Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ENGLISH LANGUAGE **9093/32**

Paper 3 Text Analysis **February/March 2016**

2 hours 15 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **two** questions.
You should spend about 15 minutes reading the passages and questions before you start writing your answers.
Both questions carry equal marks.
You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

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

This document consists of **6** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** insert.

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CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

[Turn over

1 The following text is an article which was published in the travel section of a newspaper.

The writer is Felicity Aston, who is an adventurer and author. In the article she recalls how her sledge got stuck in the snow during an expedition to the South Pole.

(a) Imagine that you are the leader of the expedition. You have been reporting to the expedition base at the end of every day. Write an email to the base reporting on the incident involving Felicity Aston. You should write between 120–150 words. [10]

(b) Compare the language and style of your response with the language and style of the original text. [15]

I was going to die in Antarctica: that much was certain. An image of my frost-covered body, blanched and lifeless, filled my mind as I glanced around at the scene of my inevitable death. In all directions the empty wilderness of Antarctica stretched away from me, the only feature on the landscape being the division between snow and sky.

I gazed mournfully at my team, who were rapidly disappearing over the horizon. It was 2009 and I was part of an expedition attempting to reach the South Pole. The team was made up of ordinary women from all around the world – from Jamaica, India, Singapore and Cyprus – many of whom had never seen snow, or spent a night in a tent, before we set off. Our aim was to be the most international all-female team to reach the South Pole.

As I watched, the six individuals skiing in single file ahead of me became a single indistinguishable mass with numerous flailing limbs, like an oversized millipede.

Several minutes earlier the sledge I was towing, bulging with my share of the food and fuel for our 40-day expedition across Antarctica, had jammed on a lump of ice and stopped me in my tracks. I always skied at the back, so the rest of the team had marched on, unaware that I was not with them.

By the time I realised that my sledge was firmly stuck, the team were already a long way ahead of me. I called out to Era, my teammate from Brunei, who was next in line. “Era! Stop!”

Getting no response I called again – pulling down my balaclava so that my mouth was clear of material, my shoulders heaving with the effort – but my shouts were carried away in the opposite direction by the wind.

I had stood and watched the line for a while as it marched away from me, confident that at any moment one of my teammates would look behind her.

Seconds passed.

Nothing.

I was gradually being left alone. Without my team and the vital equipment they were pulling along in their sledges, I was completely defenceless against the fatally low temperatures of Antarctica.

I heaved again at my sledge, my strength boosted by visions of a cold, lonely death. This time the sledge moved a little. I hacked at the ice with my ski-pole and boot, desperately trying to break the sledge free – and heaved again. The sledge shot forward, knocking me off balance. I scrambled to my feet and set off after the team.

I caught up just as they realised I wasn't there. I watched as Reena, my teammate from India, who was at the front of the line, looked behind her and did a double take as she noticed there was one person missing. Era swung around on her skis in shock to find that I wasn't behind her, then looked up to spot me in the near distance.

Pulling up behind them some minutes later I was panting with effort. "You could have left me behind," I gasped, still in shock. The girls all looked sheepish, shuffling around on their skis.

As we continued, my panic slowly faded. I found myself laughing quietly as I noticed Reena checking behind her after every few paces. In fact for the whole of the rest of the day the team looked as if they'd developed a serious twitch, each glancing over her shoulder every few minutes. They were not going to risk losing me again.

2 Texts A and B both relate to endangered species.

Text A is a transcript of part of an interview from a British radio programme. The programme is part of a series about the natural world. In this extract, Nick Easton, who is on location in New Zealand, speaks to a dolphin expert called Jodie Weir.

Text B is an entry from *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

Compare the language and style of Text A and Text B. [25]

Text A

TRANSCRIPTION KEY

(1) = pause in seconds (.) = micro-pause // = speech overlap

underlining = stressed sound/syllable(s)

Nick: why is it significant that weve seen a hectors dolphin

Jodie: oh hectors dolphins are are really special dolphins theyre endemic (.) theyre only found in new zealand (.) and theyre actually very endangered so (.) theyre threatened by things like (.) er fishing gear (.) they easily get entangled in fishing gear

Nick: and whats changed about fisheries that has increased (.) the risk (.) to dolphins do you think

Jodie: uh thats a good question (.) I mean we keep getting better and better equipment for catching fish (.) but unfortunately it also (.) turns out that these nets particularly gill nets (.) theyre sort of the the perfect net to catch a dolphin (.) gill net is sort of a wall of netting (.) so there are buoys to keep it floating at the top (.) and then weights to keep it a bit weighted at the bottom (.) so it could go all the way to the bottom or it could hang part way through the water column (.) but then its a fine monofilament net in there that very easily catches fish by the gills (.) which is how it gets its name gill net (.) but as you can imagine (.) a wall of netting is also not very easily detected by a a dolphin or anything else thats in the area

Nick: they live twenty years and are they going to have a lot of calves in that time

Jodie: mmm not really (.) for females they dont start reproducing until theyre at least seven years old (.) and then they only have one calf every two to three years (.) and thats the maximum that they would have (.) so really they probably only have a maximum of five six calves in their lifetime so you can imagine if you take one reproductive female out of the system (.) thats caught in a net thats actually making a big dent in the population

Nick: so its just come up by the side of the boat now (.) its going round and round us (.) its a tiny little thing (1) and its got some kind of patterning next to the blowhole that looks like a half moon

Jodie: yeah they have some really interesting markings on them erm (.) little black mark around their blowhole

Nick: // oh

Jodie: oh hello *30*
//
Nick: thats amazing

Jodie: and this one actually it actually has a couple of little marks on its dorsal fin

Nick: aha yes can just see those

Text B

Human Beings and Endangered Species

Roughly 99 percent of threatened species are at risk because of human activities alone. By the early 21st century it could be said that human beings (*Homo sapiens*) are the greatest threat to biodiversity. The principal threats to species in the wild are:

1. Habitat loss and habitat degradation
2. The spread of introduced species (that is, non-native species that negatively affect the ecosystems they become part of)
3. The growing influence of global warming and chemical pollution
4. Unsustainable hunting
5. Disease.

Although some of these hazards occur naturally, most are caused by human beings and their economic and cultural activities. The most pervasive of these threats, however, is habitat loss and degradation – that is, the large-scale conversion of land in previously undisturbed areas driven by the growing demand for commercial agriculture, timber extraction, and infrastructure development. With the rates of loss being highest in some of the most biologically diverse regions on Earth, there is a perpetual battle to manage destructive activities while limiting the impact that such restrictions may have on the well-being of local communities.

An example of a widely publicised wildlife controversy involves the relatively recent declines in amphibian populations. Known to be important global indicators of environmental health, amphibians have experienced some of the most serious reductions in conservation status, to date, of all groups that have been assessed globally. Amphibians (a group that includes salamanders, frogs, toads, and caecilians), being particularly sensitive to environmental changes, are severely threatened by habitat destruction, pollution, the spread of a disease called amphibian chytridiomycosis, and climate change.

Many of the world's birds and aquatic species are also at risk. The populations of some bird species (such as some albatrosses, petrels, and penguins) are declining because of longline fishing, whereas those of others (such as certain cranes, rails, parrots, pheasants, and pigeons) have become victims of habitat destruction. On many Pacific islands, the accidental introduction of the brown tree snake (*Boiga irregularis*) has wreaked havoc on many bird populations. In addition, many fishes and other marine species are long-lived and have life-history strategies that require many years to reach sexual maturity. As a result, they are particularly susceptible to exploitation. The meat and fins of many sharks, rays, chimaeras, and whales fetch high prices in many parts of the world, which has resulted in the unsustainable harvest of several of those species.

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