

ENGLISH / ANGLAIS / INGLÉS B

Higher Level / Niveau Supérieur (Option Forte) / Nivel Superior

Tuesday 9 November 1999 (morning) / Mardi 9 novembre 1999 (matin)
 Martes 9 de noviembre de 1999 (mañana)

Paper / Épreuve / Prueba 1

1h 30m

A

Candidate name/nom du candidat/nombre del candidato:	Number/numéro/número:							

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your candidate name and number in the boxes above.
 Do NOT open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
 This examination paper consists of a series of texts each followed by a number of tasks.
 One mark is allocated per question unless otherwise indicated.
Answer ALL the questions in the spaces provided.

INSTRUCTIONS DESTINÉES AUX CANDIDATS

Écrire votre nom et numéro de candidat dans les cases ci-dessus.
 NE PAS OUVRIR cette épreuve avant d'y être autorisé.
 Cette épreuve comporte plusieurs textes suivis chacun d'une série d'exercices.
 Un point par question sauf indication contraire.
Répondre à TOUTES les questions dans les espaces prévus à cet effet.

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS CANDIDATOS

Escriba su nombre y número de candidato en las casillas de arriba.
 NO ABRA esta prueba hasta que se lo autoricen.
 Esta prueba consta de varios textos seguidos de una serie de ejercicios.
 Cada pregunta tiene un valor de un punto, a menos que se indique algo distinto.
Conteste TODAS las preguntas en los espacios facilitados.

B

QUESTIONS ANSWERED QUESTIONS CHOISIES PREGUNTAS CONTESTADAS
ALL / TOUTES / TODAS

C

EXAMINER EXAMINATEUR EXAMINADOR	TEAM LEADER CHEF D'ÉQUIPE LÍDER DE EQUIPO
/60	/60

D

IBCA
/60

TEXT A

'Urban myths' is the term given to stories that can be heard everywhere, but which can never be proved to be true - they always involve 'a friend of a friend'. Here is an example.

First, read through the passage, then complete it by writing in the correct forms of the numbered verbs. Write your answers in the numbered spaces below the passage.

HOUNDED DOWN

- A friend of a friend recently ... (*example - share*) ... a cell with a very unfortunate victim. The criminal ... (**1. plan**) ... with great care a daring robbery at his local post office. He'd observed the place painstakingly and made sure that his raid happened at the same time as the biggest payout of the week - pension day.
- 5 The well-calculated hold-up ran like clockwork. His scary, slavering hound and replica gun had everyone co-operating, and a spooky clown mask meant there was no chance of him ... (**2. recognise**) ... from the closed-circuit television security video. Leaving nothing to chance, he changed his disguise in his stolen getaway car, which he left deep in an underground car park before ... (**3. catch**) ... the bus home disguised as a busy postman with a mountainous mailbag.
- 10 It was only when he got indoors with the brimming sackful of cash that he realised that he ... (**4. forget**) ... something: his faithful hound. Still, with the money at his disposal now, he could easily afford to buy a new dog, and a pedigree one at that.
- Then, suddenly, there was a loud knock at the door. Snatching up his sack, the startled criminal bolted for the rear exit, only to run smack-bang into a burly sergeant, who grabbed him by the scruff of the neck and roughly hauled him back inside.
- 15 The crook was dumbfounded. "Lummy, Inspector. How ... (**5. find**) ... me so quickly?" he whined pitifully.
- "It's down to the Sergeant over there," replied the inspector. "He's the one who spotted that you'd left your dog tied up outside."
- 20 The thief was mortified. "But he ... (**6. not/have**) ... a name tag, or even a collar for that matter... "
- "It's simple really: The Sarge just shouted "Home, boy!" and here we are."

Example *shared*

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Now, write a brief explanation of what each word and phrase given below means in the context of the passage.

Example “painstakingly” (line 3) He must have taken a lot of care when he was observing the place

7. “scary” (line 5)

8. “mountainous” (line 9)

9. “dumbfounded” (line 16)

10. “spotted” (line 18)

11. “Home, boy!” (line 21)

TEXT B

This text is a review of two science books. Fill in the gaps in the charts below by referring to the text on page 5.

Theory according to Houghton

Basic Cause

12. Key substance in theory

13. Main sources of substance

.....
(and others)

Central Process

14. Main effect of increased emissions

15. Consequence of this main effect

16. Overall effect on Earth

Theory according to Calder

17. Consequences of increased cloud:

Conclusions

18. Most scientists favour the view of

19. Houghton's book best about

20. Calder's book best about

In the boxes for questions 21 and 22, put either 'T' (for 'true') or 'F' (for 'false'), depending on whether you think the statement is true or false.

Comparison of the authors' views.

Houghton and Calder agree about

21. the basic process 22. the overall process

Science Review

- * *Global Warming: The Complete Briefing* Sir John Houghton (1997)
- * *The Weather Machine* Nigel Calder (1974)

Houghton's book is the second edition of a work first published in 1994 and brings the global warming debate right up to date. He states the nature of the problem clearly in the opening chapter: "Human industry and other activities such as deforestation are emitting increasing quantities of gases, in particular the gas carbon dioxide, into the atmosphere. Every year, these emissions currently add to the carbon already in atmospheric carbon dioxide a further 7000 million tonnes, much of which is likely to remain there for a period of 100 years or more. Because carbon dioxide is a good absorber of heat radiation coming from the Earth's surface, increased carbon dioxide acts like a blanket over the surface, keeping it warmer than it would otherwise be. With the increased temperature, the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere also increases, providing more of a blanket effect and causing it to be even warmer."

This is the "greenhouse effect": the sun's radiation passes largely unhindered through the atmosphere to warm the earth, but is radiated back in a form that can be absorbed by certain gases. If the earth radiates less energy back into space than it receives, the result must be an increase in temperature.

Let us now go back 23 years to Nigel Calder's book, which describes the scientific views accepted at the time. The theory then was generally similar: increased carbon dioxide traps reflected heat, which results in increased water vapour in the atmosphere. But the prevailing view was that the water vapour turned into increasing cloud, which, together with other man-made pollution, would cut out the sunlight and cause a new ice age.

This was indeed a scientific theory for all seasons: whether the climate was getting hotter or colder, we could blame it on carbon dioxide. The balance of the argument, as Houghton's book demonstrates, seems to have tilted in favour of the global warming hypothesis. There is certainly a correlation between increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and increased world temperatures over the past century. And if gas emissions are maintained at the current rate, we could see a rise of two or three degrees in the next 100 years, which could have catastrophic consequences.

On the other hand, it is just possible that our mathematical models of climate change have been unduly influenced by the good weather of the past 20 years, just as the theory of the Seventies was unduly influenced by the cold weather at that time. Even the most convincing scientists have been known to get things wrong.

Read Houghton's book if you really want to understand both the scientific and the political issues involved. But go back to Calder if you wish to retain some scepticism.

OPEN HERE

OUVRIR ICI

ABRIR AQUÍ

TEXT C

The passages are from a mail-order catalogue, selling clothes by post. First, glance through the passages to understand their general meaning; then, look at the list of product names below. In passages X, Y and Z there are gaps, numbered 23-25, where the product name needs to be inserted. Write your choice of the appropriate name for each gap, in the numbered spaces below the list.

- * Surfin' Shorts
- * Wild West Slacks
- * Type B Boxers
- * Sensational Sweater
- * Big Break Trousers
- * Saltspring Sweater
- * Winter Wild Trousers

23.
24.
25.

W

You're in Paris, in a softly lit second-story room; the smell of baking bread drifts up from the boulangerie below. A gracious woman stands among the bolts of richly coloured silk, beckons you to take your seat on an ornate, carved wood chaise lounge and choose among the patterns. This was your favourite. The Remembrance Dress. Printed with wildflowers on washed 100% silk crepe de chine, with natural abalone buttons from the nape of neck to just above knee. Imported in grey multiprint floral. \$138.00

X

You're sailing the homeward leg from Desolation Bay to Greys Harbour when the snow begins to fall and stick, turning the cabin top and the foredeck as white as the sails. It is immensely cold and silent, and you take risks to gain a full knot. The water rises up over the toe-rail. You know of a small cove where there is an old inn; you'll build a fire and watch the storm from narrow latticed windows. And slip into your (- 23 -). It's a warm blend of wool, acrylic and cotton, exceptionally warm for its weight, and the subdued granite and lichen coloration suits it perfectly for a post-prandial stroll along the rocky beach. Handwash. U.S. made in Espresso. \$98.00

Y

The average man today, beset by an overwhelming array of problems, takes himself a good deal too seriously. Which causes stress. And while we can't say that a person's mood improves in direct proportion to the softness of the underwear he has on, it's a theory worth testing with our (- 24 -). Cheaper than analysis by far, they're knit instead of woven, so they deliver a relaxing drape heretofore unheard of in the boxer arena. Heathery all-cotton rib knit, with a trim and comfortable brief-style waistband. Imported in three colours: Dusty Red; Charcoal; Dusty Navy. \$16.50

Z

If, on an open-mike night in a Village club in 1936, the gallant Xavier Cugat had invited your Aunt Esperanza - the one who sang - to come around and audition for his band at the Coconut Grove she might have scoured the stores on the Miracle Mile for a pair of audition trousers like our (- 25 -). They're astonishingly soft, drop-dead dress-up - with a very forgiving, mobile drape that follows the body's every move. Our up-dated version is woven in a smooth, worsted-wool-blend herringbone twill, lined in satin and cut in the classic style. Imported in two colours: Teal; Burgundy. \$118.00

Now, answer the questions about information in the four passages above.

26. In passage W "This", in the fourth line, refers to:

- A. the patterns
- B. the chaise lounge
- C. the memory
- D. the dress

27. In passage W the dress described is:

- A. a brightly-coloured miniskirt
- B. a crazy party-dress
- C. an elegant medium length
- D. a formal ball-gown

28. From a detail given in passage X, the kind of person who would wear this is:

- A. sentimental
- B. competitive
- C. masochistic
- D. crazy

29. Passage X is written to show that the colours of the garment fit in well with the:

- A. landscape
- B. inn
- C. weather
- D. fire

30. "Which", in the second line of passage Y, refers to:
- A. "The average man today ..."
 B. "takes himself ... too seriously"
 C. "overwhelming"
 D. "overwhelming array of problems"
31. Passage Y suggests that a person's mood is:
- A. unnecessarily connected to soft underwear
 B. probably connected to soft underwear
 C. always connected to soft underwear
 D. never connected to soft underwear
32. "Open-mike night", in the first line of passage Z, means a night for:
- A. meeting strangers
 B. guest artistes
 C. amateur singers
 D. visiting bands
33. "Drop-dead dress-up", in the fourth line of passage Z, means a style which is:
- A. very formal
 B. sensationally striking
 C. crazily elaborate
 D. casually informal

Finally, these passages are all concerned with marketing: with encouraging people to buy the clothes. Questions 34-38 ask you to consider the techniques of each passage.

Show, by writing the letter of each passage in the space provided, which passages are based on an appeal to the customer's sense of...

Example	<i>elegance</i>	...	<i>W</i>	...
	nostalgia	34.	
		35.	
	humour	36.	
	adventure	37.	
	daring	38.	

TEXT D

This text is an extract from a travel book about India. The author has spent nearly two years on camel-back with nomads, the poorest of the poor who have to fight hard in order to survive. One evening, exhausted and unwell, she walks away from the camp, to contemplate the countryside and think over her experiences.

INDIAN SUNSET

5 The sun had set, leaving everything dusted in the soft pastel blues and pinks of Indian nights. It was as if I were looking down on a miniature world. On the far side, the toy temple, and in the valley toy oxen ploughing the green. Dotted here and there were tiny Rabari men with their sheep and goats. To the left, a full yellow moon rose behind the mass of the Aravalli Range - blue collage against a violet sky. There were strange birdcalls, moonlight burnished the water. As the sky deepened, lights began to appear in the valley - the cooking fires of the Rabari. Slowly along the left-hand rim came a string of silhouetted bicycles. How impossibly beautiful it was.

Except that it was not beautiful at all. It was a lie.

10 Those fires, as romantic as fluttering candles from here, were in fact miserable and mean, made from a few bits of cow dung and whatever thorny sticks the men had scavenged from a landscape eaten down past dirt to stone. And those luminous clothes on the bicycle riders were really bits of grey rag hung on half-starved men stunted by work. The toy Rabaris with their toy animals, and their glowing red turbans, were lonely men living on goat milk and one roti a day, whose stomachs rumbled in the night, who would not see their families for months, who would be lucky to get their animals and themselves through the season. And the water, precious metal from here, in reality was poisonous with Guinea worm and disease, a malarial swamp.

20 The disgust I felt, the rage, was not at India, but with humanity. If India was terrible, so was where I came from. Worse, because it was so spoilt, so comfortable, so oblivious and that comfort purchased at the expense of countries like this one. Each country leeching another and, within all the countries, groups of humans leeching other groups of humans down the pyramid, until you got to the very bottom, the little toy Rabari men. Gutted.

Now look at questions 39-50 below: they are all concerned with how the author has structured the passage in order to express her ideas as effectively as possible.

The text describes both the beauty of the scene and the disillusion of the author. There are four paragraphs; which of them expresses -

beauty? 39. Paragraph

disillusion? 40. Paragraphs

(2 marks)

In the first paragraph, the author’s description of the landscape includes a number of elements. Four of these reappear in the third paragraph. Which are they?

- 41.
- 42.
- 43.
- 44.

The first time the four parts of the landscape are mentioned, they appear beautiful; the second time, they seem ugly. Which version does the writer want us to believe?

- 45.

In the third paragraph, the water is described as “metal”. Which word in the first paragraph, associated with ‘metal’, prepares us for this image of the water ?

- 46.

At two points in the text, the author uses language structures that are very **short** to emphasise her anger about what the landscape means to her: one is to do with paragraph structure, one with sentence structure.

*Identify the two points, and **briefly** describe how the language structures reveal the author’s feelings.*

- Paragraph:** 47.
- Effect: 48.
- Sentence:** 49.
- Effect: 50.

TEXT E

PARENTS WORRYING

This article by a newspaper columnist describes how logic can become so complicated as to get out of control - and start to become obsessive. Read the passage in order to understand the general situation. The numbered gaps refer to questions 51 - 56.

Three things happened last week. One, I hurt my knee and started walking like an old lady; two, we got a kitten; three, I started worrying about the future, with specific reference to finance, rather than anything more spiritual.

5 These things were, of course, related. I agreed to buy the kitten in a weak moment, after resisting my son's pleas to do so for the past few years, because my knee was **agonisingly** painful and I thought the kitten might entertain the children, leaving me to lie on the sofa. It was only when she arrived - she was so small and weak that it felt like we had another baby - that suddenly it hit me. All those little mouths to feed! All those responsibilities!

10 "We've got to get personal pensions, right now," I said to my husband, who looked **mildly** surprised, given that it was 10 o'clock on a Wednesday night at the time.

"Yes, all right," he said, and carried on stroking the kitten.

15 "I mean it," I said. "It's really terribly important." And I hobbled over to him, brandishing the business section from a previous issue of his newspaper (something which I tended not to read until the kitten arrived; (- 51 -), I've been studying it carefully).

20 "Look," I said. "Just look what it says here. No-one is going to provide for us in our old age, no one at all." And it gets worse, I told him. There'll be no state pensions by the time we retire, and (- 52 -) you pick the right one, most personal pensions will be more or less worthless, what with inflation and other factors which I don't understand. Our house will be taken away from us to pay for a nursing home; (- 53 -), if we've still got a house, (- 54 -) we'll be over the hill and there'll be no jobs and no State safety net, (- 55 -). Forget those thousands of pounds we've paid in National Insurance contributions: we'll be on the street (- 56 -) we know it, with two unemployed grown-up children and a geriatric cat in tow. And there are our parents to look after, too. Who is going to look after them?

25 "Don't worry," he said **soothingly**. "We'll be absolutely fine." But I was not convinced.

Now, think carefully about the logic of the situation presented in the passage. Then, from the list below, choose the linking words or phrases to fill appropriately the gaps numbered 51-56. Write your choices in the numbered spaces provided below the list. **Each should be used only once.**

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|----------|
| ever since | due to | because | but |
| before which | that is | whoever | although |
| either | whether | why | before |
| neither | unless | thus | despite |

- 51.
- 52.
- 53.
- 54.
- 55.
- 56.

Three words in the passage are written in **bold type**. In the spaces numbered 57-59 below, write a brief description of what each word means, in the context of the passage.

- 57. **agonisingly**
-
- 58. **mildly**
-
- 59. **soothingly**
-