

# COMPREHENSION ANSWERS (50M)

## PASSAGE A

1. The process is broken down into simple steps [1], and icons are used to further aid visitors in their searches. [1].
2. The author wants its potential customers to know that the price is attractive [1] and that there are no hidden costs [1].
3. "Find and book cheap & promo plane tickets in 3 easy steps here!"

## PASSAGE B

1. Phileas had made an error in thinking he had arrived a day later than he actually had. [1] It was unexpected as he was usually meticulous and accurate in his calculations. [1]
2. Phileas had arrived a day earlier in London as he had travelled constantly eastward [1] and gained an extra day [1].
3. The two words are "diminished" [1] and "gained" [1].
4. As Phileas's watch displayed only the time in hours and minutes [1] and did not indicate the current day or date, Phileas remained ignorant of the fact that he had gained a day [1].
5. Aouda is implying that Phileas might have had a change of heart [1], given that he was no longer that poor gentleman he once was before [1].
6. Passepartout is both proud and honoured [1] to be given the opportunity to give Aouda's hand in marriage [1].
7. Phileas appears to be unperturbed [1] because he recognises that he would not have met Aouda and married her had he shortened the journey by bypassing India [1].
8. Phileas' true gain from his journey was not his monetary reward of twenty thousand pounds [1] but the happiness that he had been looking for, embodied by his beloved Aouda [1].

## PASSAGE C

Paragraph 1:	Paragraphs 23:	Paragraph 29:	Paragraph 55:
very attentive to detail	monetary	peaceful	unconventional

1. The irony lies in the killer whales being described as powerful and dangerous, yet remain helplessly locked in captivity. [2]  
OR  
The irony lies in the whales clearly being distressed in captivity, yet entertainment parks miss the point by securing the interest of tourists and continuing to keep the whales captive, albeit in a larger tank. [2]
2. Tilikum became increasingly violent due to its frustration at being confined. [1]
3. By highlighting the negative impact of marine life captivity to a wider audience [1], tourists would be less inclined to visit these sites. [1]
4. a) Nadya would argue that needs of the animals cannot be sufficiently provided for within an enclosure that does little to resemble their natural environment. [1] In addition, these sites tend to be created for financial or entertainment purposes rather than for the benefit of the animals. [1]  
  
b) Denise would point out that enclosures such as zoos and aquariums have been largely responsible for the conservation and breeding efforts of many endangered animals. [2]
5. By retrieving and moving natural material from the ocean to replicate the natural habitat of marine creatures, these aquariums damage the ocean ecosystem. [1].
6. The impact of tourism on marine life tends to divide opinions. It can lead to...

Passage

...a popular documentary that suggested Tilikum’s violence was a result of the conditions of his captivity...
... “We love these animals, but we love them for our entertainment. There’s no way you’ll meet their needs if you have them in a pool or even a fenced-off section of an ocean.”
... , for example by using wild corals, damage the ocean ecosystem in the process. The booming cruise industry has added a further layer to marine life danger: the enormous ships pollute the water...
... The World Association of Zoos and Aquariums bills itself as the world’s “perhaps largest conservation network”, and points out that its members have more than 1,000 species and sub-species in conservation breeding programmes ...
... “We believe it is possible to conserve biodiversity and bring benefits to host communities through sound tourism development.”...

Suggested Answers

An increased tendency for animals in captivity to become violent as a result of their frustration in captivity.
The desire to attract more tourists also means that many of these conservation sites pander to the needs of the tourists instead of the animals.
More time and money is spent on developing entertaining displays and attractions than taking care of the animals.
Despite good intentions to replicate the natural habitats of animals, doing this is actually detrimental to the larger ecosystem.
Booming cruise industries threaten marine life by continuing to pollute the oceans through irresponsible waste disposal.
Zoos and aquariums further animal conservation efforts through their breeding programmes.
Sound tourism development can also lead to sustainable tourism.
Entertainment parks, zoos and aquariums can improve conservation efforts and still benefit the local community.

(Any 8 of the above)