phrase 'exploiting the possibilities opened up by the rapidly expanding train networks' (lines 8-9) tell us about Thomas Cook?

[1]

- 17 Here is part of a conversation between two students Charlie and Delphine who have read the article.



Charlie

Wealthy recreational travellers in the past travel for very different reasons from recreational travellers today.

Even so, recreational travellers of today must have some resources before they can travel.



Delphine

- (i) Identify **two** reasons from Paragraph 2 to explain why the wealthy travelled.

[2]

(ii) From Paragraph 3, identify **one** resource that Delphine is referring to.

[1]

18 From Paragraph 3, in **your own words** state **one** reason why the modern tourist travels.

[2]

19 Explain why being 'a 'must-see' destination is now a double-edged sword' (line 61)?

[2]

- 20 Using your own words as far as possible, summarise the positive and negative effects that tourism has on the destinations visited.

Use only information from paragraphs 4 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.

For better or worse, tourism has impacted various destinations as...

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be from a notebook or a standard ruled sheet of paper. The lines are thin and black. The background is plain white. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

No of words:

Content: / 8

Language: 17