

*Roald Dahl set off on his journey on the SS Mantola. The trip took two weeks, with many ports of call between England and Mombassa, a town in what is now Kenya. From there he travelled on another boat, the Dumra, to Dar es Salaam, which is in Tanzania (east coast of Africa).*

When I woke the next morning the ship's engine had stopped. I jumped out of my bunk and peered through the porthole. This was my first glimpse of Dar es Salaam and I have never forgotten it. We were anchored out in the middle of a cast rippling blue-black lagoon and all around the rim of the lagoon were pale-yellow sandy beaches, almost white and breakers were running up on to the sand, and coconut palms with their little green leafy hats were growing on the beaches, and there were casuarina trees, immensely tall and breathtakingly beautiful with their delicate grey-green foliage. And then behind the casuarinas was what seemed to me like a jungle, a great tangle of tremendous dark-green trees that were full of shadows and almost certainly teeming, so I told myself, with rhinos and lions and all manner of vicious beasts. Over to one side lay the tiny town of Dar es Salaam, the houses white and yellow and pink, and among the houses I could see a narrow church steeple and a domed mosque and along the waterfront there was a line of acacia trees splashed with scarlet flowers. A fleet of canoes was rowing out to take us ashore and the black-skinned rowers were chanting weird songs in time with their rowing.

The whole of that amazing tropical scene through the porthole has been photographed on my mind ever since. To me it was all wonderful, beautiful and exciting. And so it remained for the rest of my time in Tanganyika. I loved it all. There were no furled umbrellas, no bowler hats, no sombre grey suits, and I never once had to get on a train or a bus.

**Q1: Read lines 4 to 18 of Source A.**

**Choose four statements below which are TRUE.**

1. The ship was still.
2. The narrator had been to Dar es Salaam before.
3. The sea was very dark.
4. The beaches were ugly.
5. The waves were frothy.
6. The narrator saw animals in the jungle.
7. He saw a church in the distance.

## Q2: Source B (to compare to source A)

# The Global Supermarket

## Chocolate

However you consume chocolate – whether you eat a chocolate bar or have a hot or cold chocolate drink – it always begins life as a cocoa bean. Chocolate was first used to make a spicy drink in the Mayan civilization in South America nearly 2000 years ago. Today, chocolate is big business. Companies like Cadbury Schweppes, M&M/Mars, Hershey and Rowntree dominate what we see on the supermarket shelves. Almost two million tonnes of cocoa is produced every year. The world's largest grower of cocoa is the Ivory Coast in west Africa, which produces over half of the world's cocoa. So does the world trade in cocoa benefit the Ivory Coast?



## Bitter taste of the chocolate trade



Towards the end of the 1990s, a United Nations (UN) report revealed that some Ivory Coast farmers enslaved children to work on cocoa fields. The US government reported that thousands of children between the ages of eight and twelve had been forced to work on farms that produced cocoa. Newspaper reports and television programmes claimed that the children worked in poor or dangerous conditions. Human rights organizations called this type of cocoa farming a modern-day example of the slave trade. Young

people – some only 11 years old – spoke of being beaten and badly paid. Some of these children had been trafficked from countries like Burkina Faso and Mali, also in west Africa. Because the US imports over US \$240 million worth of cocoa from the Ivory Coast every year, some of the chocolate consumed in the US is likely to be linked to child labour.

## A bigger picture

At the same time as the reports of child labour in the Ivory Coast were made public, worldwide cocoa prices were at an all-time low. The Ivory Coast's Prime Minister said that it was partly the fault of large chocolate companies that child labour was used to produce cocoa. He argued that to stop child labour, companies would have to pay farmers a better price for cocoa.



## Unstable prices

Cocoa is the only source of income for many farmers in the Ivory Coast. When prices were low, people couldn't even afford to put food on the table. Today, cocoa prices have returned to normal. West African governments and chocolate companies have promised to work together to end child labour. Nevertheless, there are still reports of child labour in west Africa.

**Q2: Refer to Source A and Source B.**

**Write a summary of the differences between the two accounts. Aim to write 100 - 150 words.**

### Q3: source A

Reread the extract taken from source A.

We were anchored out in the middle of a vast rippling blue-black lagoon and all around the rim of the lagoon were pale-yellow sandy beaches, almost white and breakers were running up on to the sand, and coconut palms with their little green leafy hats were growing on the beaches, and there were casuarina trees, immensely tall and breathtakingly beautiful with their delicate grey-green foliage. And then behind the casuarinas was what seemed to me like a jungle, a great tangle of tremendous dark-green trees that were full of shadows and almost certainly teeming, so I told myself, with rhinos and lions and all manner of vicious beasts. Over to one side lay the tiny town of Dar es Salaam, the houses white and yellow and pink, and among the houses I could see a narrow church steeple and a domed mosque and along the waterfront there was a line of acacia trees splashed with scarlet flowers. A fleet of canoes was rowing out to take us ashore and the black-skinned rowers were chanting weird songs in time with their rowing.

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**How does Dahl use language to convey the idea that he was impressed by the scene?**