Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

FIRST LANGUAGE ENGLISH **0500/22**

Paper 2 Reading Passages (Extended) **October/November 2019**

READING BOOKLET INSERT

2 hours

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Reading Booklet Insert contains the reading passages for use with **all** the questions on the Question Paper.

You may annotate this Reading Booklet Insert and use the blank spaces for planning.
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This document consists of **4** printed pages and **4** blank pages.

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Part 1

Read **Passage A** carefully, and then answer **Questions 1** and **2** on the Question Paper.

Passage A: Adventure cruise

The narrator and her family booked to travel on a holiday cruise in the Canadian Arctic. Here she describes their experiences.

Our small ship shuddered and sliced through an iceberg, causing our assembled group to lose our balance during our first daily briefing from Adam, our tour guide. It hit home that this was to be an expedition, not a relaxing holiday. Only Adam and his young Inuit trainee guide, Willie, looked unconcerned as we ploughed through the ice floes of eastern Canada's Lower Arctic. Our Inuit-run company was not an exotic cruise line, and our old Russian ship was not going to win any beauty pageants.

The adventure did not take long to get started. We received our first glimpse of a polar bear in Ungava Bay, when an eerie ghost ship of an iceberg appeared. As it loomed closer, a hulking yellowy-white bear came into view, lumbering heavily across the blinding ice. Then the iceberg slowly twisted and turned until Akpatok Island was revealed, home of the world's largest colony of thick-billed murres[1]. The boat took us through vast flocks of them, billowing out in black, stormy clouds as they sought to avoid the huge gulls that eyed them with cold-eyed disdain from the rocks.

We did most of our sailing at night. Some of us had hoped for daytime excursions on sleds pulled by huskies, but it became clear that land expeditions were a good opportunity to stretch our legs. Adam, rifle strapped to his back, was our intrepid polar bear monitor. We followed with some apprehension as he painstakingly picked out our route, his head moving from left to right as regularly as a pendulum. Sometimes a hand flicked behind him would command our silence and immediate cessation of movement. Then he would cup his ear and lean in the direction where we presumed such a creature lurked, his expression at once alert and apprehensive. At other times he would circle back to our group, where he would stealthily pad around us as protective as a mother lion. Only once, to our perturbation, did we catch him issuing a broad wink at Willie, who quickly turned away to suppress apparently uncontrollable giggles.

At Diana Island Adam led us to a local man, perched on his canoe on the shingly shoreline. The local was carefully shucking mussels with a hunting knife. He offered them to us as a meal with seal entrails and a large brown seaweed called kelp. Alarmed at the prospect of what looked like raw food, we started to decline until the local, grinning broadly, pulled a small portable stove and cooking utensils out of his large rucksack. Willie giggled again. Adam, with a sharp look at Willie, distracted us from his trainee's merriment. 'You should try the local dishes. Caribou is popular,' he assured us.

However, as the trip progressed, we noticed that Adam and Willie dined less frequently with us. While we consumed hearty moose stews for our evening meal, they tucked themselves at the back of the ship, where Adam munched, to our surprise, quinoa salad and Willie dined on microwaved chips, while flicking rapidly through images on his phone. Once Willie showed us a picture of himself with his girlfriend, Eska, in Nunavut. The photograph depicted them laughing, not in a dogsled pulled by energetic huskies, as I'd expected, but in a shiny red four-wheel-drive vehicle. We also saw pictures of him and Adam, and of Adam with the local we had met at Diana Island. 'That's his uncle,' Willie said.

Sounding and smelling less appetising than our meals were the giant walruses that we spotted at the well-named Walrus Island, in northern Hudson Bay. Hundreds of these leathery mammals grunted on the ice-pocked island. Hauling themselves out of the water, they took on a rosy hue as their blood rushed to cool them.

Polar bears remained high on everyone's wish list, so the last two days of the voyage were dedicated to finding more of the gracefully menacing creatures. We were thrilled when a large male joined us for

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the last leg of our journey, paddling furiously between ice floes as we cruised past Frobisher Bay's dark mountains, wedged with glaciers and ice mirages that stood like skyscrapers on the horizon.

Back at the little airport at Iqaluit, Nanavut's capital, we waited for our flight with Adam and Willie. Adam started to tell me about his first solo caribou-hunting trip.

'How do you track them?' I asked, picturing him eyeing footprints in the snow.

He gave me an exasperated look: 'Satnav.'

Willie giggled and looked away.

[1] *murres*: a breed of sea bird

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[Turn over

Part 2

Read **Passage B** carefully, and then answer **Question 3** on the Question Paper.

Passage B: Inuit life

This passage describes traditional and more modern lifestyles of Inuit communities.

Inuit communities are found in the Arctic; the Northwest Territories, Labrador and Quebec in Canada; above the tree lines in Alaska (where people are called the Inupiat and Yupik); and in Russia (where people are called the Yupik people). The word 'Inuit' means 'the people' in the Inuktitut language.

Traditional Inuit way of life was influenced by the harsh climate and stark landscapes of the Arctic tundra, where the Inuit communities invented tools and methods to help them survive. In the tundra, there are not many building materials. No trees grow, so houses cannot be made from wood unless it is transported from elsewhere. However, during a large part of the year, the cold part, there is a lot of snow in the tundra and it transpires that snow can be a very good construction material. Therefore in the winter, Inuit once lived in round houses made from blocks of snow called igloos. In the summer, when the snow melted, they lived in tent-like huts made of animal skins stretched over a frame. Past Inuit communities would migrate between a summer and winter camp where facilities were shared by several families.

To travel from one place to another on land, Inuit used sleds made of animal bones and skins, which were pulled over the snow and ice by strong dogs with thick fur: the husky dog was bred for this purpose. Because Inuit live in places where most plants cannot grow, their traditional diet consisted almost entirely of meat, which they fished and hunted on the waters of the Arctic Ocean in small boats called kayaks. Whales, walruses, seals and fish were staples of their diet. Larger boats, called umiaq, transported people, dogs, and supplies.

Traditional Inuit clothing and footwear were made from animal skins and fur. Large, thick coats with big hoods called 'parkas' were worn as an outer layer. Today the parka-style of coat is worn in other places in the world and it is made of many other materials. There has been a healthy exchange of clothing styles and materials between Inuit communities and other cultures.

Although Inuit life has changed significantly over the past century, many traditions continue. Traditional storytelling, mythology, and dancing remain important parts of the culture. Family and community are very important, while the Inuktitut language is still spoken in many areas of the Arctic and is common on radio and in television programmes.

That said, Inuit a century ago lived very differently from Inuit today. Before the 1940s, Inuit had minimal contact with Europeans. Europeans passed through on their way to hunt whales or trade furs but very few of them had any interest in settling down on the frozen land of the Arctic. So the Inuit had the place to themselves.

But that changed after World War 2. The Arctic had always been seen as inaccessible, but the invention of aeroplanes made it easier for non-Arctic dwellers to get there. Permanent settlements were created in the Arctic around new airbases, and radar stations were built. These provided different employment opportunities for the indigenous people. Schools and health care centres were constructed in these permanent settlements. In many places, Inuit children were required to attend schools that introduced non-native traditions. With better health care, the Inuit population grew larger, too large to sustain itself solely by hunting. Many Inuit from smaller camps moved into permanent settlements because there was access to jobs and imported food and by the 1960s most Inuit resided in towns. Nowadays, boats are as often employed for leisure purposes or for taking eager tourists on expeditions as they are for fishing or hunting expeditions. As for the husky, this once hardworking dog now enjoys a pampered life within the family.

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