ADDITIONAL MATERIALS
Resource Material for use with Section A.
A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES
Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use pencil or gel pen. Do not use correction fluid.
Answer all questions in Sections A and B.
Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer booklet.
Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the booklet.
Write the question number in the two boxes in the left hand margin at the start of each answer, e.g. 1 1.
Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.
You are advised to spend your time as follows:
Section A - about 10 minutes reading
- about 50 minutes answering the questions
Section B - spend 30 minutes on each question
- about 5 minutes planning
- about 25 minutes writing

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES
Section A (Reading): 40 marks
Section B (Writing): 40 marks
The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.
SECTION A: 40 marks

Answer all the following questions.

The separate Resource Material for use with Section A is a newspaper article, ‘Whales Under Threat Again’.

The extract on the opposite page is from the biography, ‘The Whaleman’s Adventures’, by Henry Cheever.

Read the newspaper article ‘Whales Under Threat Again’ in the separate Resource Material.

(a) When was the international agreement to stop commercial whaling?  

(b) Where are Greenpeace activists trying to stop Japanese whaling taking place?  

(c) How many Sea Shepherd protesters were arrested trying to stop the whale hunt in the Faroe Islands?

How does the writer try to persuade the reader that the hunting of whales is cruel and unacceptable?

You should comment on:

• what he says
• his use of language, tone and structure
• other ways the writer tries to persuade the reader that the hunting of whales is cruel and unacceptable

To answer the following questions you will need to read the extract on the opposite page by Henry Cheever.

(a) What order was given by the captain to start the whale hunt?  

(b) What stopped the whale from escaping the hunters in the small boat?  

(c) After killing the whale, how far away were the boats from the main ship?

‘The writer, Henry Cheever, gives his readers a clear and dramatic description of what it was like to take part in a whale hunt in the 1850s.’ How far do you agree with this statement?

You should comment on:

• what he says
• how he says it
• whether you think the description of the whale hunt is clear and dramatic - and why

You must refer to the text to support your comments.

To answer the following questions you must use both texts.

Using information from both texts, explain briefly in your own words how whales were hunted in 1850 and are now hunted in the Faroe Islands.

Both of these texts contain accounts of the hunting of whales.

Compare:

• the writers’ attitudes to the hunting of whales in the 1850s and in the recent whale hunt in the Faroe Islands
• how the writers get across their attitudes to their readers

You must use the text to support your comments and make it clear which text you are referring to.
Aboard a Whaling Ship, 1850

In 1850, Henry Cheever was a passenger aboard a whaling ship and recorded the experience of a whale hunt in the biography, ‘The Whaleman’s Adventures’.

For the first time in our ten weeks’ journey we heard that thrilling sound to a weary whaleman, THERE SHE BLOWS! A whale had been sighted and the hunt was on.

It turned out that three whales had been seen, and when we were thought to be near enough, the captain gave orders to ‘Stand by and lower boats’ in order to begin the chase for one of the whales a little more than half a mile away.

Three boats’ crews pulled merrily away from the ship, eager to obtain the oily material from the whale to fill their ship. The whale was travelling leisurely, blowing every now and again, then ‘turning tail,’ and sinking. The boats headed after him, keeping a distance of nearly one quarter of a mile from each other, to increase their chances.

One of the small boats was close to the place where they expected the whale to appear, when the huge creature rose up, and all the harpooner in the boat had to do was to plunge his two harpoons, which are always secured to one tow-line, into the monster. This he did so well as to make him spout blood forthwith. It was the first notice the poor creature had of the nearness of his powerful captors, and the sudden piercing of the barbed harpoons to his very vitals made him race away most furiously.

We were now fastened to the huge whale with the tow-line and our boat spun after him with almost the swiftness of a spinning top. The great creature dived through the seas and tossed the spray for the space of an hour. During this time another boat got close to him with its harpoons, and the brave captain came up and boldly darted another harpoon into his writhing body. The enraged whale raised his head above the water, snapped his horrid jaws together, and in his senseless fury lashed the sea into foam. After a further hour he stopped moving and turned up on his back, a motionless corpse. We gave three hearty cheers, and took him in tow for the ship, which was now about fifteen miles off. Yet I am not one who can coolly observe the last agony of so mighty a creature as the whale and it was painful enough to see the death-agony of this giant of the deep.

This towing of captured whales is no boy’s play; it is often most difficult, and dangerous too, when the ship is distant or nightfall at hand. Under a fierce sun, to row for hours, with a carcass of seventy tons’ weight, behind a small boat, will blister the hands and strain the muscles of the hardest whaleman. But it is cheerfully endured for such a whale will net to the ship between fifteen hundred and three thousand dollars, according to its yield of oil.
SECTION B: 40 marks

Answer Question 21 and Question 22.

In this section you will be assessed for the quality of your writing skills.

For each question, 12 marks are awarded for communication and organisation; 8 marks are awarded for vocabulary, sentence structure, punctuation and spelling.

Think about the purpose and audience for your writing.

You should aim to write about 300-400 words for each task.

21 Write a lively article for your school/college magazine with the heading:

22 Students often complain about being bored and having nothing to do through the long school summer holidays.

You have been asked to give a talk to your class giving your views, with suggestions and recommendations for making the most of school holidays. [20]

Write what you would say.

The space below can be used to plan your work.

END OF PAPER