

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™

**CHINESE
NEW YEAR**

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

**VALENTINE'S
DAY**

MONDAY
14TH FEBRUARY
THREE COURSE MEAL
1st SITTING
£20 per person
6-8pm
2nd SITTING
£25.00 per person
after 8pm
**PRICE INCLUDES
DISCO**

**DISCO
KARAOKE**

Nights

MOUTHWATERING
SET MEAL
FOLLOWED BY
DISCO/
KARAOKE
**PRICE £17.00
£13.00
for members.**

FORTHCOMING DATES:
JAN 22nd
FEB 4,12,18,25
MAR 3,11,18,24,31
APRIL 8,15,21,28

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

New chef from China. Experience our new menus.

**OPEN SEVEN
DAYS A WEEK**

Peatmoor, West Swindon.

**FREE
PARKING**



Tel: 8778889

Cheques with bank cards and
major credit cards accepted.

Fax: 8738839

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]

(f) The firm you work for would like to hold a meeting for members of staff followed by a meal. Does the Chinese Experience accept such bookings? How do you know?

.....

.....[1]

(g) A friend from China is visiting you. You wish to make him feel at home. Write down **two** statements from the advertisement which might make you take him to the Chinese Experience.

.....

.....[1]

[Total : 7]

Part 1: Exercise 2

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

UNEQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

Shoji Furuya, a 30-year-old nursery school teacher, and Nobuo Taguchi, an interpreter, are both well-qualified professionals. We would expect them to find it very easy to get any jobs they applied for. But they don't, because they have great difficulty in convincing potential employers that being male is not a great disadvantage in their professions.

“People think that it is very odd for a man to want to work with small children,” says Furuya. “Even the advertisements state that only females should apply, and I spend my time at interview trying hard to convince school principals that it might be handy to have a man around. If I get the job, I usually end up moving lots of furniture.”

Interpreter Taguchi faces similar problems. His profession attracts far more women than men. Japanese men are often very ambitious and avoid jobs like interpreting which tend to be temporary, with few promotion prospects.

“I studied hard for years to qualify as an interpreter because I was determined to do something different from the usual grind,” he says. “My female classmates at the language school work for a while, travel abroad, then work again when they run out of money. I want the same lifestyle – but because I am a man, I am expected to get a settled job and stay in it. Employment agencies also tell me clients prefer interpreters to have a soft female voice... This is discrimination!”

Answer the questions below.

(a) Why would most people expect Shoji and Nobuo to find it easy to get a job?
.....[1]

(b) What handicap do Shoji and Nobuo have when they go for interviews?
.....[1]

(c) Why don't most Japanese men want to become interpreters?
.....[1]

(d) Make **two** points about the lifestyle which Taguchi would like.
.....
.....[2]

[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]

(e) What proposals does Adenan Edi make which would help solve the problem of rubbish?

.....

.....[1]

[Total : 6]

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.

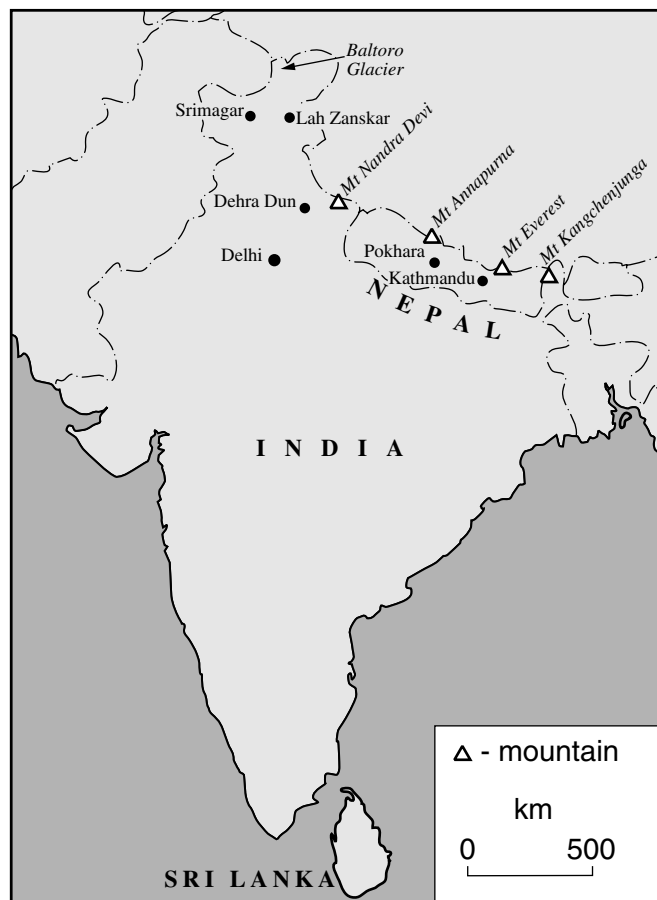
NANDRA DEVI NATIONAL PARK

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]

(f) Make a list of four points of advice which you would give to an expedition visiting Nandra Devi.

-
-
-
-[4]

[Total : 10]

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 article below about water pollution in South Africa, and complete the task on the opposite page.

National Water Week and River Day help to promote the issue of water quality in South Africa.

The idea of a National Water Week and River Day is not new. Many countries throughout the world use a National Theme to promote an awareness about important environmental issues, such as water.

Traditionally, water and river awareness campaigns in South Africa were organised on an informal basis by concerned communities. In Durban, 'River Day' was first introduced in 1986, and is now held on the last Saturday of September every year. In 1992, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry announced a National Water Week Campaign. This annual date coincides with the official date for International Water Day on 22nd March.

South Africa does not have an abundant supply of water. In fact, the average rainfall of 460 mm throughout the country is well below the world average of 800 mm. The demand on its water is further increased by the rapid population growth in South Africa.

Through a national campaign such as National Water Week and River Day, organisations and individuals are provided with an opportunity to learn about the importance of water in our lives and the need to protect and manage this precious resource correctly. We can all do something proactive and positive by being involved and getting our hands wet during National Water Week and River Day!

Raw water is a national resource and the responsibility for its management and cleanliness should involve the government, local authorities and the people who need to use it.

To make water safe for drinking, it is extracted from the dams and rivers through pipelines and tunnels and is passed through wire screens to remove any solid objects. Chlorine gas is added to disinfect the raw water, and powdered carbon is added to remove bad tastes and odours. A chemical is then mixed with the water and this causes any suspended dirt particles in the water to fall to the bottom of the tank. The clear water above is skimmed off and passed through filters which remove all remaining suspended matter. Finally, chlorine, and in some cases ammonia, is added to kill any remaining germs before samples of the treated water are tested. The treated water is stored in reservoirs until it is distributed to users.

Waste water treatment plants maintain the quality of water in rivers and streams by cleansing domestic sewage and industrial waste water, and then returning it safely to the rivers. Waste water works provide a vital service to people and the environment because they assist in controlling water pollution and the spread of disease and viruses which cause illness.

A number of rivers and streams running through some parts of South Africa are polluted. This has severe implications for all those living in these areas, and especially those who rely on these water sources for their day-to-day survival. The most serious cause is from human excrement. This is washed off lands into rivers and streams and carries the bacteria that cause a multitude of potentially deadly diseases. It is a sad fact that one third of all deaths in the world are caused by water-borne disease, and many deaths amongst South Africa's rural children are caused by water-borne diseases contracted through bacteria in streams and river water.

The primary cause of this high bacterial pollution is poor sanitation, but the situation is made worse by poor education and literacy levels, which make it difficult to communicate healthy sanitation practices.

Programmes have been developed to create an awareness amongst communities of the risks of poor hygiene, and to develop a sanitation programme. It is estimated that some three million people living in one region of South Africa do not have hygienic, safe toilets. The proposal is to develop and distribute educational material which will help the communities to understand that raising their standard of sanitation will improve their health. Over 50% of all babies who die between the ages of one month and one year have suffered from gastroenteritis, a water-borne disease.

By encouraging healthy sanitation practices, it is hoped that the contamination of the environment, and especially the watercourses, will be reduced. In so doing, the communities will benefit from improved health and safer water, and the increasing cost of treating water will be controlled.

You are going to give a talk about water pollution to a group of visiting students. You have decided to use information from this article in your talk.

To help plan you talk, **make two short notes under each of the following headings:**

(a) What is being done in South Africa to inform people of the importance of clean water supply

-
-

(b) How water is made suitable to drink

-
-

(c) Causes/effects of water pollution

-
-

(d) What can be done to prevent water pollution

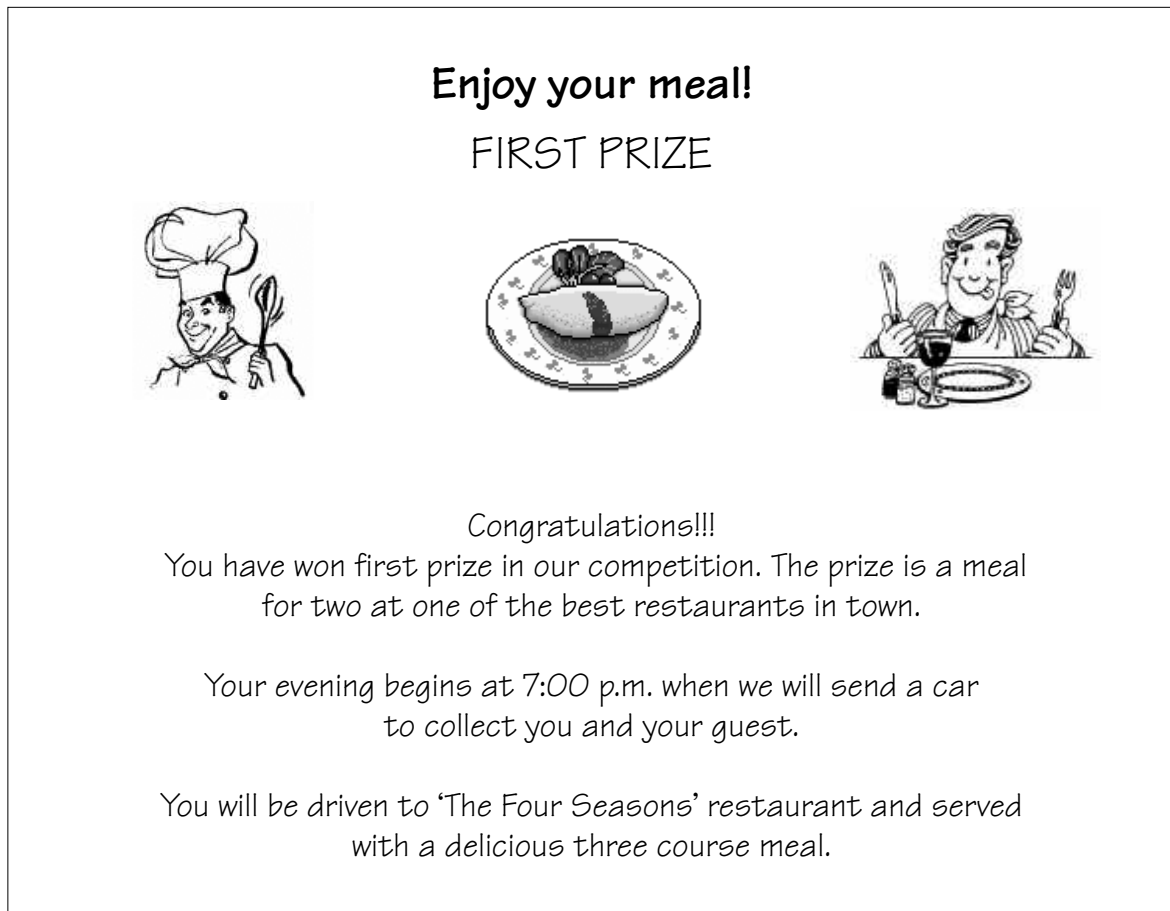
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[8]

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 150 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 200 words long.

Part 3: Exercise 3

Here are some points of view about how people who have committed crimes should be treated in prisons:

“We must try and teach people who commit crimes that what they have done is wrong. When they leave prison they will then try to do good for society.”

“Whatever crime has been committed, the same punishment should be given to the criminal. If a man steals a car, then he should lose his own car.”

“Prisons are very expensive to run and it’s a waste of money. Criminals should spend most of their time outside, cleaning the streets or something – not watching TV or reading books in their cells.”

“I’m sure that many people in prison are only there because they are poor and unlucky. They turn to crime because it’s their only way of getting any money.”

Write an article for a newspaper/magazine in which you state your opinion about how people sent to prison should be treated.

The comments above may give you some ideas but you are free to use ideas of your own.

Your article should be about 200 words long.

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