ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

ENGLISH LANGUAGE 4005/2

PAPER 2 INSERT

JUNE 2020 SESSION **2 hours**

Additional materials:
No additional materials

The insert **should not be posted** to ZIMSEC with the answer booklet.

Allow candidates 5 minutes to count pages before the examination.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Check if the insert has all the pages and ask the invigilator for a replacement if there are duplicate or missing pages.

Read the following passage very carefully before you attempt any question.

Check that all the pages are in the booklet and ask the invigilator for a replacement if there are duplicate or missing pages.

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided in the question and answer booklet using **black** or **blue** pens.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

You are advised to spend 1 hour 30 minutes on Section B.

Mistakes in spelling, punctuation and grammar may be penalised in any part of the paper.

This question paper consists of 5 printed pages and 3 blank pages.

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SECTION A (40 MARKS)

Read the following passage very carefully before you attempt any questions.

Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided on the question paper.

Mistakes in spelling, punctuation and grammar may be penalised in any part of the paper.

PROFITABLE GAME

1 Game ranching is an exciting and rapidly growing industry in Zimbabwe. Not only is it highly lucrative, earning the country the much-needed foreign currency, but it also ensures the continued existence of many animal species that will otherwise disappear from Africa or become **extinct**. It was pioneered in the West Nicholson and Nyamandlovu areas by stalwarts such as the Henderson brothers, Style, Seymour-Smith, Johnson and American scientists: Mossman and Dassman.

2 By 1959, through their efforts, Zimbabwe was recognised internationally as a game-ranching or trophy hunting territory. When Kenya banned sport-hunting, Zimbabwe capitalised on increasing demand for the **shrinking** hunting facilities.

3 From 1978 to 1983, the wildlife section at Buffalo Range demonstrated that, on average, game farming is five times more profitable than cattle ranching. Each year, from 1975 to 1990, the hectarage allocated by farmers to wildlife production rose by six percent per annum. By 1987, twenty-five percent of private ranching land around Matetsi in Matabeleland North and Chiredzi in the south-east, was devoted solely to wildlife. Seventy-five percent of the ranchers in the Kwekwe district were running profitable safari-hunting enterprises alongside their cattle.

4 While sport-hunting produced the best financial returns, the marketing of game meat faced many problems. Veterinary restrictions designed to protect beef production **hampered** the free movement of animals and meat. The cattle industry had **sophisticated** marketing and research facilities, while game ranching had none. In 1985, the Wildlife Producers' Association was formed to co-ordinate the industry and to establish it under the umbrella of the Commercial Farmers' Union.

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5 Alongside cattle, tobacco, cotton and other farm produce, game meat has become the ninth commodity of that organisation with headquarters at the Agricultural Research Trust Farm, a few kilometres north of Harare. By 1991, the Wildlife Producers' Association had two hundred and thirty active members and the number is likely to increase sharply because so much of Zimbabwe is suited to game production.

6 There is, however, more to game ranching than setting up a fence to specification and stocking the interior with wild animals. A sound knowledge of habits, **habitat** and food requirements of each species is essential.

7 The aim of Zimbabwean producers is to allow wildlife to remain wild, not to domesticate it as has been done in New Zealand with the deer. To quote Mick Townsend, the then chairperson of the Game Producers Association, "Game is extremely sensitive. It knows where it's wanted. Game demands that the bush be kept in top condition; it abets environmental conservation."

8 Most wild animals have a **distinctive** social organisation which has to be understood if they are to thrive, especially when restricted to a small area. For example, the Burchell's zebra, a grazer, utilises any species of grass, as long as it is short. It prefers open woodlands and scrub where water is available and it occasionally browses up to eight species of herb.

9 Gregarious by nature, zebras form small family groups, consisting of a four-and-a-half to twelve-year-old stallion, one or more mares and their foals. After rejection from the family, young stallions form small bachelor groups or remain solitary. Zebras control sprobulus grass which becomes dominant when palatable species are overgrazed by cattle.

10 Large ranches in Matabeleland, Midlands and the Lowveld, have a wide enough variety of food plants to sustain many species, unlike smaller properties on the agricultural highveld, where diversity of vegetation is limited.

11 To some extent, supplementary feeding can make up for natural dietary deficiencies. Commercially prepared dairy cubes, cotton waste and seed cake and farm-milled snap-corn (maize cob, grain and sheath milled together) are widely used. Where they will survive, appropriate trees, shrubs and grasses may be planted. Easy-growing mulberry trees are useful.

12 Wild animals have fewer health problems if well fed in the right environment. In the wild, they avoid tick-infested areas, but if forced into the latter by inadequate grazing and browsing areas, ticks can become a problem. In midsummer, these parasites may number from about fifty million to a hundred million per square kilometre.

13 Unlike cattle, wild game cannot be forced through dips or spray races. Many ranchers attempt to gather up the ticks on cattle, which they then treat with tickicide. This might effect some control, but ticks have host preferences and

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may not opt for cattle instead of game. As a result, over a short period, only a small percentage of ticks may be picked up by the cattle. This may force the farmer to have a large number of cattle in the game ranch. If large numbers of cattle remain too long in a game area, they may consume much of the game's food. Regular movements of large herds through gates, on set routes to dipping points, cause severe environmental damage.

14 This problem, especially in small game parks was resolved when Mike Duncan, who lived in Harare then, invented his Duncan applicator. Lured to this device by special food blocks, the animals brush ears and necks against a tickicide covered column. Not only does the environmentally-friendly pyrethroid spread over their bodies when the animals groom themselves, but it is absorbed into their systems and spread outwards from inside.

15 The use of Duncan applicators, a Zimbabwean invention, has spread to South Africa, Australia and South America. This invention will probably extend to North America, Europe and Asia to help combat the spread of tickborne Lyme's disease in humans.

16 When game is run side by side with cattle, infection with intestinal parasites increases. The threshold at which these begin to cause harm has not been established, but heavy infection reduces physical condition and lowers disease resistance. Dosing wild animals can be achieved by mixing worm remedies with food attractants.

17 Electric fences help combat the menace of poaching, snaring and intrusions by predators, so is the use of domestic dogs. In Zimbabwe, the use of mains or battery-operated energisers or solar panels is quite sophisticated and growing. Any large animal can easily barge into and through an electric fence, so the objective is to create a fear barrier through education if necessary. Old cans dipped in molasses, attached to the fence, induce animals to lick once only. Thereafter, they keep away as a result of the electric shock.

18 To stock game ranches, animals were originally obtained from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife, but today they are bought at auction sales. At the first game sale in 1989, prices provided a great incentive to game production. In one sale, the price for a sable jumped from three thousand to nine thousand dollars.

19 Sales are held at bomas. A boma is an enclosure, usually square, but with rounded corners. It is surrounded by poles supporting a three-metre-high wire mesh, to which is attached opaque black plastic sheeting or thatching grass.

20 Game is lured into a boma with food and trapped when the gate is closed, or captured in the field and brought in. Great care has to be taken in handling wild animals as they are extremely susceptible to and might even die from stress.

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Once inside, they are allowed to calm down, fed, watered and gradually accustomed to human proximity, which may take several weeks.

21 Potential buyers gather outside the boma and being able to look in, bid on the animals of their choice. At another system of auction, buyers gather at a city hall. Videos of animals for sale are shown and bidding commences. The animals are sold in lots, size, depending on species, with a guarantee to deliver more or less within set parameters, since capture cannot always be exactly effected. Once the animals are paid for, capture begins.

22 Capture and translation are amongst the most critical separations in game management, and best left to experienced professionals. They are allowed to emerge from their crates, preferably at night, into special bomas where they remain for about three weeks, by which time they may accept the boma as their new territory. Thereafter, the gate is left open and they are allowed to emerge at their own time.

23 Today, killing animals for 'sport' is justifiably frowned upon. Yet, because man is essentially greedy, profits from controlled hunting on game farms offer the best hope for the survival of many species. However, Zimbabwe has one of the highest population growths which adversely affects animal habitat. Facing such human pressures, can areas reserved for game survive?

24 If game can be seen as a sustainable source of income rather than a food reservoir to be **plundered**, the odds against extinction will be improved. On this basis, the Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) was founded. Its objective is to provide a better livelihood for people nurturing wildlife enterprises. Provided they enforce certain rules, District Councils in certain communal lands have been granted appropriate authority status. Such councils retain fifteen percent of earnings from the sale of hunting safaris and meat to cover overhead expenses. Thirty five percent goes to the community to be spent on wildlife management and fifty percent is distributed as cash among the locals.

Adapted from: Air Zimbabwe's Skyhost. Volume 4 No 3 by Buck Williams.

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