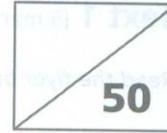


Practice Paper 3



What It's All About
Skimming for Prediction (Strategy 1)

Skim Texts 1 to 3 by reading and viewing any heading, subtitle, illustration and the first sentence of each paragraph. Then, write the common topic of the three texts below.

Common topic:

Scanning (Strategy 5)

Scan through Texts 1 to 3 to find the answers to as many of the questions as you can within two minutes.

1. Where is the Ideal Zoological Gardens located?

2. Who was the guide on the tour of the Singapore Zoo?

3. Where did the writer of Text 2 see baboons?

4. How far can elephants travel in a day in the wild?

5. Which species of condor was saved by the Los Angeles and San Diego zoos?

Text 1 [5 marks]

Read the flyer below and answer Questions 1–4.

A Day at the Zoo Like No Other!

Visit Our Latest Attractions!



The Rainforest Ecosystem
Marvel at the interdependence of fauna and flora.

The Polar Cold
Experience the sub-zero temperatures in our specially constructed enclosure! Learn about the habits of the polar bear, the mightiest predator of the tundra.



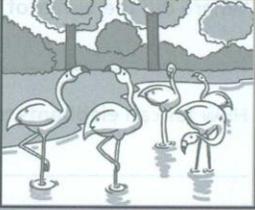
Mini World
View tiny bugs and microbes through our huge magnifying glass enclosures.

Enjoy Our SuperTram
The latest experience in zoological pleasure — ride the SuperTram to:

- get up close to the animals,
- get a feel of life in the treetops,
- get the best photo opportunities you'll ever have,
- immerse yourself in the Ideal Zoo Experience!

Opening Hours
8.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. daily*
*Except for the first two days of the Lunar New Year.
Last entry to the SuperTram: 5.00 p.m.
Special interest parties catered for.

Ideal Zoological Gardens
26 Zoo Road Singapore 884488
Enquiries: 61817141
Website: www.idealzoologicalgardens.com
Email: idealzoo@idealzoo.net




1. The text claims that Ideal Zoological Gardens is a 'zoo like no other'. Which piece of evidence best suggests this?
 _____ [1]
2. How do the illustrations support what the flyer says about the rainforest ecosystem?
 _____ [1]
3. Explain **two** ways in which the flyer addresses the reader directly.
 _____ [2]
4. What is the main purpose of this flyer?
 _____ [1]

Text 2 [20 marks]

The text below is about the writer and his relatives' visit to the Singapore Zoo. Read it carefully and answer Questions 5–9.

1	Over the weekend, my uncle and aunt from Hong Kong took me on a fascinating trip to the Singapore Zoo. They had never been to the zoo before while I had visited it many times. However, this time, I was treated to a different experience, and it was that of a Very Important Visitor (VIV). We had the privilege of having a personal guide in a buggy that took us behind the scenes to look at how the zoo cares for its animals.	5
2	Mansoor, our guide, took us to the Fragile Forest where we discovered how the zoo breeds and maintains its insect population. He also mentioned that animals could be classified into vertebrates and invertebrates. Insects are largely invertebrates, which means they do not have backbones. Vertebrates, such as birds and humans, have backbones. We saw many ways in which the keepers looked after butterflies and other invertebrates.	10
3	At the Reptile Garden, a zookeeper showed me how to approach a reptile by tapping the cage gently, and then lightly touching its body to let the reptile sense that something was there. I was allowed to feed the boa constrictors. We discovered some amazing facts about them. I was surprised that a snake's skin was cold and dry. The guide also told us about the threats to their survival in the wild. Next, we saw Aldabra giant tortoises, Komodo dragons and a wide selection of the most poisonous snakes in the world. It was awesome!	15
4	We also took the Great Rift Valley of Ethiopia Feeding Tour. I realised just how crafty baboons could be when one stole my mobile phone. Fortunately, Mansoor managed to retrieve it for me. It was a truly enthralling feeding tour as it gave us the chance to see the many sides of this opportunistic omnivore's natural behaviour at mealtime. There were over one hundred primates in the Hamadryas baboon colony, which resulted in much fun as we witnessed all their amusing antics.	20 25

5. (a) Which word in paragraph 1 suggests that the writer found the zoo trip interesting?
 _____ [1]

(b) Give one phrase each that suggests that the writer, her aunt and uncle were well-treated on the tour and saw more than an ordinary visitor would.

(i)	they were well-treated	[1]
(ii)	saw more than an ordinary visitor would	[1]

6. (a) Find a word and a phrase respectively from paragraph 2 which suggest what the zoo has done for the insects.

(i) _____ [1]

(ii) _____ [1]

(b) What does an invertebrate not have?

_____ [1]

7. (a) It is important not to surprise a reptile. What **two** actions was the writer instructed to take to lessen the chance of surprise?

_____ [2]

(b) '... some amazing facts about them' (line 16). What does 'them' refer to?

_____ [1]

(c) Which argument in favour of zoos is implied in paragraph 3?

_____ [1]

8. (a) (i) Which word in paragraph 4 suggests a particular kind of behaviour baboons have?

_____ [1]

(ii) Find a word in paragraph 4 that refers to a behaviour similar to (i).

_____ [1]

(b) Apart from the creatures themselves, what is different about the Great Rift Valley of Ethiopia Tour?

_____ [2]

(c) The writer tells us how she felt that day.

(i) Which word in paragraph 4 implies what she felt?

_____ [1]

(ii) How did she feel when interacting with the primates?

_____ [1]

9. The structure of the text reflects the different parts of the zoo experience. Complete the flow chart by choosing one word or phrase from the box to summarise the stage of the narrative described in the relevant paragraphs. You do not need to use all the words or phrases in the box. [4]

A zoo experience

- the zoo's care for insects
- baboons' mealtime
- introduction
- meal in the cafeteria
- in the reptile area
- breeding programmes
- watching bugs

Flow Chart

(a) Paragraph 1:



(b) Paragraph 2:



(c) Paragraph 3:



(d) Paragraph 4:

Text 3 [25 marks]

The text below is about the pros and cons of zoos. Read it carefully and answer Questions 10–14.

1	The arguments against zoos are clear. It is very difficult to replicate ‘the wild’, where, for instance, elephants may wander up to 40 kilometres in a day. It may not be possible to provide the right temperatures, environment or food. Zebras have been known to starve to death because they were given the wrong type of food. Many captive animals show signs of distress as a result of their poor environment. Even when national standards are agreed on to deal with such problems, there is rarely sufficient effective regulation. Worse still, a study has shown that visitors spend very little time actually observing the animals — they are too busy talking to one another or taking photographs of the animals.	5
2	That said, zoos have improved greatly over the years in providing mini habitats that approximate as closely as possible to the animals’ experience in the wild rather than just confining them to cement-built cells. Moats and ditches are preferable to iron bars. It is also true that the acquisition of animals has improved. In the past, they were captured in the wild. Now, they are mostly acquired from breeding programmes for animals already in captivity and from other zoos.	10 15
3	Care has been much improved. For instance, zookeepers have realised that animals need stimulation to prevent boredom. That is also why you may see tigers hunting for a meal rather than having the food placed in front of them.	
4	Zoos help restore threatened species — the Pere David deer was endangered in the wild, but breeding programmes in Chinese and European zoos enabled some to remain alive in the zoos until many could be returned to their natural habitats. This species is now thriving. Many species have also seen their population strengthened. The number of Californian condors has grown, thanks to the Los Angeles and San Diego zoos. Another function provided by zoos is the rescue of animals that might otherwise be abandoned — from the many circuses that have stopped using animals in recent decades, for instance.	20 25
5	Zoos provide the opportunity and environment for scientists to conduct research. The findings from these researches may help species in the wild to adapt to new medicines or enable them to experience healthier lives. Finally, zoos not only entertain but also educate us on the wonderful world of animals.	30

10. 'It is very difficult to replicate 'the wild', where, for instance, elephants may wander up to 40 kilometres in a day.' (lines 1–2) What does this statement suggest is wrong with zoos?

_____ [2]

11. According to paragraph 1, which **two** arguments against zoos are entirely about human beings?

_____ [2]

12. (a) Identify **two** examples from paragraph 2 of improvements to zoos.

_____ [2]

(b) Explain why, according to paragraph 3, it is good for tigers to hunt for food.

_____ [2]

13. According to paragraph 5, what can zoos do to help animals in the wild?

_____ [2]

14. **Using your own words as far as possible**, summarise the arguments the writer gives in favour of the work done by zoos.

USE ONLY INFORMATION FROM PARAGRAPHS 2–5.

Your summary, which must be in continuous writing (not note form), must not be longer than **80** words, not counting the words given to help you to begin.

Begin your summary as follows:

Modern zoos do a better job of looking after animals ...

Method

1. Underline the key words in the summary question that tell you what to focus on.
2. Read the passage and underline the points that answer the summary question.
3. List the points and make brief notes in your own words about what you have underlined in the passage.

Points to select from text	No.	Suggested own words
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
	7	
	8	

Your notes should be marked out of 7 for language by your teacher / tutor.

Vocabulary Extension

What is the main idea of the passage? Write in the space of the text below. Use the
for further practice.

From Text 1

1. Wonder at the interdependence of humans and flora.

2. Wonder at the interdependence of humans and flora.

3. Wonder at the interdependence of humans and flora.

From Text 2

4. We had the advice of a personal guide in a buggy ...
line 2)

5. ... to feel that is ...
line 12)

6. ...
line 20)

7. ...
line 23)

From Text 3

8. It is very difficult to replicate 'the wild' ... (line 1)

9. ... there is a lack of sufficient effective regulation. (line 7)

10. ...
line 15)

[15]

Vocabulary Extension

What is the meaning of the words in bold in the context of the texts below? These are for further practice.

From Text 1

- 1. Wonder at the **interdependence** of fauna and flora. _____
- 2. Wonder at the interdependence of **fauna** and flora. _____
- 3. Wonder at the interdependence of fauna and **flora**. _____

From Text 2

- 4. We had the privilege of a personal guide in a **buggy** ... (line 5) _____
- 5. ... to feed the boa **constrictors** ... (line 15) _____
- 6. Mansoor managed to **retrieve** it for me. (line 22) _____
- 7. ... the many sides of this opportunistic **omnivore's** natural behaviour ... (line 23) _____

From Text 3

- 8. It is very difficult to **replicate** 'the wild' ... (line 1) _____
- 9. ... there is rarely sufficient effective **regulation**. (line 7) _____
- 10. ... zookeepers have realised that animals need **stimulation** ... (line 17) _____