

S24 / QP12 / P2

Question 1

You have read two comments about zoos on an online blog. You have been asked to take part in a classroom debate on whether or not zoos should be banned.

Write a **speech** for your classmates about whether or not you think zoos should be banned.

In your speech you should:

- evaluate the ideas and opinions in **both** texts
- give your own views about whether or not zoos should be banned, based on what you have read in the texts.

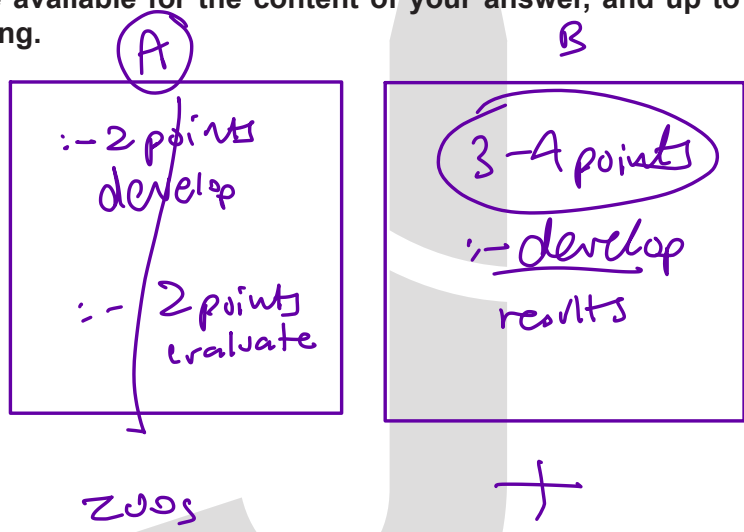
Base your speech on what you have read in **both** texts but be careful to use your own words.

Address both of the bullet points.

Begin your speech with 'Good morning, everyone'.

Write about 250 to 350 words.

Up to 10 marks are available for the content of your answer, and up to 15 marks for the quality of your writing. [25]



1123 / 824 /
9/22

Section B: Composition

Answer one question.

Write about 350 to 450 words on one of the following questions.

Up to 10 marks are available for the content and structure of your answer and up to 15 marks for the style and accuracy of your writing.

EITHER

Descriptive writing

Eid

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation - Food - Clothes - Mood - People 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation - Food - Clothes = - Mood - People
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2 Describe the scene at an important cultural event both before it starts and during the event. [25]

OR

Descriptive writing

eve (go out) Jams / excited / invited

3 Describe the scene at a local park or public garden both early in the morning and in the afternoon. [25]

OR

Narrative writing

4 Write a story in which someone unexpectedly receives a very nice gift. [25]

OR

Narrative writing

5 Write a story which includes the sentence: 'We opened the door and excitedly stepped inside.' [25]

W2A

Jaweria Amer

Read Text A and answer Question 1 and Question 2 on the question paper.

Text A: The World's Oldest Swim

Content

The writer Matt and his brother, Calum, have travelled to Turkey to take part in an annual 4.5km swimming race in the Strait of the Dardanelles, popular with swimmers from all over the world and known as the 'World's Oldest Swim'.

- 1 We knew before we arrived that the geography of the Strait of the Dardanelles means it has become one of the busiest shipping lanes in the world. This narrow strip of water flows between four seas, offering access from Asia and Europe. So it shouldn't have surprised us, when we stood at the water's edge, peering through the thin screen of trees, to see huge, slow tankers and freighters filled with cargo. 5
- 2 'Whoa!' said Calum. I agreed. This was the open heart of Turkish industry; we felt a long way from the peaceful lakes and clear rivers of the forests back home. Right then we knew that this was going to be a swim unlike any we'd attempted before.
- 3 The shores of the strait are scattered with the dusty ruins of ancient castles. The legendary city of Troy was long ago situated there, and Greek myths tell of Leander swimming across the strait at night to meet his lover. Romantic poet Lord Byron wanted to swim it to prove this was possible. On his second attempt, in 1810 he did. No wonder people call this the 'World's Oldest Swim'. 10
- 4 The race organisers hosted a welcome meal and information briefing for visiting swimmers in a local hotel on the evening before the race. Our new friend Ed from Ireland had become particularly animated at the mention of jellyfish, narrowly avoiding choking on his chicken and rice. He interrogated us about the minor details of our own race preparations; Calum had teased him wickedly with exaggerated accounts. Amid all of the anticipation, though, was unwelcome news: weather forecasters predicted winds nearing gale force and seas two metres high. 'If you're not used to conditions like these,' warned the organisers, 'do not swim tomorrow.' 15
- 5 Everyone laughed nervously, rationalising our joint determination to go ahead with the swim by accusing the organisers of being pessimistic. Surely their remarks were intended for the less capable swimmers among us? They weren't really talking to me.
- 6 On the morning of the swim, our mixed group of various nationalities assembled ^{entertained} ^{formally} solemnly at the roadside and began our sea-bound march, passing amused early risers watching from their apartment balconies. We moved towards the ferry ramp in a slow herd to board the ferry and travel across the strait to the starting area on the opposite shore. It was quite a sight: hundreds of swimmers huddled on a passenger ferry, ^{visible} clad in nothing more than swimming suits and swim caps. The tension was palpable. Conversations were muted. There was no sign of Ed. ^{wearing} 25
- 7 The weather out on the water was even worse than the forecast, and the ferry ride to the starting area was terrifying. The waves looked enormous, the gusting wind kicking them into a frenzied mess of white-water and foam. I'd never been in conditions like these in a boat, much less as a swimmer. 30
- 8 The day before, the water had rippled invitingly in the heat when we'd taken a boat ride across the Dardanelles and been told about the two currents that flow through the strait in opposite directions. A strong undercurrent sweeps along the shore. This would make it hard for us to exit. Our guide had explained that only the best local swimmers swam a straight line to the finish. We'd have to aim left and fight the current, making for a tall flagpole visible on the hillside, until we could cut a direct sprint for the exit ramp at the harbour. 35

- 9 As we disembarked the ferry and queued for the start line, we wished everyone luck, then jumped down onto the sand when the horn sounded, bumping straight into a ^{new} flustered Ed coming back the other way. Keen to get in the water before he could change his mind, he'd weaved his way through the chaos to the front and then forgot to step on the starter mat, so was sent back. He rejoined the queue beside us apologetically. *embarrassed* *ashamed* 45
- 10 Unexpectedly, the weather suddenly calmed, and the morning sun lit up the water as we waded in with the heat on our bare backs. We paused in the middle of the rush of bodies and pulled down our goggles. A fever swept across the churned water, and I let out a cheer as swimmers dived into the shallows around us. Splashes of water erupted in all directions and then we slumped forward, went under and pulled ourselves through the swirling green, quiet, veil of bubbles. 50
- 11 When I came up, there were swimmers on all sides of me. 'We're only here once,' Ed called, disappearing recklessly into the squirming mass of swimmers. I picked out Calum's distinctive swim shorts and drew up alongside him. And we set off together into the long, bobbing channel of colourful fishing boats, kayaks and dinghies floating on the water. 55
- 12 For the next half hour, slow waves rocked us as we rose and we sank, a contented pod of swimmers. The seabed disappeared quickly, but the sun still stretched its arrows down deep underwater, catching umbrellas of clear jellyfish rising from the murk, glowing hypnotically under faint shoals of shimmering fish. Calum and I timed our strokes evenly as we cut a path through the criss-crossing wakes of other swimmers. Finally, I let my feet trail, basking in the warmth washing over me, until we floated onto the glassy waters shielded by the harbour wall around the exit ramp. 60



Section A

Read Text A, *The World's Oldest Swim*, in the insert and answer Question 1 and Question 2.

Question 1

Explains location

(a) In what way does the geography of the Strait of the Dardanelles make it 'one of the busiest shipping lanes in the world'? (line 2)

It connects Asia and Europe.

[1]

(b) Explain what Calum is feeling when he says 'Whoa!' (line 6)

Shocked

= happy excited

[1]

(c) From paragraph 2, give two ways in which the waters of the strait are different from the waters Calum and Matt are used to swimming in.

- The rivers of the strait are not peaceful
- Not clear

Back home

[2]

(d) Identify two details that show why 'people call this the "World's Oldest Swim".' (line 13)

- The dusty ruins of ancient castles were scattered.
- The legendary city of Troy was situated here.

[2]

(e) Explain what Matt is thinking when he says, 'They weren't really talking to me.' (line 24)

Matt is confident in his skills and believes they are addressing the less experienced swimmers. He is hopeful but also a little nervous.

[2]

(f) In paragraph 6, how does Matt feel on the morning of the swim?

Give two details from the text to support your answer.

Matt's feeling Embarrassed (1) Anxious

details - Passing amused early risers

- "The tension was palpable"

- clad in nothing more than swimming suits

- "Conversation was muted"

"They assembled solemnly"

[3]



(g) (i) In paragraph 8, Matt and Calum discover a problem that they will face during the swim.

What is the problem?

Two currents in opposite directions and a strong undercurrent. [1]

(ii) What does the guide suggest Matt and Calum should do to solve the problem?

Aim for the left and fight the current. [1]

(h) Explain using your own words Ed's different feelings about the swim.

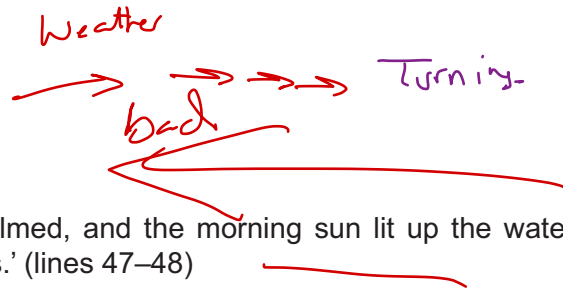
Give three details from anywhere in the text to support your answer.

Firstly, he was scared which is shown by, "particularly animated at the mention of jelly fish, nearly choking." Secondly, he was embarrassed as he was sent to the back of the line. Lastly, he was also confident // careless as is shown by, "we are only because he said as he recklessly."

[Total: 16]



Question 2



(a) Read this sentence from the text:

'Unexpectedly, the weather suddenly calmed, and the morning sun lit up the water as we waded in with the heat on our bare backs.' (lines 47-48)

What does the writer want to suggest to the reader about the swim at this point?

This is a turning point in the story because now the swim has become somewhat easier. [1]

(b) Explain why the writer uses the word 'paused' rather than 'stopped' in the phrase 'We paused in the middle of the rush of bodies'. (line 48)

Paused tells us that they only halted temporarily. They will resume their journey again. [1]

(c) What two impressions does the writer want to convey to the reader in this sentence?:

1
2
3
'Splashes of water erupted in all directions' and then we slumped forward, went under and pulled ourselves through the swirling green, quiet veil of bubbles.' (lines 50-52)

& The water went everywhere and it was chaotic. Later, when they are underwater and cover themselves; the situation was calm and there was no noise. [2]

(d) Read this sentence from the text:

"We're only here once," Ed called, disappearing recklessly into the squirming mass of swimmers.' (lines 53-54)

What effect does the writer suggest about the swimmers by using the phrase 'squirming mass' to describe them?

Synonyms: Writhing / A large quantity or number
Association: like fish
Result: [2]

= There was a large quantity of writhing, twisting swimmers. They were behaving like fish. It was so congested, it was difficult to move around.



(e) Identify **one example** of how the writer uses language effectively to convey Matt's feelings in this extract from the text:

① 7-8

'For the next half hour, slow waves rocked us as we rose and we sank, a contented pod of swimmers. The seabed disappeared quickly, but the sun still stretched its arrows down deep underwater, catching umbrellas of clear jellyfish rising from the murk, glowing hypnotically under faint shoals of shimmering fish. Calum and I timed our strokes evenly as we cut a path through the criss-crossing wakes of other swimmers. Finally, I let my feet trail, basking in the warmth washing over me, until we floated onto the glassy waters shielded by the harbour wall around the exit ramp.' (lines 57-63)

Paragraph

Explain the impression the writer creates in the example you have identified.

example Slow waves rocked us as we rose and sank.

① literal meaning: The waves moved us up and down

② Object: The sea is gentle and calm.

③ Character (Feeling): Matt feels safe and relaxed.

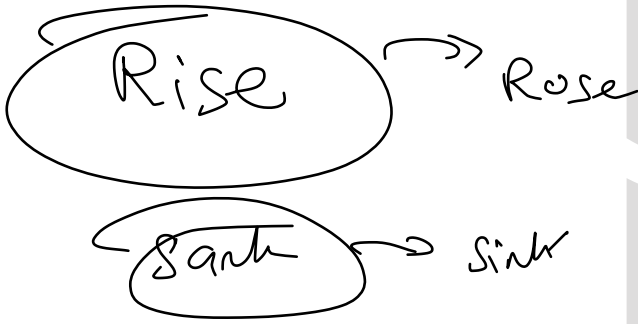
④ Association: like a mother cradles her child.

1 mark

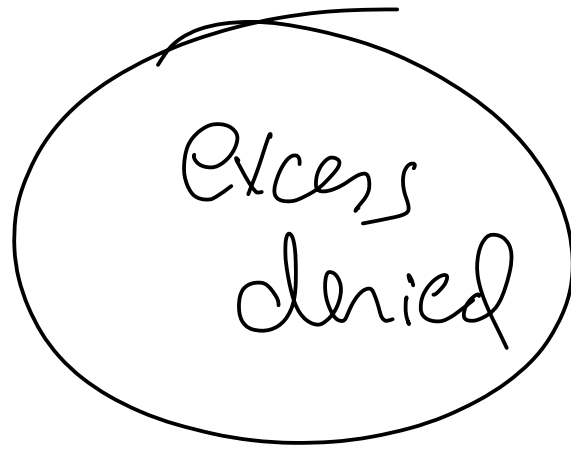
optional

[3]

[Total: 9]



Rockabye baby



Glamorous: Showy

Worthwhile = Important/worth your time

Sanctuary: Safe space

Sanctions: Rules

Read Text B and answer Question 3 on the question paper.

Text B: Volunteering to work with animals

In this online article, a conservation expert gives his opinion on animal sanctuaries - places that take care of animals - and on volunteering to work in them.

ad = advertisement

Conserve = Save

'Lots of young people want to give up their free time to help support conservation,' claims an advert online, citing 2900 searches for 'conservation volunteering' last month. This must add up to tens of thousands of hours of effort from volunteers every year, and impressive levels of fundraising and donations to make it possible. (With all this money and effort, conservation should really go places. Surely that's a success story?' some would argue. But that donated money could do a great deal more.)

Go places = To be successful.

In all honesty, every time someone comes up to me after a talk and says they want to help conservation, so they are (obviously) heading off to (a) an elephant orphanage, (b) a primate sanctuary or (c) work with big cats, my heart sinks. 'There's nothing more dispiriting than people who think that they are helping,' agrees conservationist Rita Ni, who manages a sanctuary which runs a captive breeding and reintroduction programme (the gold standard of working with animals), 'but they really aren't.'

Dispiriting = Off-putting

That may sound unnecessarily harsh, but conservation is harsh. It's unromantic. For me personally, saving individual animals should always come second to saving species, which in turn comes second to protecting and managing habitats - infinitely less glamorous, but undoubtedly more worthwhile. Often, some of the most successful conservation strategies actually involve exterminating invasive species. Sounds horrible? It is, and so undesirable that, unsurprisingly, no conservation organisation has ever presented that opportunity to potential volunteers.

On the other hand, a growing number of so-called 'animal sanctuaries' are realising that well-meaning, eager volunteers can help keep them in business, through exploiting people's passion for a cute animal. Even among the well-established sanctuaries, there are few which do anything to solve the root cause of the problem - the reason that injured and homeless animals end up there in the first place.

To against your word

Keeping any animal in captivity is expensive - that explains where all of your donations go. But, hey, you get to take that baby elephant down for a wash, or bottle-feed that orphaned orangutan and feel good about yourself. I am of course a hypocrite - I would relish the chance to do those things. But I resist, not least because I'm aware of the environmental impact of flying to a remote sanctuary.

'Where reintroduction is a key aim,' Rita Ni explains, 'a hands-off approach from keepers and volunteers is required, with less direct contact.' This, unfortunately, it seems is the opposite of what 'sells' volunteering opportunities to young people. Of course, I wouldn't want to cast doubt on some of the fantastic projects that exist and to make it harder for organisations like Rita Ni's to raise funds.

Any responsible sanctuary will be able to answer vital questions such as: What is your long-term plan? Are your animals released into the wild wherever possible? And of course, what safety precautions do you have? Koalas may look like cute and cuddly teddy bears, but they are wild animals.

So who's at fault? I believe the responsibility lies with conservation organisations who should be educating volunteers about what to look for, rather than promoting 'cute and cuddly' experiences. Typically, organisations recruit volunteers to work for such a short time that the difference they can make is likely to be insignificant anyway.

By the way, just for the sake of comparison, here are a few other things young people searched for: 'fake tan' = 14800, 'pet chimps' = 1000 and 'gap year' = 49500.

Significant: Important

Jaweria Amer

→ Capital

1. Money/donations could be better used elsewhere

Funds could be directed toward more effective conservation methods.
Financial resources might achieve greater impact if used differently.
Raising money may be more beneficial than volunteering time.

yield

2. Volunteers prefer popular or "cute" animals

Most volunteers choose to work with attractive or famous species like elephants or primates.
People often select animals that appear endearing rather than endangered.
Volunteers favour working with large, appealing creatures instead of lesser-known species.

= big/large

3. Sanctuaries encourage cute/cuddly experiences

Wildlife centres promote affectionate encounters rather than genuine protection.
Many sanctuaries market emotional or photogenic interactions to attract volunteers.
Such organisations prioritise tourist-like experiences over real conservation.

4. Volunteers make little or no difference

Their presence rarely produces meaningful outcomes for animals.
The work done by volunteers has minimal long-term impact.
Volunteering seldom brings about real improvements in animal welfare.

1

5. Saving individual animals is not a priority

Focusing on single animals is considered a low priority.
Conservation experts see rescuing individual creatures as less important.
Isolated rescues do not contribute significantly to larger conservation aims.

Solitary
single
lone

6. Protecting species or habitats is more useful

It is more valuable to preserve entire species and ecosystems.
Long-term success comes from conserving habitats, not individual animals.
Managing the environment as a whole is seen as more beneficial.

7. Volunteers avoid unpleasant conservation work

Few volunteers wish to handle unappealing or harsh conservation tasks.
They are reluctant to engage in difficult duties such as extermination or disease control.
Most choose glamorous roles instead of essential but unpleasant ones.

8. Sanctuaries exploit volunteers for profit

Some organisations use volunteers mainly as a source of income.
Sanctuaries depend on volunteers to stay financially stable.
These centres exploit volunteer labour to sustain their operations.

9. Few sanctuaries address the real causes of the problem

Most facilities ignore the root causes of animal endangerment.
They focus on surface-level care instead of long-term solutions.
The underlying environmental issues are rarely tackled.

10. Flying to sanctuaries harms the environment

Air travel to these locations adds to carbon emissions.
Visiting sanctuaries increases the volunteer's ecological footprint.
Travelling long distances contributes to environmental damage.

11. Volunteers prefer direct contact, though it's unnecessary

Many want hands-on interaction even when indirect work is more effective.
They prefer handling animals despite it not being required.
Physical involvement appeals to volunteers, though minimal contact is advised.

12. Volunteers are not properly educated

They receive little or no conservation training.
Many lack awareness about ecological or ethical practices.
Instead of learning, they are given tasks without proper explanation.

13. Volunteers only work briefly

Their stay is short, limiting the impact they can make.
Most participate for a limited period before leaving.
The temporary nature of their involvement reduces its usefulness.



Section B

Read Text B, *Volunteering to work with animals*, in the insert and answer Question 3.

Question 3

(a) Summarise the arguments against volunteering to work with animals, according to Text B.

= Negatives

You must use continuous writing (not note form).

Use your own words as far as possible.

Avoid copying long sections of the text.

Your summary should be no more than 150 words.

Meat = disadvantages
Automatically,
Advantages of veganism

Up to 10 marks are available for the content of your answer and up to 10 marks for the quality of your writing.

① The funds could be put to better uses.

Volunteers who think that they are helping but they really aren't

② Volunteers are deluded to believe their work is beneficial

= volunteers' effort does not yield any results.

③ Volunteers only want cute experiences // volunteers merely wish to work with endearing animals.

↳ something that attracts love

④ Protecting populations should be preferred to single animals. //

Volunteers prioritize protecting solitary animals rather than entire populations.

↳ more // scary

⑤ // Atrocious conservation chances are not given to them.

Read **Text B** and answer **Question 3** on the question paper.

Text B: Volunteering to work with animals

In this online article, a conservation expert gives his opinion on animal sanctuaries – places that take care of animals – and on volunteering to work in them.

'Lots of young people want to give up their free time to help support conservation,' claims an advert online, citing 2900 searches for 'conservation volunteering' last month. This must add up to tens of thousands of hours of effort from volunteers every year, and impressive levels of fundraising and donations to make it possible. With all this money and effort, conservation should really go places. 'Surely that's a success story?' some would argue. But that donated money could do a great deal more. 5

In all honesty, every time someone comes up to me after a talk and says they want to help conservation, so they are (obviously) heading off to (a) an elephant orphanage, (b) a primate sanctuary or (c) work with big cats, my heart sinks. 'There's nothing more dispiriting than people who think that they are helping,' agrees conservationist Rita Ni, who manages a sanctuary which runs a captive breeding and reintroduction programme (the gold standard of working with animals), 'but they really aren't.' 10

That may sound unnecessarily harsh, but conservation is harsh. It's unforgiving. For me personally, saving individual animals should always come second to saving species, which in turn comes second to protecting and managing habitats – infinitely less glamorous, but undoubtedly more worthwhile. Often, some of the most successful conservation strategies actually involve exterminating invasive species. Sounds horrible? It is, and so undesirable that, unsurprisingly, no conservation organisation has ever presented that opportunity to potential volunteers. 15

On the other hand, a growing number of so-called 'animal sanctuaries' are realising that well-meaning, eager volunteers can help keep them in business, through exploiting people's passion for a cute animal. Even among the well-established sanctuaries, there are few which do anything to solve the root cause of the problem – the reason that injured and homeless animals end up there in the first place. 20

Keeping any animal in captivity is expensive – that explains where all of your donations go. But, hey, you get to take that baby elephant down for a wash, or bottle-feed that orphaned orangutan and feel good about yourself. I am of course a hypocrite – I would relish the chance to do those things. But I resist, not least because I'm aware of the environmental impact of flying to a remote sanctuary. 25

'Where reintroduction is a key aim,' Rita Ni explains, 'a hands-off approach from keepers and volunteers is required, with less direct contact.' This, unfortunately, it seems is the opposite of what 'sells' volunteering opportunities to young people. Of course, I wouldn't want to cast doubt on some of the fantastic projects that exist and to make it harder for organisations like Rita Ni's to raise funds. 30

Any responsible sanctuary will be able to answer vital questions such as: What is your long-term plan? Are your animals released into the wild wherever possible? And of course, what safety precautions do you have? Koalas may look like cute and cuddly teddy bears, but they are wild animals. 35

So who's at fault? I believe the responsibility lies with conservation organisations who should be educating volunteers about what to look for, rather than promoting 'cute and cuddly' experiences. Typically, organisations recruit volunteers to work for such a short time that the difference they can make is likely to be insignificant anyway.

By the way, just for the sake of comparison, here are a few other things young people searched for: 'fake tan' = 14800, 'pet chimps' = 1000 and 'gap year' = 49500. 40



Merely: Just

topic

Jaweria Amer

Volunteering to work with animals is an avenue that does not yield any real outputs.

Not only do volunteers merely want cute experiences, but also they avoid the more prosperous conservation chances owing to the lack of glamour.

Most organizations only use volunteers as a source of profit; whereas these financial resources could be directed to achieve a bigger impact. Moreover, most facilities neglect the base reasons of the issue. These centers prioritize saving solitary animals over entire populations in tandem with their actual habitats - which is the wrong approach. Additionally, the air travel to some isolated sanctuaries is a threat in itself; conclusively, the fact that volunteers receive little to no conservation training coupled with their short working spans make the problem skyrocket.

(b) Imagine you are conservationist Rita Ni.

: Sanctuary.

12

You are interviewed by a journalist about your work with animals.

Give your answer to the journalist's question, using information from the text.

Journalist's question: Some people think that sanctuaries like yours are irresponsible and exploit animals and volunteers.

badly treat

What is your opinion and why?

Responsible (clear results) Not exploit

Rita Ni's answer:

I disagree since I run a captive breeding programme which allows animals' numbers to increase and saves them from going extinct.

2

My sanctuary is the gold standard which means that we are the best in the business and we do everything the right way.

In my sanctuary, we adopt a less direct and hands off approach; this protects the animals from diseases and diminishes any harm.

It is very difficult to raise funds; hence, I would not do anything that would cause bad publicity or that would ruin my brand image. We prioritize animals' welfare over giving cute experiences to volunteers.

[Total: 25]

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Question 3(a)

This question tests the following reading assessment objectives (10 marks)

R1 demonstrate understanding of explicit meanings

R5 select and use information for specific purposes

and the following writing assessment objectives (10 marks)

W2 organise and structure ideas and opinions for deliberate effect

W3 use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures appropriate to context

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	<p>Summarise the arguments against volunteering to work with animals, according to Text B.</p> <p>You must <u>use continuous writing</u> (not note form). Use your own words as far as possible. Avoid copying long sections of the text. Your summary should be no more than 150 words.</p> <p><u>Up to 10 marks are available for the content of your answer and up to 10 marks for the quality of your writing.</u></p> <p>Use the Marking Criteria for Question 3 (Table R, Reading and Table W, Writing).</p> <p>INDICATIVE READING CONTENT Candidates may refer to any of the points below:</p> <p>1 money / donations / fundraising could do more / be put to better use</p>	20	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(a)	<p>2 (volunteers) want the cute / popular animals / big cats / elephants / primates // (sanctuaries) promote / encourage cute / cuddly experiences</p> <p>3 (volunteers / they) aren't helping // (volunteers / they) don't make a difference</p> <p>4 saving / focusing on individual animals is not a priority / worthwhile</p> <p>5 saving species is (more) worthwhile / useful</p> <p>6 protecting / managing habitats is (more) worthwhile / useful</p> <p>7 volunteers are not offered / do not want to do less glamorous / horrible conservation strategies / extermination</p> <p>8 sanctuaries exploit / use volunteers (to keep them in business)</p> <p>9 sanctuaries / they don't try to solve (the cause of) the problem // few sanctuaries try to solve the problem</p> <p>10 the environmental impact of flying / using non eco-friendly transport (to go to a sanctuary)</p> <p>11 hands off approach / less direct contact is required // volunteers want to handle the animals</p> <p>12 volunteers are not being educated // they should be educating / explaining to volunteers</p> <p>13 volunteers work for a short time</p>		

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Question 3(b)

This question tests the following reading assessment objective (5 marks)

R2 demonstrate understanding of implicit meanings and attitudes

Candidates should use some of the following text details about Rita Ni / responsible sanctuaries as guidance / prompts:

Paragraph 2

- 'There's nothing more dispiriting than **people who think that they are helping,**' agrees conservationist **Rita Ni, who manages a sanctuary which runs a captive breeding and reintroduction programme (the gold standard of working with animals), 'but they really aren't.'**

Paragraph 5

- **'Keeping any animal in captivity is expensive** – that explains where all of your donations go'.

Paragraph 6

- **'Where reintroduction is a key aim,' Rita Ni explains, 'a hands-off approach** from keepers and volunteers **is required, with less direct contact.'** This, unfortunately, it seems is the opposite to what 'sells' volunteering opportunities to young people. Of course, I wouldn't want to cast doubts on some of the **fantastic projects that exist and to make it harder for organisations like Rita Ni's to raise funds.**

Paragraph 7

- **Any responsible sanctuary will be able to answer vital questions** such as: What is your **long-term plan?** Are your **animals released into the wild** wherever possible? And of course, what **safety precautions** do you have?

Paragraph 8

- I believe the **responsibility** lies with conservation organisations who should be **educating volunteers** about what to look for, rather than promoting 'cute and cuddly' experiences.

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(b)	<p><u>Imagine you are conservationist Rita Ni.</u></p> <p>You are interviewed by a journalist about your work with animals.</p> <p>Give your answer to the journalist's question, using information from the text.</p> <p><u>Journalist's question:</u> Some people think that sanctuaries like yours are irresponsible and exploit animals and volunteers.</p> <p>What is your opinion and why?</p>	5	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance				
3(b)	<p>INDICATIVE CONTENT Relevant perspective: Rita Ni believes that sanctuaries like hers are responsible / do not exploit animals and volunteers.</p> <p>Responses might use any of the following ideas / details:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="317 390 1052 1310"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="317 390 684 457">Supporting text details ✓</th> <th data-bbox="684 390 1052 457">Development DEV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="317 457 684 1310"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. Rita Ni's fantastic / gold standard projects // captive breeding and reintroduction programme • 2. has a hands-off approach / less direct contact • 3. dispiriting to see volunteers not really helping (at other sanctuaries) • 4. responsible sanctuaries have long term plans • 5. there is a need for funds /harder for her to raise funds • 6. responsible sanctuaries educate volunteers </td> <td data-bbox="684 457 1052 1310"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • priority is increasing animal numbers rather than volunteer experience / helps ensure species do not become at risk / focus is on a species rather than an individual anima • may not be what volunteers want but this makes reintroduction easier / animal welfare more important than satisfying volunteers' desire for contact • makes sure volunteers are used effectively / volunteers are educated about the bigger picture such as saving species / volunteers are not to be seen as profit-making </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Supporting text details ✓	Development DEV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. Rita Ni's fantastic / gold standard projects // captive breeding and reintroduction programme • 2. has a hands-off approach / less direct contact • 3. dispiriting to see volunteers not really helping (at other sanctuaries) • 4. responsible sanctuaries have long term plans • 5. there is a need for funds /harder for her to raise funds • 6. responsible sanctuaries educate volunteers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • priority is increasing animal numbers rather than volunteer experience / helps ensure species do not become at risk / focus is on a species rather than an individual anima • may not be what volunteers want but this makes reintroduction easier / animal welfare more important than satisfying volunteers' desire for contact • makes sure volunteers are used effectively / volunteers are educated about the bigger picture such as saving species / volunteers are not to be seen as profit-making 		<p><i>Developments in the MS are suggestions, candidates may offer alternative creditworthy developments about Rita, her sanctuary or 'responsible sanctuaries</i></p>
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3(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• reintroduction programme takes a long time / don't recruit volunteers for a short time only• cannot afford bad publicity around other sanctuaries (because keeping animals in captivity is expensive)/ Rita Ni would not risk damaging reputation• will not be giving in to the demand for stereotypical, cute and cuddly experiences / will teach volunteers about what endangers wildlife		