



ENGLISH A2 – HIGHER LEVEL – PAPER 1
ANGLAIS A2 – NIVEAU SUPÉRIEUR – ÉPREUVE 1
INGLÉS A2 – NIVEL SUPERIOR – PRUEBA 1

Wednesday 12 November 2008 (afternoon)

Mercredi 12 novembre 2008 (après-midi)

Miércoles 12 de noviembre de 2008 (tarde)

2 hours / 2 heures / 2 horas

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Section A consists of two passages for comparative commentary.
- Section B consists of two passages for comparative commentary.
- Choose either Section A or Section B. Write one comparative commentary.

INSTRUCTIONS DESTINÉES AUX CANDIDATS

- N'ouvrez pas cette épreuve avant d'y être autorisé(e).
- La section A comporte deux passages à commenter.
- La section B comporte deux passages à commenter.
- Choisissez soit la section A, soit la section B. Écrivez un commentaire comparatif.

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS ALUMNOS

- No abra esta prueba hasta que se lo autoricen.
- En la Sección A hay dos fragmentos para comentar.
- En la Sección B hay dos fragmentos para comentar.
- Elija la Sección A o la Sección B. Escriba un comentario comparativo.

Choose either Section A **or** Section B.

SECTION A

Analyse and compare the following two texts.

Discuss the similarities and differences between the texts and their theme(s). Include comments on the ways the authors use elements such as structure, tone, images and other stylistic devices to communicate their purposes.

Text 1 (a)

THIS TEXT WAS REMOVED DUE TO COPYRIGHT ISSUES

Text 1 (b)

THIS TEXT WAS REMOVED DUE TO COPYRIGHT ISSUES

SECTION B

Analyse and compare the following two texts.

Discuss the similarities and differences between the texts and their theme(s). Include comments on the ways the authors use elements such as structure, tone, images and other stylistic devices to communicate their purposes.

Text 2 (a)

Taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

We'd like to use this space to share our thoughts on actions to address the risk of climate change.

5 We will highlight some of the steps we're already taking to address the challenge of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in effective and meaningful ways, while ensuring that there is enough energy to meet the requirements of growing economies.

10 Climate change is a global issue and greenhouse gas emissions are rising most rapidly in the developing world.

15 Meaningful approaches must be affordable to consumers, be applicable in the developed and developing world and allow continued economic growth and improvements in living standards. Technological advances will be critical.

20 With these goals in mind, our scientists and engineers are working to reduce emissions today, while supporting the development of new technologies that could significantly reduce emissions for the long-term. Examples include:

25 • Working with vehicle manufacturers and engine makers on programmes that could improve fuel economy by as much as 30% while significantly reducing emissions.

30 • Improving energy efficiency at our facilities. Steps taken since 1999 resulted in CO₂ emissions savings of 11 million tonnes in 2005, equivalent to taking over 4.5 million cars off Europe's roads.

35 • Establishing the Global Climate and Energy Project (GCEP) based at Stanford University, California – a pioneering research effort to identify technologies that can meet energy demand with dramatically lower greenhouse gas emissions. ExxonMobil is the lead sponsor and study areas include solar, hydrogen, biofuels and advanced transportation. GCEP involves institutions in the United States, Europe, Australia and Asia.

45 • Exploring new ways to produce hydrogen, for potential longer-term applications ranging from on-board vehicles to retail stations and large production facilities.

50 These steps have the potential to make a big difference to greenhouse gas emissions. But climate change is a shared global challenge. We all have a role to play. Taking sensible action today is important if we are to address the risk of climate change.

ExxonMobil* – Taking on the world's toughest energy challenges.

From an international newspaper advertisement (2006)

* ExxonMobil: an oil and gas company

Text 2 (b)

An Agenda for Climate Action

Thank you very much. It is great to be here at Yale University.

I am here today to talk about what climate change solutions might entail – and I want to start with a brief look at the science of climate change, as well as what *is* happening now. What’s happening is that people are beginning to pay attention to the science on this issue.
5 And they are coming to understand that there is no longer any doubt about it: climate change is a very real and very serious problem.

In just the past year, the impacts of climate change across the globe are occurring in patterns that can only be explained by human activities and not by natural variations in regional climate. Unfortunately, the more dramatic warming that has occurred since then has been dominated by the
10 human influence. The science is now clear on this point.

We know that ice cover around the world is changing at an unprecedented rate. Just last month, new satellite-based measurements of ice flow in Greenland were published in the journal *Science*. And what they showed is that the second largest land-based ice sheet in the world is losing ice twice as fast as scientists had estimated before these new measurements were available.
15 This ice sheet, if completely melted, could raise global sea levels by almost 20 feet. That would permanently flood not just New Orleans, but virtually all of America’s major coastal cities.

We also know that we are experiencing a worldwide loss of mountain glaciers, a trend that is accelerating. By mid-century, most mountain glaciers may be gone.

We know that hurricanes are becoming more intense, not just in the Atlantic, which gave us Katrina and Rita, but in all oceans where hurricanes occur.
20

We know that ecosystems around the world are showing signs of responding to climate change. One study found that 130 species – both plants and animals – have responded to earlier spring warming over the last 30 years.

And these, if I may say this, are just the tip of the melting iceberg.

25 So the bottom line is this: The earth is warming; the impacts—once only predictions—are now upon us and are likely to worsen; and human activity is largely to blame.

To reduce global CO₂ emissions by 55 to 85 percent below what is currently projected, we need to act now to come up with ways to limit emissions growth without endangering economic growth. We need to move from an economy based on burning of fossil fuels to one based on
30 energy efficiency; increased use of low-carbon energy sources; and the capture and storage of carbon from fossil fuels.

This is not something that one piece of legislation, or even one strategy or one approach, will accomplish. We need a comprehensive approach.

From a speech by Eileen Claussen, President of *Pew Center on Global Climate Change* (2006)