

Text 1

Study the poster below and answer Questions 1 - 4.

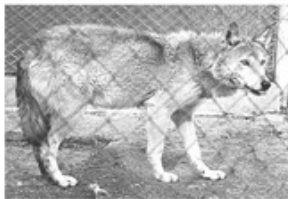
WHICH PET WOULD



YOU RATHER HAVE?

Many wild animals kept as pets suffer from injuries, malnutrition, poor living conditions and inadequate care.

50% of these captured animals die before they even reach their new homes.



Many suffer from severe injuries and malnutrition

Many suffer from depression.



Mothers are killed for their babies.



Many live in very small cages.



THEY BELONG IN THEIR HOMES, NOT YOURS.

Brought to you by **Society of Wildlife Conservation**

Refer to the poster (Text 1) on page 205 for Questions 1 - 4.

1. Name the organisation responsible for this poster.

[1]

2. To whom is the question 'Which pet would you rather have?' addressed?

[1]

3. What is the purpose behind the question 'Which pet would you rather have?'?

[1]

4. Do the images evoke an emotional response in you? If so, how have the images achieved this?

[2]



The text below describes high school student Wendy Thompson's experience when she saw a buck attacking a woman. Read it carefully and answer Questions 5 - 14.

- 1 Wendy Thompson, 18, slouched in the passenger seat of her dad's Prado, yearning fervently she were still in bed. Wendy was grounded, and the early Sunday morning wake-up call to run errands with her father, Robert, was part of the penalty. She gazed sullenly out the window at the Philadelphia maize fields.
- 2 An expert hunter, Wendy let her eyes casually scan the landscape for wildlife. 5
Nonetheless, she was shocked when a deer came into sight about 150 yards in front of them, just a few feet off the road. Mule deer never appeared in clear sight ten days before hunting season. "Dad, there's a deer over there!" Wendy said, rolling down the window for a better look. It was a three-point buck - a male deer with sharp, three-pronged antlers on each side of its head. 10
- 3 As the car approached closer, Wendy observed that the deer's head was bent toward the ground. Then she heard a shriek. Seconds later, she saw an arm fly up near the deer's head. Wendy realised the buck was attacking a woman. Judy Peters, a 41-year-old mother of four, had been out for her morning stroll. The buck had appeared from the tall maize and begun following her. Having resided in rural Philadelphia for years, 15
Judy knew that most deer got frightened by humans. But this deer edged nearer, even when she pelted it with a handful of gravel.
- 4 "I knew I was in trouble," she says.
- 5 Judy grasped a log to use for self-defence, and the buck charged. It hoisted her with its antlers and tossed her into the air. Judy could sense the horns puncture her thigh 20
and blood seep down her leg. Within seconds, the deer had pushed her off the road and into the maize field.
- 6 When the Thompsons pulled up, the buck was tossing Judy like a rag doll. Wendy looked into the woman's horrified eyes, and before her father had even halted the car, the five-four, 102-pound teenager bolted out of the car and down the slope 25
toward the buck. "I was jolting and striking it to get its attention," she says. The animal was undeterred by the thrashing. Then Robert, who had followed his daughter, wrestled the buck away from the women by the antlers.
- 7 Wendy assisted Judy up the slope and into the Thompsons' car, then applied a tourniquet to Judy's right thigh. Her neck was gashed; her legs were full of puncture 30
wounds. "We're going to send you to a hospital," Wendy said. Then she heard her father howl. Robert had been knocked to the ground, his right calf impaled by the buck. Wendy grabbed a hammer from the car and sprinted to where Robert lay on his back in the dirt. She hit the buck's head and neck, but the blows didn't deter it. "I was losing faith," she says. Standing over her father, Wendy could see that he was 35
struggling to breathe.



- 8 "A couple more strikes, Wendy," said Robert. "You can do it." Turning the hammer around, Wendy squeezed her eyes shut and took a whack at the deer's neck with the claw end. When she opened her eyes, the deer was running away.
- 9 Wendy got in the driver's seat and sped toward the hospital in Franklin, hearing her dad's breathing grow irregular and watching the blood from his wounded leg seep through the T-shirt he'd wrapped around it. In the backseat, Judy looked scarcely conscious. Still, she told the girl, "Take a deep breath. You saved us." 40
- 10 After doctors treated Judy and Robert, Judy tearfully expressed gratitude to her rescuers. "You expect a teenage girl to get on the phone and call for help," she says, "not to beat up a deer." 45



Refer to Text 2 on pages 207 - 208 for Questions 5 - 14.

5. Refer to paragraph 1. What does the word 'slouched' (line 1) imply about Wendy Thompson's attitude?

_____ [1]

6. Refer to paragraph 2. Why was Wendy alarmed? Write your answers in your own words.

_____ [2]

7. Where did the 'shriek' (line 12) come from?

_____ [1]

8. Refer to paragraph 4, Judy Peters knew that she 'was in trouble'.
Give two pieces of evidence from the text to support Judy's intuition.

_____ [2]

9. The writer uses the simile 'like a rag doll' (line 23) to describe Judy.
Point out what is effective about this simile.

_____ [1]



10. Pick out words/ expressions in paragraph 5 that suggest the idea of violence, strength and speed of the buck.

violence	
strength	
speed	

[3]

11. Refer to paragraphs 6 and 7. Pick out two sentences that suggest that efforts made to stop the advances of the buck were futile.

[2]

12. In paragraph 8, 'Turning the hammer around, Wendy squeezed her eyes shut and took a whack at the deer's neck with the claw end.'

Why did Wendy squeeze her eyes shut?

[2]

13. Refer to paragraph 9. What was Wendy worried about which made her speed toward the hospital?

[2]



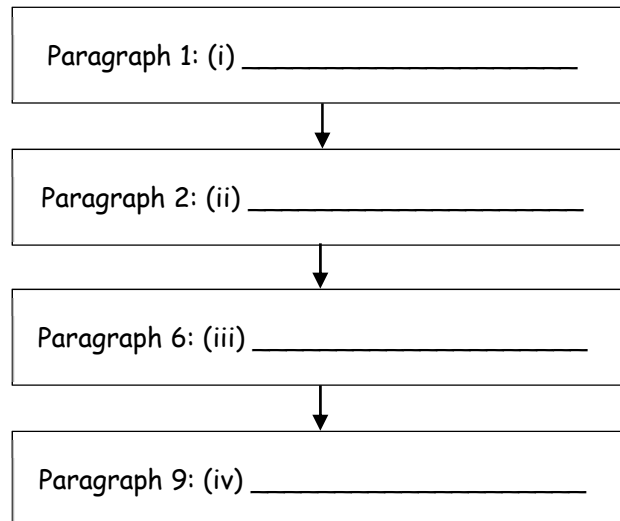
14. The structure of the text reflects Wendy Thompson's emotions during her adventure. Complete the flow chart by choosing one word from the box to summarise the main feeling described in each part of the text. There are some extra words in the box you do not need to use.

7

Writer's feelings

Pity	Indifference	Arrogance	Shock	Courage	Resilience	Worry
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Flow Chart



[4]



The article below suggests that human beings are not the only species with feelings. It questions whether animals also experience emotions such as love, grief, fear and envy. Read it carefully and answer Questions 15 - 22.

- 1 High in the unwelcoming, snow-clad mountains of Sichuan Province in China, two giant pandas sat on their ample bottoms and toboggan down a slope. They could be attempting to move from one stand of bamboo to another with as minimal effort as possible. Yet, they might purely be indulging in some adrenalin-fuelled amusement.
- 2 A myriad of observations like this advocate that we aren't the only beings with feelings. We all know that elephants seem to mourn the loss of one of their kind, gathering around in hushed vigil, ears limp and trunks probing the corpse with tenderness. But there are many, many other instances of animal emotion too. 5
- 3 Take the female humpback whale that swam in circles of ecstasy when freed from fishing lines in which she was trapped, and turned to the human divers who freed her with slight nudges of appreciation. Or the male rhesus macaque that appeared embarrassed by falling in a ditch - he speedily got up, looked around apprehensively to check if he'd been seen by a fellow monkey, then recovered from his mortification and continued with what he was doing. 10
- 4 Even that most complicated of emotions - love - is impossible to be exclusive to humans. The courtship dance of great crested grebes is choreographed with such astonishing passion that it would be peculiar to suggest there's nothing going on in the dancer's minds. And what about the intimate glimpses and touches shared by a mother orang-utan and her infant? 15
- 5 These are persuasive stories - but are they anything more than that? After all, you can't ask an animal how it's feeling. Or - if you do - you're unlikely to get a practical answer. The Nobel-prize-winning ethnologist Nikolaas Tinbergen summed up this problem in his 1951 book 'The Study of Instinct'. "Because subjective phenomena cannot be observed objectively in animals, it is idle to claim or deny their existence," he pointed out. 20 25
- 6 You often encounter this opinion today. If researchers try to delve into the minds of other species, they are likely to be accused of anthropomorphism - the act of projecting human qualities onto animals, something that's frowned upon by numerous scientists.
- 7 Increasingly, though, there are biologists who have made animal emotions their life's work. "I'm contented to sacrifice my career for the sake of reality," admits Jaak Panksepp, a neuroscientist at Washington State University. For Panksepp, the evidence that humans aren't the only animals with emotions is overwhelming. He explains that we have more neocortex (part of the brain involved with thought, communication and sensory perception) than any other mammal. "But there's not a 30 35



shred of evidence that the neocortex can generate feelings on its own." "Feelings," he continues, "are formed by activity in the reward and punishment pathways positioned deep within the brain, a region that's amazingly comparable in all mammals."

- 8 Several experiments have shown that an electrode placed in different regions of this core bit of brain is able to trigger an assortment of basic emotions in animals, including rage, fear, lust and grief. If the architecture of this brain decrees the neurotransmitters and the suite of emotional behaviour they generate are all shared between humans and animals, why can't feelings be similar, too? 40
- 9 It's basic Darwinian logic. "There can be no doubt that the difference between the mind of the lowest man and that of the highest animal is immense," Darwin wrote in 'The Descent of Man' in 1871. "Nevertheless the difference in mind between man and the higher animals, great as it is, certainly is one of degree and not of kind." At the level of DNA sequence, cell metabolism, anatomy or behaviour, the similarities between apes and humans are hard to disregard. "The same will apply for emotions," says Paksepp. 45
50



Refer to Text 3 on pages 212 - 213 for Questions 15 - 22.

15. Refer to paragraph 1. Where can one normally find giant pandas?

[1]

16. What does 'as minimal effort as possible' (lines 3 - 4) imply about giant pandas?

[1]

17. '...we aren't the only beings with feelings.' (lines 5 - 6)

Using paragraph 2 as reference, give an example of how elephants express their sadness in your own words.

[2]

18. Suggest a word that has the same meaning as 'embarrassed' (line 12).

[1]

19. Here is a part of a conversation between two colleagues, Mark and Cheryl, who have read the article.



Mark

Animals are romantic creatures. When they love another, they really know how to show it.

How can we be sure?



Cheryl



(i). Identify one example in paragraph 4 why Mark thinks the above is true.

[1]

(ii). With reference to paragraph 5, provide evidence to support Cheryl's question.

[1]

20. 'You often encounter this opinion today.' (line 26)

What does the 'opinion' refer to?

[1]

21. Refer to paragraph 7. In your own words, describe the similarity between human beings and animals.

[2]



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).

[illegible]

Text 1

1. Society of Wildlife Conservation
2. The above question is targeted at pet/animal lovers.
3. To get pet/animal lovers to reflect on their own roles in safeguarding the well-being, freedom and morale of animals.
To make pet/animal lovers realise that keeping wild animals as pets may be enjoyable to human beings but this is not the case for animals.
4. Yes, the image of a sullen monkey trapped behind a cage and other animals contrasted by a lively dog out in the open evoke a sense of pity.
Or: No, it is normal for animals to be kept in cages.

Text 2

5. She was reluctant/hesitant.
6. Wendy saw a deer emerging near the road approximately 150 yards away.
Prior to the hunting season, the Mule deer usually stays out of sight.
7. It came from a woman who was attacked by the buck.
8. Most deer are afraid of people and shun them, but the deer followed Judy.
The deer edged closer even when Judy threw a handful of gravel at it.
9. This simile shows that Judy was helpless and totally unable to defend herself or escape.
- 10.

violence	charged (line 19)
strength	hoisted (line 19)
speed	within seconds (line 21)

11. The animal was undeterred by the thrashing. (lines 26 - 27)
She hit the buck's head and neck, but the blows didn't deter it. (line 34)
12. She was afraid and did not want to look at the gore as she struck the deer.
She was starting to lose faith in her effort and was trying to psyche herself up while striking the deer.
13. She was worried that her father would die from blood loss or that her father would suffocate.
- 14(i). Indifference
- 14(ii). Shock
- 14(iii). Courage
- 14(iv). Worry



15. One can find giant pandas high in the unwelcoming, snow-clad mountains of Sichuan Province in China.
16. They are sedentary creatures.
17. When a fellow elephant dies, elephants grieve by assembling quietly and respectfully. Their ears droop and their trunks compassionately feel the body of the dead animal.
18. ashamed/abashed/humiliated
- 19(i). Great crested grebes dance with such astonishing passion that it would be peculiar to suggest there's nothing going on in the dancer's minds.
- 19(ii). We cannot ask an animal how it is feeling.
20. The 'opinion' refers to the view that because subjective phenomena like emotions cannot be observed objectively in animals, claiming or denying their existence would be useless.
21. Both human beings and animals respond emotionally to incentives and penalties.
- 22.

From passage	Own words
giant pandas sat on their ample bottoms and toboggan down a slope. (Para 1)	very big pandas which sat on their huge bottoms and slid down an incline surface.
could be attempting to move from one stand of bamboo to another with as minimal effort as possible. (Para 1)	While they might be trying to travel efficiently from one bamboo to another,
indulging in some adrenalin-fuelled amusement. (Para 1)	or enjoying some thrill.
elephants seem to mourn the loss of one of their kind, (Para 2)	Elephants grieve over the death of other elephants.
gathering around in hushed vigil, ears limp and trunks probing the corpse with tenderness. (Para 2)	They congregate respectfully, with their ears drooping and trunks compassionately feeling the dead body.
female humpback whale that swam in circles of ecstasy when freed from fishing lines in which she was trapped, and turned to the human divers who freed her with slight nudges of appreciation. (Para 3)	The female humpback whale celebrated its freedom from traps and displayed gestures of thankfulness to human divers.
male rhesus macaque that appeared embarrassed by falling in a ditch - he speedily got up, looked around apprehensively to check if he'd been seen by a fellow monkey, then recovered from his mortification and continued with what he was doing. (Para 3)	The male rhesus macaque which fell in a hole, was conscious of being seen. It observed its surroundings before resuming its activity.
courtship dance of great crested grebes is choreographed with such astonishing passion that it would be peculiar to suggest there's nothing going on in the dancer's minds. (Para 4)	The great crested grebe dances with so much romantic passion that it expresses love outwardly.
intimate glimpses and touches shared by a mother orang-utan and her infant? (Para 4)	A mother orang-utan and her baby look at and touch each other lovingly.

