



SECTION A

1. It is aimed at people interested to pick up kayaking / people who would like to try kayaking.

2.

(i) The photograph of one man in a kayak gesturing in front of a group of four people in their kayaks reflects the feature of the one-day course where you get to learn in a supportive small group, with a maximum of half a dozen in a group.

(ii) The photograph of the girl kayaking independently reflects the feature of the five-day course where specific tuition for an hour each day is included, to add skills that will make you more adventurous and independent in your kayak.

3.

(i) high factor sun-cream

(ii) a bottle of water

4. The phrase 'above all' indicates that safety is of the utmost priority and the company promises to deliver in the area of ensuring safety.



SECTION B

5.

“the sky was a strip of old grey linen” suggests that the sky was overcast and dark clouds loomed in the sky, indicating stormy weather.

“his thick waterproof coat afforded little protection” suggests that it was raining rather heavily.

“the icy grip of the elements” suggests that the temperature of that day was very cold and unforgiving.

6.

(i) It was the first time Joe took the boat out alone.

(ii) He sailed further out than he had ever sailed from the village, almost beyond sight of land.

7. Joe enjoys being alone with nothing around him but the ocean for miles and miles.

8.

(i) The writer is comparing the wind with an animal that can roar and charge at Joe and his father.

(ii) The comparison is effective as both the wind and the animal are wild forces of nature that cannot be controlled / that can be dangerous.

9.

(i) Joe was not alert as he was reminiscing about the times when he used to go out to sea with his father.

(ii) A black shadow sliding beneath the water in front of the boat caused Joe to become alert.

10.

(i)	A great thrust of hidden power
(ii)	Corkscrewing
(iii)	Released from an underwater anchor

11. He was afraid that his boat would be capsized by the huge wave made by the whale.



12.

(i) seeming to return his gaze

(ii) a farewell wave of its fin

13. Flowchart

(i) contentment

(ii) nostalgia

(iii) fearfulness

(iv) fascination



SECTION C

14. The word is 'scattered'.

15.

(i) Brazil nut trees can be found in a number of countries in the Amazon River basin, including but not limited to Brazil.

(ii) In botanical terms, Brazil nuts are not nuts at all be the seeds inside the fruit of the Brazil nut tree.

16.

(i) Coconut	The hard-walled Brazil nut fruit is spherical in shape and resembles large coconuts
(ii) Orange	A typical Brazil nut pod contains 12-24 triangular seeds, or nuts, that are arranged like the segments of an orange

17. (a)

(i) Many forest-based communities depend on the collection and sale of Brazil nuts as a vital and sustainable source of income.

(ii) The sweet nuts provide protein and calories for tribal, rural Amazonians who also use the empty pods as containers and brew the tree bark to treat ailments.

(b) The phrase is 'a substantial market for nut oil among urban Brazilians'.

18.

(i) The agoutis store the seeds to eat in the future.

(ii) This is because the intention of the agoutis in burying the seeds is not for the purpose of planting.



19. Summary

..... growing them in plantations yields low production. The trees are sensitive to deforestation and have complex ecological requirements. They rely solely on large-bodied bees for pollination and agoutis for seed dispersal. When Brazil nut trees are grown privately in populated areas, falling pods pose a threat to people living nearby and vehicles passing under get damaged. The nuts sink in fresh water, clogging waterways and causing local flooding. The shells also contain high levels of toxins, risking serious illnesses. (79 words)

11 points

- growing them in plantations yields low production, which is not economically viable.
- The trees are extremely sensitive to deforestation and have complex ecological requirements.
- They rely solely on large-bodied bees to pollinate their flowers and agoutis for seed dispersal.
- A sapling may take years to grow.
- Illegal logging continues to be in threat.
- When Brazil nut trees are grown privately in populated areas, falling pods pose a serious threat to people living nearby and vehicles passing under get damaged.
- The nuts sink in fresh water, clogging waterways and causing local flooding.
- The shells also contain high levels of toxins, risking serious illnesses.