

Part 1

Part 1: Exercise 1

Printed below is an advertisement for a new restaurant. Study the advertisement carefully and answer the questions on the opposite page.

ENTERTAINMENT AND CELEBRATIONS AT THE

Chinese Experience™

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">CHINESE NEW YEAR</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SATURDAY 5TH FEBRUARY JOIN IN THE FESTIVITIES OF THE CHINESE NEW YEAR. ENJOY A MOUTHWATERING FIVE COURSE MEAL FOLLOWED BY CHINESE ENTERTAINMENT AND DISCO. £55.00 Per Person</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">VALENTINE'S DAY</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">MONDAY 14TH FEBRUARY THREE COURSE MEAL 1st SITTING £20 per person 6-8pm 2nd SITTING £25.00 per person after 8pm PRICE INCLUDES DISCO</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">DISCO KARAOKE</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <i>Nights</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">MOUTHWATERING SET MEAL FOLLOWED BY DISCO/ KARAOKE PRICE £17.00 £13.00 for members.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FORTHCOMING DATES: JAN 22nd FEB 4,12,18,25 MAR 3,11,18,24,31 APRIL 8,15,21,28</p> |
|---|--|---|

**• AUTHENTIC CHINESE CUISINE • CORPORATE FUNCTIONS
• PRIVATE HIRE FOR PARTIES AND WEDDINGS**

New chef from China. Experience our new menus.

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|---|
| <p>OPEN SEVEN DAYS A WEEK</p> | <p>FREE PARKING</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"></p> | <p>Cheques with bank cards and major credit cards accepted.</p> |
| <p>Peatmoor, West Swindon.</p> | <p>Tel: 8778889</p> | <p>Fax: 8738839</p> | |

Answer the questions below.

(a) What sort of food do they serve at the new restaurant?

.....[1]

(b) What is special about the new chef?

.....[1]

(c) Which of the special events advertised does **not** mark a particular festival or celebration day?

.....[1]

(d) List **two** ways in which you might pay the bill if you visit the Chinese Experience Restaurant.

.....[1]

(e) **Apart from** food, what is on offer at all the special evenings?

.....[1]

[Total : 5]

Part 1: Exercise 2

Read the article below and answer the questions on the opposite page.

SCHOOL CONVERTS FLOWER BEDS INTO ‘EDIBLE GARDENS’



Colourful flower beds that once lined school walk-ways are being replaced with gardens which consist of vegetables and herbs such as chilli, long beans, angled loofah, cucumber, cabbage and ulam.

Several schools in the State have turned to ‘edible gardens’ for landscaping to show students that cultivating their own vegetables is easy.

One such school here has replaced a large portion of its flower gardens with vegetables since it began the programme last November. The school is one of 11 in the State that run an active vegetable cultivation project.

Headmaster Abdullah Ismail said the initial plan was to give the Agricultural Science students a little space within the school grounds to practise what they had learned in class. ‘Now the project means much more’,

he said, adding the school hoped that by showing the students how easy it was, they would try it out at home.

‘We also hope to teach them that a little effort can help them save money and make use of small spaces in a very effective way,’ Mr Ismail said.

He said the project was also being used to teach students the scientific names and characteristics of the vegetables they planted in the project.

All students studying Agricultural Science at the school are assigned to certain areas of the garden. Since they first began, the students have harvested the vegetables at least three times.

They now intend to enter Fama’s vegetable garden landscaping contest.

Answer the questions below.

(a) What is meant by 'edible gardens'?

.....[1]

(b) Which students in particular were involved in the project?

.....[1]

(c) Write **two** things which the headmaster hopes the students will learn from being involved in the project.

.....
.....[2]

(d) What suggests that the scheme has been a success so far?

.....[1]

[Total : 5]

Part 1: Exercise 3

Read the article below, and answer the questions on the opposite page.

BEAUTY OF HOLIDAY SPOT SPOILT BY LITTERBUGS

The beauty of Sungai Tekala, which is a popular holiday spot among locals, has been spoilt by the thoughtless actions of visitors who have turned the place into a garbage dump.

Sungai Tekala with its waterfall, cascading river and position along the main road, is easily accessible to visitors from the city. With the building of a new linking road it is even easier for visitors to enjoy the scenic picnic spot and escape the city heat and dust.

Many city dwellers took the opportunity of the long Chinese New Year holidays to enjoy the cool water and beautiful views, but, while they were enjoying themselves, they forgot to dispose of their rubbish in the proper place.

A visit to the holiday spot recently showed that old newspapers used by visitors to sit on were left on stones, cement stools and under the trees.

Biscuit and ice-cream wrappers, plastic bags and empty soft drink packets were found on staircases, river banks, in the

stream and beside the bus stand along the main road. The worst area was around the huts built by the Forestry Department, where the strewn rubbish attracted flies. Visitors also left the half-empty soft drinks cans, burgers, bread and other fast-food on the cement chairs inside the huts.

A visitor, Adenan Edi, who works in a soil testing firm in Kuala Lumpur, said such a situation occurred every festive season as there were no workers to clear the rubbish. He said the situation would be better if there was heavy rain to wash it away.

He said more rubbish bins, placed near the huts, might help to remind visitors to dispose of rubbish properly. "More warning signs should be put up around the recreational forest to remind visitors not to litter."

Adenan, who often visits Sungai Tekala, suggested that the Forestry Department should despatch officers to patrol the recreational forest and to explain to visitors about proper rubbish disposal.

(a) Why is Sungai Tekala easy to reach?

.....[1]

(b) Why does the writer describe the area around the huts as the worst area?

.....[1]

(c) How would you briefly describe the majority of the rubbish without listing the items?

.....[1]

(d) When did the worst littering occur in the park and why was it so bad then?

.....[2]

[Total : 5]

Part 2

Part 2: Exercise 1

The following article is about an area in the north of India where people frequently travel in search of adventure. Read it carefully and then answer the questions on the opposite page.

The Himalaya mountains are a favourite destination of the adventure traveller. Improved transport, access to previously forbidden areas and the increasing number of specialised tour operators have all contributed to a rapid rise in the number of tourists entering the area in the last two decades. This increase has caused problems throughout the region and in Nandra Devi in particular. Now conservation work has started to try and improve the situation.

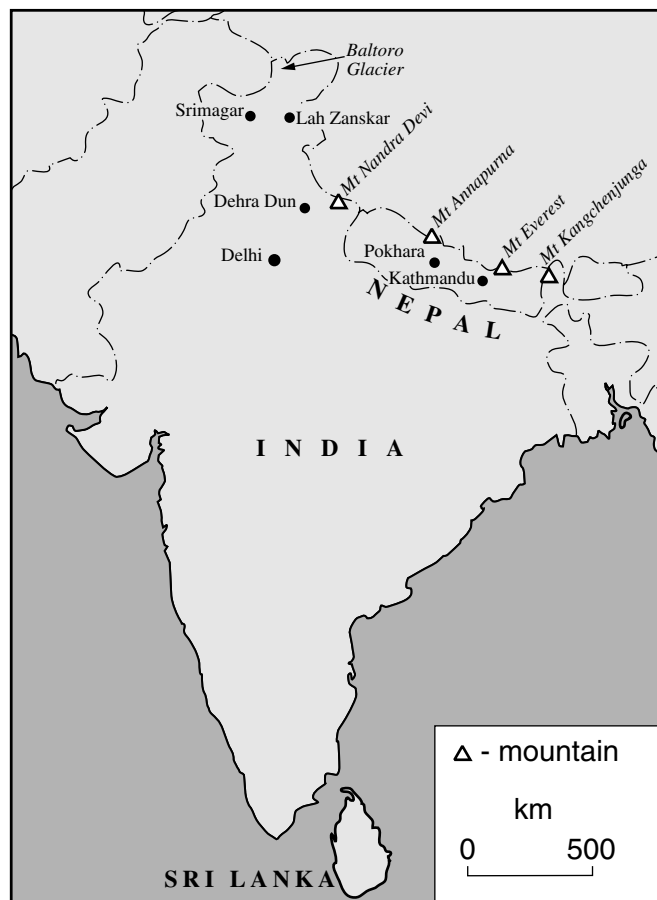
NANDRA DEVI NATIONAL PARK

Nandra Devi lies 530 kilometres northeast of Delhi and is regarded by people living there as the most beautiful of the Himalayan mountains. The surrounding area is called the 'Valley of the Lost Horizon' and is rich in animal, plant and bird life.

Nandra Devi opened to tourists in 1974 but, because there were no restrictions and no rules, the area had to be closed again in 1983 to give it time to recover from the destruction caused by the tourists. At the time of writing this article, the park is still closed.

Before the area was closed in 1983 the mountaineers, trekkers, naturalists, ornithologists, botanists, geologists and researchers who entered the area in their thousands had a devastating effect. The first problem was overgrazing, caused by the large number of pack animals needed to support expeditions. This meant that the natural vegetation was replaced by very much harder kinds of grass and other plants which the animals would not eat. The trouble was that the native wild animals wouldn't eat it either. Second, the porters who accompanied the expeditions to Nandra Devi were often not supplied with fuel for cooking or with tents for shelter. This meant that large numbers of trees were cut down both for cooking fires and to build shelters. Thinning out the forests eroded the topsoil and plant life was disturbed, causing unstable conditions. Third, the amount of rubbish increased and became a huge problem which was made worse by huge amounts of unused equipment which was just dumped by departing mountaineering expeditions. Medicines that had been left behind entered the water system. This caused river pollution and was harmful to wildlife.

The area of Nandra Devi has been chosen as one of twelve areas in India which are going to be preserved as areas of special interest. It is certainly true that if it is going to be opened again to tourists there will have to be rules to make sure that damage does not occur again.



(a) Give **two** reasons why the number of tourists visiting the Himalayan area increased.

.....[2]

(b) Give **two** reasons why the Nandra Devi National Park was special.

.....[1]

(c) Why did the park have to close in 1983?

.....[1]

(d) What was the main problem with the new type of grass?

.....[1]

(e) Explain why the trees being cut down caused problems.

.....[1]

[Total : 6]

Part 2: Exercise 2

Read the following article which is about one modern view of family life and its importance in society. Write a summary of the changes which are happening to family life in the modern world.

You should write about 100 words.

Write in your own words as far as possible.

STRESS AND THE MODERN FAMILY

Razak chews on his pencil as he helps his 10-year-old son, Johan, with his maths problem; his wife Saleha is writing out cheques for the household bills. David Lim hangs the washing out to dry while Linda, his wife, prepares her daughter for weekend school activities.

The Razaks and Lims are examples of the modern family, in which the men and the women have equal rights and responsibilities.

The challenge facing couples today is to operate like such families, says Rosnah Jackson, deputy director of planning and co-ordination at the population and Family Development Board (LPPK). A family counsellor with 13 years experience, Rosnah was the main speaker at the seminar – ‘International Year of the Family’. About 250 people from various social organisations took part in the event.

For many people, says Rosnah, the extended family, which included grandparents and aunts and uncles and cousins, is no longer available to give a helping hand with the care and supervision of children.

Nowadays, members of families are becoming more and more isolated from each other. Increasing industrialisation has meant that unmarried young people in particular leave the farm to work in factories, and are drawn by the excitement of the city’s bright lights.

Change in the organisation of society is one of the powerful forces reshaping the structure of the family, Rosnah says.

Families are also changing in size and composition. People are living longer; they are getting married later and are starting their families when they are older. Most significant of all, perhaps, is that more and more women are now getting jobs whilst their children are still young.

‘The trend towards more women working, while good for national development, causes problems for women as wives and mothers. There has certainly been an increase in the number of cases of family conflict that are handled,’ says Rosnah.

Too often, as another speaker noted, the working woman returns from a trying day at the office to the demands and expectations of her children and husband. As SuperMom fixes dinner and fusses over a sick child or talks to another about his homework, Dad puts his feet up and buries his head in the newspaper.

Families attempt to solve these tensions and conflicts by looking for ways to pass some of their child care responsibilities to others. This has led to a great increase in the demand for child care centres and for paid helpers in the home.

This is happening all over the world, which is why the United Nations has organised the International Year of the Family, in order to focus attention on and to encourage the activities of those concerned with family issues.

Part 2: Exercise 3

Read the following information about Darius Noapewa who is anxious to apply for a job which he has seen advertised. He lives in Windhoek, the capital of Namibia, at 56 Central Street, and his telephone number is 61– 293741. He was born there on 11 December, 1981, and has lived there all his life.

Darius left the Central School, Florence Nightingale Road, Khomasdal, a year ago after he had taken his Junior Certificate exams, achieving Grade Ds in English, Maths and Agriculture. Since then he has worked hard and has achieved an IGCSE Grade C in English as a Second Language. While he was at school he played for the soccer team and he coached the junior volleyball team.

He has always been interested in cooking, having been taught a lot by his mother, and he enjoys listening to music.

If he gets the job it will be his first and he is anxious to get started.

Darius has seen the following notice, and has obtained an application form (opposite). **Imagine you are Darius, and complete the application form.**

GOLDEN NIGHTS HOTEL GROUP**THE GOLDEN SANDS HOTEL**

Required as soon as possible

JUNIOR CHEF

to undertake general duties in the kitchen

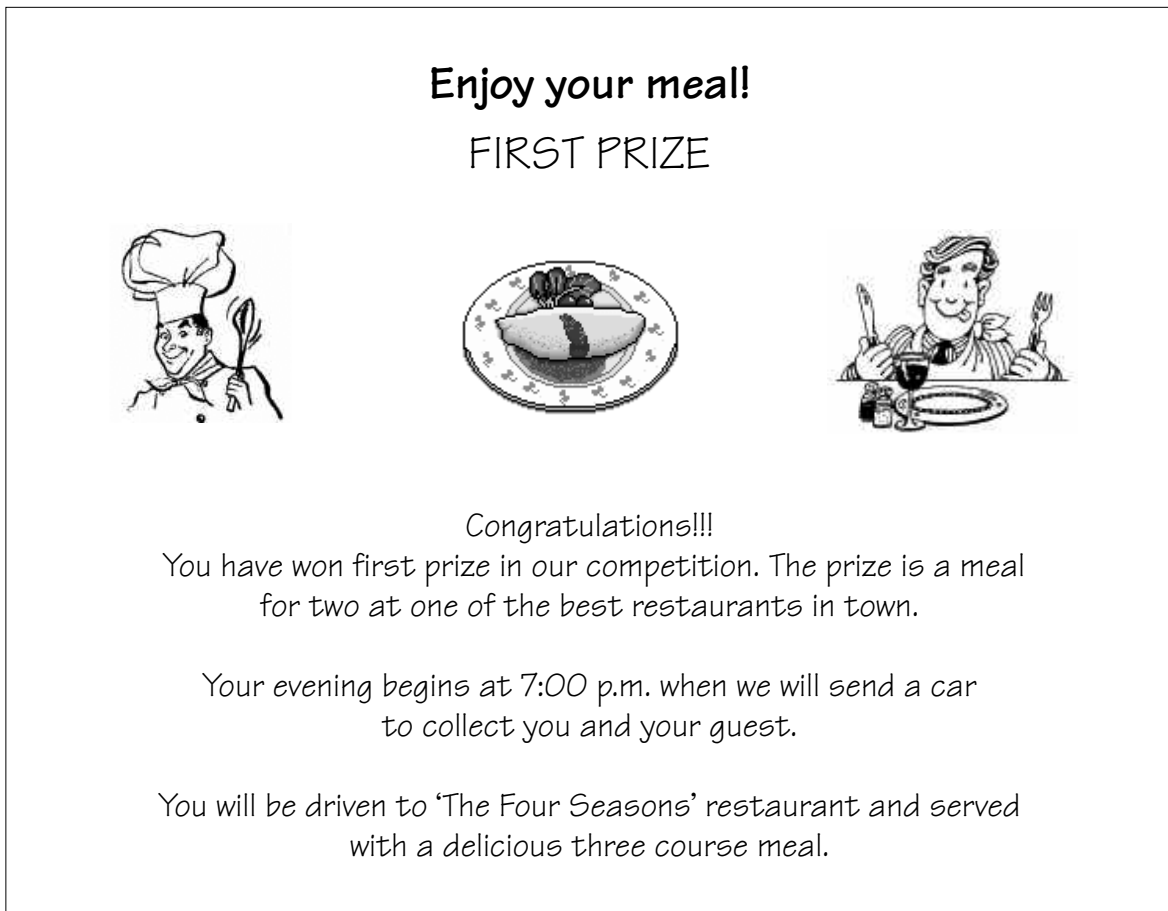
Apply to Golden Nights Hotel Group
23 Independence Avenue
Windhoek

(Write for application form.
Closing date 12.12.01)

Part 3

Part 3: Exercise 1

This morning you received this card:



It is now 10 p.m. and you have just arrived home from the restaurant. Write a letter to a friend in which you:

- describe your evening and why you enjoyed it (or didn't enjoy it)
- comment on the quality of the meal and the service at the restaurant
- say whether you would recommend the restaurant to anyone else

Your letter should be about 100 words long.

Part 3: Exercise 2

You have recently taken up a new hobby or pastime.

Write an article for your school/college magazine in which you describe how you became interested in it and what it involves.

Your article should be about 150 words long.

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