## Section C

**Text 3**

*The text below is about Community Bike-Share Programmes in Africa. Read it carefully and answer Questions 14 – 20.*

1 In areas without easily accessible public transportation, people must walk to commute, run errands or get to school. But in many cases, travelling by foot just isn't efficient enough. For many people, a bicycle is the answer.

2 Cape Town is one of the latest cities to consider adopting a public bike-share programme for short trips. The bike rental system would allow users to pick up a bike at one of many points in the city and drop it off at another at an affordable cost.

3 Although the programme is designed to make public transportation more accessible, there are major challenges to bike-share programmes in developing cities. Several pilot programmes in Cape Town have already been launched with limited success.

4 In cities where bikes are valuable commodities, theft poses a major threat to bike-share programmes. Because there are few secure places to lock up an expensive bike, organisers fear thieves and vandals will ruin the programme for everybody. Some cities in Africa and India choose to sacrifice convenience for security, hiring guards or requiring registration and paperwork to participate. While this solution does create jobs, it also reduces the likelihood that people will use a rental bike if they're looking for quick and easy transportation.

5 Also of concern is the deposit and payment method; credit cards or down payments may alienate poorer users who don't have the money or resources to pay a refundable rate upfront. Some locations in Africa are experimenting with alternative forms of deposit. In Rwanda, Malawi, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Zambia, people can opt to leave behind their shoes for insurance and retrieve them when the bike is returned.

6 Roads can also be dangerous for cyclists. Along with reckless drivers and busy traffic, riders face roads that are rocky or damaged and not safe for bicycles. Especially if riders do not wear their mandatory helmets, this could be a significant obstacle in developing cities.



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7 Bicycle taxis are another alternative to bike-share programmes; they can move quickly through traffic and are better suited for people in long, flowing clothes. They also solve the problem of insurance or a deposit, because passengers can simply pay the driver by the kilometre. In Malawi the bicycle taxis, or *boda bodas*, have been popular for customers looking for an affordable alternative to public transportation.

8 Access to bicycles is a gateway to other public services like health care, education and economic development. According to World Bicycle Relief, a non-profit organisation that provides "access to independence and livelihood through the power of bicycles," bikes enable people to carry five times more supplies and travel four times as far as on foot. People in need of medicine can reach the nearest clinic more easily, and quality educators can travel to areas that were previously too remote. Bike-share programmes in Africa would undoubtedly help communities grow; however, organisers will have to come up with innovative ways to overcome some significant challenges.

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## Section C [25 marks]

14 What two features of the bike rental system appeal to potential users?

.....

..... [2]

15 In Cape Town several bike-share programmes enjoy only 'limited success' (line 11). Why is this so?

..... [1]

16 How do vandals 'ruin the programmes for everybody' (lines 14 – 15)?

..... [2]

17 Some cities in Africa 'choose to sacrifice convenience for security'(lines 15 – 16).

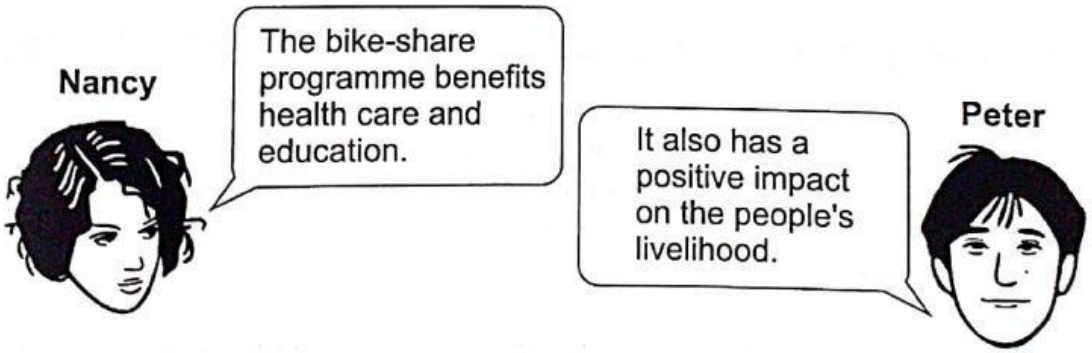
(i) What is the drawback of the decision to 'sacrifice convenience'?

..... [1]

(ii) What does the 'security' entail?

..... [1]

18 Here is part of a conversation between two students, Nancy and Peter, who have read the article.




(i) Identify two examples from paragraph 8 that Nancy can give to support her view.

.....

..... [2]

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(ii) What example from paragraph 8 can Peter give to support his view?

..... [1]

19 Give an example of how organisers of bike-share programmes can use 'innovative ways to overcome some significant challenges' (lines 45 – 46) with reference to paragraph 5.

.....

..... [1]

20 **Using your own words as far as possible**, summarise the challenges of the bike-share programme and the solutions offered.

**Use only information from paragraphs 4 and 5.**

Your summary must be in continuous writing (not note form). It must not be longer than 80 words (not counting the words given to help you begin).

*One challenge facing the bike-share programme is the* .....

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..... [15]



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