



**GCSE**

4171/01

**ENGLISH/ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
FOUNDATION TIER  
UNIT 1 (READING)**

A.M. TUESDAY, 3 June 2014

1 hour

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

Resource Material.

An 8 page answer book.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the separate answer book provided.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The total mark available for this unit is 40.

The number of marks in brackets will give you an indication of the time you should spend on each question or part-question.

Answer **all** of the following questions.

The **separate Resource Material** is an internet article 'Shark Attack'.

On the opposite page is a radio interview.

**Read the internet article in the separate Resource Material 'Shark Attack'.**

1. Using information in the internet article, answer the following questions:
  - (a) Which country has had the most shark attacks since records began? [1]
  - (b) Which country has had the most fatal shark attacks since records began? [1]
  - (c) Give **two** duties of a lifeguard. [2]
  - (d) At what times of the day do sharks feed? [1]
  - (e) What food does the whale shark eat? [1]
  - (f) Give **four** reasons why a shark may attack a human. [4]
  
2. According to the internet article 'Shark Attack', what can a person do to reduce the chances of being attacked by a shark? [10]

**Now read the radio interview opposite: 'Surfer Uses Surfboard to Fight Shark'.**

3. How does Richard Wands make his experience sound tense and frightening?

You should write about:

- what happens to him;
- words and phrases he uses. [10]

**To answer the next question you will need to refer to both texts.**

4. Compare what the two texts say about sharks.

Organise your answer into two paragraphs:

- what they say about great white sharks; [5]
- what they say about tiger sharks. [5]

*You must make it clear from which text you get your information.*

## Surfer Uses Surfboard to Fight Shark

*On December 19th 2012 Richard Wands was attacked by a deadly tiger shark off the coast of Western Australia. In a radio interview with BBC Radio 5 Live he was asked to describe the attack and how he survived.*

“It was a beautiful morning. I was surfing thirty metres off-shore when a shark circled me and swam underneath my surfboard. In these waters I guessed it was either a tiger shark or a bull shark. I knew it wasn’t a great white shark, like the one in the film ‘Jaws’, because they live in colder waters. But I was still terrified because bull sharks and tiger sharks can also attack and kill a human. As it came closer I could see it was a young tiger shark because it had tiger-like stripes on its back. These stripes fade when the shark is fully grown. I know exactly how dangerous these sharks are; where I live, they’ve killed five people in the last eighteen months.

I was very scared because I knew the shark was going to attack me. It swam under my legs and was so close to me I could have placed my surfboard on its back. The water was crystal clear and I could see the shark’s bulging eyes and a set of terrifying teeth. It looked merciless and mean. I knew I had to do something or I was going to lose an arm, a leg, or even my life.

The shark sped off, did a U-turn, and came straight for me. I felt totally exposed and realised it wanted a chunk of me. I picked up my surfboard and used it to smash the shark’s face again and again. It swam away, but turned around and went for me again. I was terrified. I knew it was now a case of life or death. I tried to spear the shark with my surfboard and hit down at it. To my immense relief the shark appeared to have had enough because it turned away from me and headed out to sea.

I paddled furiously to shore, yelling loudly to alert others in the sea to the killer shark. As I collapsed on the beach, unscathed, I kissed the sand; it tasted gritty and crunchy but it was wonderful. Still trembling with fear, I looked up to see four tiger sharks feasting on a dolphin carcass just offshore. I realised that could have been me and a shiver passed through my body. There were ten other surfers nearby and a group of children happily playing in the shallows. I alerted the lifeguard who sounded the alarm and closed the beach.

I never want to see another shark, even a basking shark that eats only plankton and has never attacked a human.”



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**Resource Material**

# Shark Attack

Every year around one hundred shark attacks on humans are reported worldwide. About one in six of these attacks is fatal, although this figure varies depending where in the world the attack takes place. So, for example, if you are attacked by a shark off the coast of the United States of America you have a much greater chance of surviving than if you are attacked off the coast of South Africa or Australia. Since records have been kept the United States has recorded the highest number of shark attacks, but the highest number of fatal shark attacks has been off the coast of Australia.

If you are swimming in an area where there may be sharks, it is sensible to swim at beaches where there are lifeguards, who are there to check on your safety. You should avoid swimming alone because larger groups of people may discourage a shark from attacking. Don't go in the water at dawn or dusk. This is feeding time for sharks when they are most active and they are also harder to spot. Lifeguards look for signs of sharks in the area. Stay close to the shore where sharks are less likely to be swimming and, if necessary, you can be easily reached. Last year a shark, said to have been up to five metres long, killed a swimmer near a popular New Zealand beach. Police Inspector Shawn Rutene said the swimmer was about 200 metres offshore when the shark attacked. Keep away from river mouths because sharks tend to collect in these areas. It is sensible also to avoid waters contaminated by sewage because sharks enjoy swimming in these areas.



There are more than 360 species of sharks but only a small number of these will attack humans. The largest shark is the whale shark which can grow up to fourteen metres long, but feeds only on plankton and is no danger to humans. The shark responsible for most human deaths is the great white shark. This shark is called a blue pointer shark in South Africa, where it is responsible for many fatal attacks. It grows to an

average length of three metres. Next to the great white shark, the shark responsible for most human deaths is the tiger shark. Tiger sharks will eat just about anything they can catch alive and are nicknamed the 'dustbins of the sea'.

A shark will generally only attack humans if it mistakes them for a seal. Another reason they may attack a human is to protect their territory. If you are swimming in an area where there may be killer sharks, there are some precautions you can take, although you can never be completely certain they won't attack. It is important that you don't go swimming if you have an open wound – sharks are attracted by the smell and taste of blood and may attack you. You should also take off any jewellery before getting in the water because sharks can confuse it with fish scales and attack you.



When you are swimming where there may be sharks, try to avoid splashing so as not to alert sharks to your presence. Move away if you see a large group of dolphins and sea birds because they eat the same food as sharks. If you spot a shark, do not act aggressively. Simply get out of the water as calmly and as quickly as possible. Sometimes a shark may attack people because it is simply curious. On no account should you ever touch a shark if you see one, however tempted you may be. If you take these precautions, you can greatly reduce your chances of being attacked.