



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Higher Tier
November 2009

English (Specification B)

3701/1H

Paper 1

H

Monday 9 November 2009 9.00 am to 10.40 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book
- Section A of the pre-release booklet (enclosed).

Time allowed

- 1 hour 40 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is 3701/1H.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Write your answers in the answer book provided.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- You must refer to Section A of the pre-release booklet provided.
- You must **not** use a dictionary.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 54.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.
All questions should be answered in continuous prose.
- You will be assessed on the quality of your Reading in Section A.
- You will be assessed on the quality of your Writing in Section B.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about one hour on Section A and about 40 minutes on Section B.

SECTION A: READING**MEDIA AND NON-FICTION TEXTS**

Answer **both** questions in this section.

You are advised to spend about one hour on this section. This includes 10 minutes reminding yourself of the content of the pre-release booklet.

You will be assessed on the quality of your Reading.

1 Media Texts

Remind yourself of the media extracts on pages 7 and 8 of the pre-release booklet.

Write about the news media techniques used in these extracts by responding to the following:

- How has Simon Garfield used facts and opinions in *Living on thin ice* on page 8 to help explain the points he is making?
- Analyse some of the words and phrases used by Mick Hume to engage the reader in the text of the article, *My Temper is rising. Must be global warming...*, on page 7.
- Comment on the effectiveness of the picture which accompanies the article, *Living on thin ice*, on page 8.
- Comment on the meaning and effectiveness of the titles, *Living on thin ice* on page 8 and *My Temper is rising. Must be global warming...* on page 7. (13 marks)

2 Non-fiction Text

Read the non-fiction text, *Scott's Last Expedition* on the page opposite.

Now write about the text:

- describing what you learn about Scott's expedition
- explaining some of the writers' thoughts and feelings
- analysing the effects of some of the vivid words and phrases the writers have used. (14 marks)

SCOTT'S LAST EXPEDITION

The writers visit a famous place in the history of Antarctic exploration.

We are at Barne Glacier, with its magnificent wall of ice stretching for several miles to Cape Evans, the site of Scott's base Camp. The camp hut was built in 1911 to house the men of Scott's famous Antarctic expedition to the South Pole.

Cape Evans lies about twenty-five miles north of the Barrier's edge. Travel overland between the two places is extremely difficult as tongues of glacial ice and craggy terrain make it hazardous and slow going. Nowadays helicopters make light of the distance, but in Scott's day the journey to the Barrier was made by sled over winter sea ice.

The hut – built to house the party of thirty-one men through two Antarctic winters – was solidly constructed, and thoroughly insulated. The New Zealand Antarctic people who now maintain the site obviously do their best to keep the interior of the building looking as it did in Scott's day. Every bunk still has its reindeer skin sleeping bag, shelves are littered with apparatus and personal effects, scientific work in progress remains in place – while pots and pans and tins of food litter stove and table tops. In this respect, the hut is an effective record of Antarctic exploration a hundred years ago. Yet, it seems to carry nothing of the spirit of the past, despite the fact that it was home to the men of the expedition for almost three years – a lengthy stay which came to an end with the discovery of the bodies of Scott, Wilson, and Bowers on the Barrier. It is as if the place has been crushed beneath the burden of the tragedy it has come to represent.

It is a sad and well-known story – and one which makes the hut at Cape Evans the most famous in the history of Antarctic exploration. Scott and four companions had successfully reached the South Pole on 17 January 1912 after a journey which had severely taxed them physically.

When they finally attained their goal, it was to discover that Roald Amundsen had beaten them to it by a few short weeks.

Weather conditions on the return were terrible – blizzards kept them in their tent for days at a time. On 16 March, when they were in the middle of the Barrier, and on the day before his thirty-second birthday, Captain Lawrence Oates walked out of the tent to his death in a raging blizzard, knowing that gangrene had finally overcome his frostbitten feet. This act of Oates is surely one of the most famous events in Antarctic history. Yet nobody who knew him would be surprised by his decision to walk willingly to his death in order to give his comrades a greater chance of survival. For at this point, not only his feet, but his hands also, were terribly frostbitten. It was taking him almost two hours to put his footgear on. The pain must have been intolerable. On his last morning, with the weather still a furious blizzard, he simply said, "I am just going outside and I may be some time." He was not seen again.

Scott, Wilson, and Bowers made their last camp on the Barrier approximately 125 miles from Base Camp, and only eleven miles from a food depot which they were unable to reach. Their bodies were found eight months later.

We stand around for a while on the black sand after leaving Scott's hut, our spirits momentarily low. Life in the Antarctic is both cruel and vicious, yet perhaps no more so than anywhere else in the world. But in the Antarctic summer it is starkly out in the open: there is no vegetation, no dark night or dim and shady place to hide it from view. It is a white world where there is no disguising the harsh reality; nowhere to go to escape it.

GRAHAM COLLIER AND PATRICIA GRAHAM COLLIER

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

SECTION B: WRITING TO ARGUE, PERSUADE, ADVISE

You are advised to spend about 40 minutes on this section.

You will be assessed on the quality of your Writing.

3 “There are no heroes any more, just celebrities and over-paid footballers.”

Write an article for a magazine which argues for **or** against the view that the idea of the hero has been overtaken by the cult of the celebrity. (27 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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General Certificate of Secondary Education
November 2009



ENGLISH (SPECIFICATION B)
Pre-release booklet: Section A Insert

For use with Section A of the question paper

The booklet that follows is:

- Section A of the pre-release booklet: Media texts.

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SECTION A: MEDIA TEXTS

The Independent, 6th July 2007

An ominous warning from above



By Cahal Milmo
and Sam Relph

Fifty-four years after Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay became the first men to scale Everest, their sons have said the mountain is now so ravaged by climate change that they would no longer recognise it.

On the eve of the Live Earth concerts this weekend, Peter Hillary and Jangling Tenzing yesterday issued a timely warning that global warming is rapidly changing the face of the world's highest mountain and threatening the survival of billions of people who rely on its glaciers for drinking water.

The base camp where Sir Edmund and Norgay began their ascent is 40 metres lower than it was in 1953. The glacier on which it stands, and those around it, are melting at such a rate that scientists believe the mountain, whose Nepalese name, Qomolangma, means Mother of the World, could be barren rock by 2050.

Up to 40,000 Sherpas who live at the base of the Himalayas face devastation if vast new lakes formed by the melted ice burst and send a torrent of millions of tons of water down the slopes.

Mr Hillary, who has himself twice reached Everest's summit, said: "Climate change is happening. This is a fact. Base camp used to sit at 5320 metres. This year it was at 5280 metres because the ice is melting from the top and side. Base camp is sinking each year. For Sherpas living on Mount Everest this is something they can see every day but they can't do anything about it on their own."

The warning came as a survey revealed that most Britons remain unconvinced about the extent of



Edmund Hillary and his Nepalese sherpa guide Tenzing Norgay after their historic ascent TIME LIFE

climate change and that terrorism, crime, graffiti and even dog mess are more pressing issues for the UK. The Ipsos-Mori poll found that 56 per cent of people believe scientists are still debating whether human activity is contributing to climate change. In reality, there is virtual consensus that it is.

Just over half of people, 51 per cent, believe climate change will have little or no effect and more than one-third admitted they were taking no action to reduce their carbon emissions.

Speaking before the seven Live Earth concerts, which organisers hope will be a catalyst for action on global

warming, Jangling Tenzing, who has also climbed Everest, said the mountain was serving as an early warning of the extent to which it is already changing the planet.

The glacier where Sir Edmund and Norgay pitched their base camp before eventually reaching the summit at 29,000 ft on 29 May 1953 has retreated three miles in the past 20 years. Scientists believe that all glaciers in the Himalayas, which are between half a mile and more than three miles in length, will be reduced to small patches of ice within 50 years if trends continue.

The Observer, 20th July 2003

Decades of devastation ahead as global warming melts the Alps

A mountain of trouble as Matterhorn is rocked by avalanches

Robin McKie, science editor

Mountain guide Victor Saunders and his companion Craig Higgins had reached the Solvay bivouac hut on the Matterhorn's Hornli ridge last week when their balmy morning climb turned into a nightmare. 'An enormous avalanche hurtled down the mountain's east face,' said Saunders, one of Britain's leading climbers. 'I have never seen so much rock falling at one time.' The pair survived by cowering under an overhang as a rain of boulders ricocheted past them.

It would have been a remarkable enough incident on its own. But within a couple of hours, another massive rockfall thundered down the Matterhorn – this time from its north face. 'Even then we still did not realise what kind of a day we were going to have,' said Saunders, for a mere hour later, distant thunder and billowing dust betrayed the triggering of yet another avalanche.

In the end, more than 70 climbers had to be hauled from the slopes of the Matterhorn, in Switzerland, one of the biggest mass rescues in mountaineering history – as rockfalls battered its ridges and valleys. Those climbing its slopes could have been forgiven for thinking the crown jewel of the Alps had started falling apart under their feet. And they would not have been far wrong – for scientists now believe global warming is melting the Alps, threatening widespread devastation over the next two decades.

The great mountain range's icy crust of permafrost, which holds its stone pillars and rock faces together, and into which its cable car stations and pylons are rooted, is disappearing. Already several recent Alpine disasters are being blamed on the melting of permafrost.

And in future, things are likely to get much worse – as scientists will point out at the International Permafrost Association conference. Held every four years, the meeting provides climatologists, civil engineers, and geologists with a chance to exchange research data about the icy layers that coat the ground in the world's coldest regions. Rarely has a scientific meeting been so timely.

'We have found that the ground temperature in the Alps around the Matterhorn has risen considerably over the past decade,' said civil engineer Professor Michael Davies of Dundee University. The ice that holds mountain slopes and rock faces together is simply disappearing. The trouble is not just that ice is disappearing, however. Research by Davies has discovered that ice as it warms, but before it actually melts, may actually be more unstable than ice that is turning into water. 'We have built model slopes and peaks and put them in our centrifuge to study what happens when soil and rock is warmed up and the permafrost is degraded.'

The aim is to find out how to spot early signs of the imminent collapse of buildings and valleys, he said. 'Cracks and strains, the first evidence that cable stations and other buildings are under threat, may be easy to spot. This gives engineers an opportunity to put things right.'

That is the theory. The abrupt and dramatic disintegration of the Matterhorn last week reveals how tricky life in the Alps is. It is not an issue that worries Victor Saunders too much at present, however. He is merely grateful he got off the Matterhorn alive.

In the end, he and Higgins had to be clipped to the end of a 100-foot wire cable trailed by a rescue helicopter. Then they were flown from the mountain, hanging like 'a cargo of fragile china dolls,' he said.

Turn over ►

Daily Mail Online, 5th April 2007

Global warming happens: but is it ‘catastrophic’?



File photo: a glacier collapses

Likely headlines predicting a global warming “catastrophe”, “disaster” or “cataclysm” after a U.N. report due on Friday, risks sapping public willingness to act by making the problem seem too big to tackle, some experts say.

The world’s leading climate scientists, meeting in Brussels, are set to warn of more hunger in Africa, rising seas, species extinctions and a melting of Himalayan glaciers in the April 6 report about the regional impacts of climate change.

But the United Nations’ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), grouping 2500 scientists, does not use words to sum up the forecasts – unlike some politicians or headline writers who describe it as “crisis”, “terrifying” or “Armageddon”.

“I’m a bit preoccupied that the media, having contributed every day, to making another doomsday news headline, will in six weeks time, declare it hysteria and move on,” said Achim Steiner, head of the U.N. Environment Programme.

Still, Steiner said, it was clearly right to use words like “catastrophe” to describe effects such as a projected rise in sea levels in coming centuries that could swamp Pacific island states or cities from

Shanghai to Buenos Aires. “It is legitimate to use those words in specific scenarios,” he said. “But does that mean that the whole climate change debate should be about doom and gloom? No, because we are finding that we can do something about it.”

Mike Hulme, head of the British Tyndall research Centre, said headlines in the British media after a previous U.N. report in February, giving an overview of global warming science, used adjectives such as “shocking”, “terrifying” or “devastating”.

“Such appeals often lead to denial, paralysis, apathy and even perverse reactive behaviour,” he wrote in a letter to the journal *Nature*. He said U.S. media used less startling language.

“Campaigners, media and some scientists seem to be appealing to fear in order to generate a sense of urgency,” he wrote. “If they want to engage the public in responding to climate change, this is unreliable at best and counter-productive at worst.”

And sceptics, meanwhile, say strong words exaggerate dangers. U.S. Republican Senator James Inhofe in 2003 called the threat of “catastrophic global warming ... the greatest hoax ever perpetrated on the American people”.

U.N. officials say the IPCC wants to avoid allegations of scaremongering in its reports that link greenhouse gases from burning fossil fuels to global warming.

The Times, 5th June 2007

TIMES ONLINE

My temper is rising. Must be global warming...

Mick Hume

The climate debate is reaching a crisis. When I hear the words “global warming”, my temperature rises to the point where I want to reach for a gun.

Man-made global warming has become the new Act of God, to be blamed for everything people fear or loathe. The numberwatch website has an impressive list ranging from A for allergies to W for world bankruptcy.

Global warming is now the argument for putting your pet cause on the side of the angels. The path to the moral high ground is taken up by those leaving smaller carbon footprints.

Worse, man-made global warming always seems to be the argument for cooling or even freezing man-made development. An Inuit from Greenland shipped in to tell a public inquiry why Stansted airport should not be allowed to damage Essex woodlands summed up the case. He said it wouldn't make much difference to climate change, but “everyone can say that about almost everything they do. It is an excuse for doing nothing”. Yet most things we are told to do – from scrabbling in compost to cancelling holiday flights – will not make much difference to anything.

More to the point, the crusade against global warming is now the biggest “excuse for doing nothing”, an all purpose argument that airport expansions must be grounded, road proposals parked, housing schemes demolished and the lights put out on new power stations.

It is hard to see how anybody can be sure of “the truth about climate change”, given the state of scientific discussion. But we can be pretty certain that there is no history of solving problems through standing still or turning the meter backwards. The farther ahead humanity moves, the better equipped we are to cope with anything.

Not everything that emits carbon is evil, and treading on a flower is not necessarily a matter of planetary life and death. There's a good reason, for example, why London is the biggest sinner on the new map of UK carbon emissions: it is where more people live, and lead productive lives.

Let us all pledge to cut emissions of climate hysteria – “before”, as they say, “it's too late!” and civilisation freezes over.

© The Times 2007

The Independent, 6th July 2007

We shouldn't be shocked by public apathy

By Michael McCarthy
Environment Editor

The news that the mortal threat of global warming is being greeted with a yawn by half the population of Britain may shock you. It shouldn't. For it illustrates a key truth for anyone concerned with climate change: the difference between activists and citizens.

Activists are on top of the agenda, hyper-aware of problems and issues, and because they mainly talk to other activists, they think everyone sees the world the way they do. But people don't. Most citizens, most ordinary people, are not idealists, never mind activists; their main concerns are naturally self-regarding. Thus polls tell us they care most about their income, and then about their

health, and then about the education of their children.

This is not evil, or even lamentable; it is the human condition. If people seem unconcerned at the greatest threat to their well-being of all, it is for a simple reason: money, health and schools are now, but global warming takes place in the future. Scientists are surer every week that this future is catastrophic and coming sooner than we thought. But though

the activists have taken this on board, the citizens have not.

There's the political problem of climate change: by the time most ordinary people see their own vital interests are indeed threatened, it may be too late.

That's why Al Gore is doing humankind a signal service in sounding the alarm.

Turn over ▶

The Observer Magazine, 4th March 2007

Living on thin ice

Simon Garfield

Not so long ago polar bears were a symbol of cold, but these days they are a symbol of warmth. The traditional threats to the polar bear – hunting, toxic waste, offshore drilling – have been overshadowed by a new one: the ice around them is melting, and we are to blame.

This new threat is not new, of course – about as new as deforestation. But two things have put the polar bears on top of the vanishing ice, where they pose as the latest poster animals in a distinguished parade of endangered pandas, gorillas, dolphins and whales. At the end of December the US Fish and Wildlife Service was considering adding the polar bear to its list of threatened species.


Then, at the beginning of February, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change delivered its damning verdict on rising temperatures and disappearing sea ice, and polar bears had even more reasons to feel loved. Six hundred scientists attempted to dismiss all lingering cynicism about global warming, and to pin the blame on its human perpetrators. The reality is now stark and quantifiable, they stated, and in some areas the devastation is irreversible: we are already too late, for example, to avert the effects of the recent rises in sea levels. The news is particularly bad for polar bears, for the earlier melting of spring ice and the later formation of autumn ice has an immediate impact on their ability to feed. In some areas there is evidence that sea ice breaks up three weeks earlier than it did 30 years ago.





The polar bear has traditionally been an adaptable creature. But, though it may receive a little sustenance from birds' eggs, it cannot survive without large supplies of seal meat and blubber, and for its kill it must be on or near sea ice. And the problem is broader still. Polar bears may be feeding on fewer seals not just because of melting sea ice; the seals may be declining because they aren't finding enough fish, and the fish aren't finding sufficient krill, and the krill aren't finding the algae.


There are thought to be between 20,000 and 25,000 polar bears in the world and most scientists believe global warming poses a critical threat to their long-term survival. After years of hesitancy, there is now a sense of urgency. Soon, the US Fish and Wildlife Service will hold the second of its public hearings on whether the polar bear should be officially regarded as a threatened species. But it may be too late. To some extent the fate of the polar bear is already fixed and it may not recover from our devastating impact on its Arctic environment.


Polar bears The cold hard facts


 There are believed to be between 20,000 and 25,000 polar bears worldwide, around 60 per cent of which are in Canada. The country's western Hudson Bay polar bear population has dropped by 22 per cent since 1987


 The average lifespan of a polar bear in the wild is 25 to 30 years


 Polar bears are known to swim up to 60 miles across open-water gaps between ice floes. As the Arctic ice melts, they are being forced to swim ever increasing distances in search of food. Distances of up to 100 miles have been recorded


 **Polar bears are the top predators in the Arctic marine ecosystem, and the world's largest carnivores**


 Polar bears give birth in winter in an ice den, and usually they have twins. The young cubs then live with their mother for about two-and-a-half years


 Cubs are nursed in the den on fat-rich milk until they weigh about 10kg (22lb). They venture on to the sea ice in March or April


 The bears are covered in a thick coat of water-repellent hair that conserves heat. They even have fur on the underside of their paws. Beneath the fur their skin is black, which allows them to absorb any warmth from the Arctic sun


 Polar bears have an 11cm (4.3in) layer of fat to keep them warm, particularly while swimming

 Polar bears' main source of food is seals, but they sometimes eat walrus and even beluga whales

 **The Arctic sea ice has decreased by 14 per cent since the Seventies**

 Polar bears spend over half their time hunting: fewer than one in 50 attempts to catch seals are successful. Even in good hunting areas, a bear may catch only one seal every four or five days

 At the current rate of climate change, experts predict that there will be no ice in Hudson Bay, Canada, by 2080

 Nasa-funded researchers believe that in as little as 30 to 50 years, the summer sea ice will have vanished completely from almost the entire Arctic region

 Air temperatures in the Arctic have increased by an average of 5C over the past 100 years. Laura Potter

Jennifer's Blog

The following is from an Australian blog concerned with the issue of global warming

Posted by Jennifer at 10:15AM

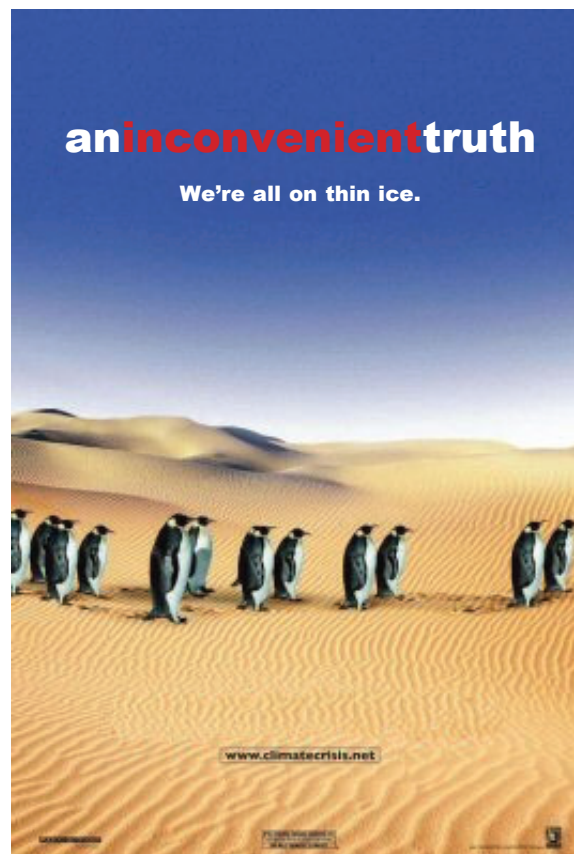
July 27, 2006

Al Gore's New Movie In Australia In September

I've just been sent some publicity for Al Gore's new movie 'An Inconvenient Truth'. It's an apocalyptic tale about climate change opening in Australia from 14th September with screening times to soon be available at the film's new Australian website.

I could organise a group booking for Brisbane based readers of this blog at the Palace Centro in Fortitude Valley on the afternoon of Sunday 17th September. Send me an email if you are interested. Jennifer.

I was also sent this poster:



Turn over ►

The Times, Monday 16th July



Lewis Pugh takes the North Pole plunge, above and emerges after nearly 19 minutes and one kilometre. At -1.8C (28.76F), it is believed to be the coldest water a human has ever survived in

19 mins, -1.8C The first swim at the North Pole

► Environmentalist survives Arctic plunge

► Melting ice makes coldest feat possible

Alan Hamilton

Had it been just one degree, further down the thermometer, not even the polar bears could have managed what Lewis Pugh achieved in the early hours of yesterday.

Mr Pugh, a maritime lawyer and environmental campaigner from London, swam a kilometre (.62 miles) at the Geographic North Pole to highlight the effects of global warming. At -1.8C (28.76F), it is believed to be the coldest water a human has ever swum in.

Clad only in his Speedo trunks, cap and goggles as required by the rules of the Channel Swimming Association — which also forbids any buoyancy aids, swimming caps that offer any thermal protection or trunks cut above crotch level — Mr Pugh spent just under 19 agonising minutes in the melted sea ice navigating a path in a crack between broken floes.

The feat would not have been possible ten years ago, when the water was entirely frozen over, even in summer. Mr Pugh, 37, confessed afterwards that the pain was so excruciating he almost gave up several times. At dead of night, but seeing his way in the permanent Arctic summer daylight he entered the water at 2am and re-emerged at 2.18 and 50 seconds, perished but ecstatic.

Record breakers



Freediving Tanya Streeter: 160 metres in female category. Diver uses ballast

Freediving Stig Aavall Sverinsen: 225 metres in "dynamic with fins" category

Rowing Matthias Auer, Christian Klandt, Olaf Behrend: 163.42 miles in 24 hours

Swimming relay Most participants swimming one lap in 24 hours: 2,889

Longest windsurfing journey Flavio Jardim, Diogo Guerreiro: 5,045 miles

"The water was absolutely black — it was like plunging into a dark black hole," he said as his body temperature slowly returned to normal. "It was frightening. The pain was immediate and felt like my body was on fire. I was in excruciating pain from beginning to end and I nearly quit on a few occasions. It was without doubt the hardest swim of my life."

He had been inspired, he said, by his friend and fellow environmentalist Jorgen Amundsen, the great-great-nephew of the first man to reach the South Pole.

Mr Pugh, who trained in a glacial lake in Norway, said: "I will never give up in front of a Norwegian, let alone a relative of Roald Amundsen."

Because of its salinity, seawater freezes at a slightly lower temperature than fresh water. But the surface water at the North Pole is a relatively low

salinity, and at -1.8C was on the verge of turning to ice that not even the bears could have swum in.

Most people who attempted such a feat would drown within minutes as the intense cold disabled their muscles. Mr Pugh believes that he can raise his normal body temperature by one degree by concentrating on raising his heart rate.

Tim Noakes, of Cape Town University, an expert on the effects of cold water on the human body, monitored the swim and found that on leaving the water Mr Pugh's body temperature had dropped to 36.5C . Twenty minutes later it had fallen even further to a dangerously low 35C , but within an hour it had recovered to a normal 37C .

"To swim at the North Pole is an incredible achievement, and is the culmination of years of unique endeavour by an astonishing individual," Professor Noakes said. "At the end of the swim, Lewis was showing obvious signs of distress but he never faltered and his performance was the best yet."

Mr Pugh holds the record for the world's most southerly swim, on the edge of the Antarctic ice sheet, and last year became the first person to swim the length of the Thames. He claims to be the only person to have completed a long-distance swim in each of the world's five oceans.

He has already attracted the nickname "Polar Bear" for his cold-water swimming.

The North Pole challenge was organised by the World Wide Fund for Nature to raise awareness of environmental issues.

END OF TEXTS

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