

Q1: Read again the first part of Source A from lines 1 to 13. Choose four statements below which are true.

The correct answers are:

- ☐ **A** The first time Mike Doyle saw anyone surfing was in 1953.
- ☐ **C** In the 1950s there were very few surfers in California.
- ☐ **D** Most surfers like to surf in the early morning.
- ☐ **H** The surfers looked fit and suntanned.

Q2: Use details from both sources to write a summary of what you understand about the different boards used by the surfers.

In Source A, Mike Doyle explains that the earliest surfboards in California were bulky, weighty, and challenging to handle. They generally measured eleven feet in length, twenty-four inches in width, and had a weight of fifty to sixty pounds. Some consisted of solid redwood planks, whereas others were hollow paddle boards with a veneer exterior. Balsa wood boards were just starting to gain popularity due to their lighter weight and ease of handling.

In Source B, Isabella Bird portrays Hawaiian surfboards, made from the wood of the breadfruit tree and consecrated in a ceremony prior to their use. These were designed like a coffin lid, approximately six to nine feet in length, and well-lubricated for a smooth ride. In contrast to the California boards that were shifting towards lighter materials, the Hawaiian boards appeared to hold greater cultural importance and were already well-suited to surfing methods.

Both sources emphasize that surfboards differed in size, material, and purpose, with California's shifting towards practicality, whereas Hawaii's preserved traditional and spiritual significance.

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