



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

Monday 15 November 2004 (morning)
Lundi 15 novembre 2004 (matin)
Lunes 15 de noviembre de 2004 (mañana)

1 h 30 m

TEXT BOOKLET – INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this booklet until instructed to do so.
- This booklet contains all of the texts required for Paper 1.
- Answer the questions in the Question and Answer Booklet provided.

LIVRET DE TEXTES – INSTRUCTIONS DESTINÉES AUX CANDIDATS

- N'ouvrez pas ce livret avant d'y être autorisé(e).
- Ce livret contient tous les textes nécessaires à l'épreuve 1.
- Répondez à toutes les questions dans le livret de questions et réponses fourni.

CUADERNO DE TEXTOS – INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS ALUMNOS

- No abra este cuaderno hasta que se lo autoricen.
- Este cuaderno contiene todos los textos para la Prueba 1.
- Conteste todas las preguntas en el cuaderno de preguntas y respuestas.

TEXT A

SKATING IN THE CITY

- 1 It's Wednesday night and the streets of London are noticeably clearing. Shops closing, the city hum is almost silenced as the peak-hour traffic ebbs. Londoners stop moving; they settle down into pubs, or restaurants, or dinner and TV at home. Then suddenly Piccadilly Circus explodes into noise; hundreds of horns blast, shrill whistles pierce the air and shrieks and yells ring out. Suddenly a convoy of 1200 people on roller-blades emerges from around the corner and twists around the roundabout in a gigantic, multicoloured train so wide it fills the whole of the street. These are the people from "free skate", and for two hours, twice a week, the streets of London belong to *them*.
- 2 In every sport there's always a small group of participants who want to push it to the limit. Shortly after the first roller-blades were invented, some people became bored with simply skating in the park. Seeking new challenges and obstacles like hills and jumps, they started skating in the city streets instead. Now there are 21 cities in the world with night skates, Paris being the first and largest, attracting up to 50,000 skaters every night.



- 3 Although not as big in terms of numbers, London has two night skates a week – Wednesday and Friday nights. Both are free of charge to join and the small, friendly crowd and safety in numbers make them a wonderful way for visitors to experience the capital. And both are well organised by marshals – skating enthusiasts who ensure that traffic is kept well away from the skaters. The Friday night skate even has a moveable stereo to blast out some music to skate to. Andreas Kolattek, a volunteer, has been involved in leading the skate for just over a year. "We get great reactions from the crowd," Kolattek says. "For some people it's about fitness, for others it's about socialising and meeting new people. We hit a lot of the main tourist sites, so it's a great way to see London."

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- ④ London is one of the most recent cities to follow this trend. Berlin, too, has fast-growing skates. Like a friendly virus, the number of people getting involved in “free skating” is spreading every summer, with pockets of skaters from all over the world starting free skates in their own cities. Other city skates, each with its own unique attitude, include: Amsterdam, a hardcore group of speed-skaters; Sydney, which is more laidback; Marseilles, a gorgeous skate along the French Riviera; and Rotterdam, which is now covered live for the duration by the local radio station. Each city has its own website, so visitors can arrange their travel plans to meet up with the skate.



TEXT B

CONFLICT

Mrs Kingshaw has recently been given the job of housekeeper to Mr Hooper. Edmund, Mr Hooper's son, is in his bedroom. He sees Mrs Kingshaw and her son in the garden below his window.

“Edmund, you will come down here at once!” Mr Hooper called.

Edmund Hooper took up a small piece of paper from the table, wrote something on it and stuck the paper carefully to a small stone. He looked out of the window again. The boy, Charles Kingshaw, seeing a sudden movement, glanced up. Hooper dropped the stone. It fell straight. He moved back from the window. Kingshaw bent down.

“Oh - what is it? What have you found?” Mrs Kingshaw was anxious that he should like it here, should very soon feel at home.

Kingshaw thought: I didn't want to come, I didn't want to come, it is one more strange house in which we do not properly belong. “Nothing, it's nothing. It's only a pebble.”

10 Walking behind his mother, into the dark hall, he managed to open out the scrap of paper.

“I DIDN'T WANT YOU TO COME HERE” was written.

“Now let me show you to your rooms,” said Mr Joseph Hooper.

Kingshaw stuffed the message fearfully into his trouser pocket.

15 Edmund Hooper came into the hall and said, “Why have you come here? Why did you have to find somewhere new to live?” Facing him across the room, Kingshaw flushed brick red.

Silence. Hooper thought: now I see why it is better to have a house like this. I see why my father goes about clutching the big bunch of keys. We live here, it is ours, we belong. Kingshaw has nowhere. He said quietly, “Downstairs is something very valuable. Something you've never seen.”

“What then?”

20 Hooper smiled, looking away out of the window, choosing not to tell. “My grandfather died in this room. Not very long ago, either. He lay and died in that bed. Now it's your bed.” This was not true.

Kingshaw went to the suitcase and squatted down.

“Where did you live before?”

“In a flat.”

25 “Your *own* flat?”

“Yes - no. Well, it was in somebody's house.”

“You were only *tenants*, then.”

“Yes.”

“It wasn’t really yours.”

30 “No.”

“Why didn’t your father buy you a *proper* house?”

Kingshaw stood up. “My father’s dead.” He was angry, not hurt. He wanted to put his fists up to Hooper, and dared not.

“Well, my mother can’t afford to buy us a house, can she? We can’t help that.”

35 “Your father should have left you some money, then, shouldn’t he? Didn’t *he* have a house?”

“Yes, he did. It had to be sold.”

“Why?”

“I don’t know.”

“To pay off all his debts.”

40 “No, no!”

“Where do you go to school?”

“It’s called St Vincent’s.”

“Is it a *proper* school?”

45 Kingshaw did not answer. He was still on the floor beside his case. He had been going to start unpacking, but now he would not: unpacking would make it seem final, as though he had accepted the fact that he was going to stay here.

He said, “You needn’t think I wanted to come, anyway.”

Hooper pushed open the window. It had stopped raining.

“You’d better shut the window,” Kingshaw said. “It’s my window now.”

50 Hooper turned, hearing the new note in his voice, considering what it meant, and hearing the tremor of anxiety, too. He raised his fists and came at Kingshaw.

TEXT C

ACHIEVING GROWTH BRINGS DANGERS

[- Subtitle 1 -]

Climate change is recognised as the biggest single threat to life on Earth, and those least responsible for the problem will suffer its worst impacts. At the same time almost one-third of the world's population is without electricity. Perhaps the greatest challenge this century is how to provide the power for these same poor people without, at the same time, making the greenhouse effect worse.

[- Subtitle 2 -]

Already the costs of disasters from floods, droughts, storms and sea-level rise are escalating. Not only the spread of disease because of warmer temperatures, but also lower crop yields caused by excess heat and uncertain rains are taking an increasing toll, particularly in Africa.

[- Subtitle 3 -]

Deserts are spreading, partly through climate change and partly through bad farming methods, over-grazing and forest destruction. Both Italy and Spain fear that the Sahara is crossing the Mediterranean.

[- Subtitle 4 -]

Elsewhere the Alps, the Himalayas, the Rockies and Alaska are losing glaciers. This is contributing to an unprecedented rise in sea levels.

[- Subtitle 5 -]

But across the world more than 2 billion people who have no access to modern energy are cooking on wood, dung and charcoal. Women and children often have to spend hours each day collecting heating fuel, further destroying tree cover. Indoor air pollution, due to smoke from cooking fires, causes 1.8 million deaths a year, mostly in rural areas.

Lack of electricity

But the problem for the half of the world's population that live on less than \$2 a day is how to afford the electricity they desperately need. The number of people without electricity has increased in the last 20 years and will grow by 25 % in the next 20 years on present trends, says the World Energy Council. In Africa one in five people has no electricity; oil-rich Nigeria has 60 million people without power, India has 400 million and Brazil 30 million.

Increasing pollution

Coal, the [- X -] single carbon dioxide emitter, is used to generate one-third of the world's electricity. But the World Energy Council says that, if current trends continue, by 2020 carbon dioxide emissions will have [- 32 -] by 33 % from burning coal. Since 1663 - when carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could first be reliably [- 33 -], the amount of this principal greenhouse gas has been rising steadily. Although large amounts of money are being spent on [- 34 -] into new technologies, and some renewable sources of energy have been developed, on [- 35 -] trends carbon dioxide will have doubled by 2050.

TEXT D

SURF RAGE ON AUSTRALIA'S CROWDED BEACHES



“Ahhhhhh. It’s incredible: you’re riding on the tip of Nature’s tongue! It’s the most unbelievable feeling!” Neil Lazarow is an ordinary Australian, with an average enthusiasm for surfing. Powerful waves from the Indian and Pacific Oceans pound the country’s 7,000 beaches, creating perfect surfing conditions. And people are flocking to the surf in ever-greater numbers.

But for many, the increasingly congested beaches cause only anger. Recently there have been many violent incidents of surf rage. In one of the worst attacks, the former world champion, Nat Young, was viciously assaulted on his local beach. He needed extensive surgery. This attack left the surfing community facing accusations that it was out of control and could no longer regulate itself.

As a growing number of surfers compete to catch a finite number of waves, the greatest sin is to “drop in”, stealing a wave that another surfer is already riding. Beginners are often unaware of this most important unwritten law of surfing. “Snaking”, when a surfer is clearly going for a wave but someone paddling out from the beach suddenly turns around and gets on the wave before him, is another cause of anger.

Lazarow has helped draw up a code of conduct with local councils and other surfing organisations. Posters displaying the basic rules and environmental principles have been distributed to beaches this summer. “Everyone’s enjoyment depends on the individual’s attitude, and it’s the attitudes that we’re trying to change. People need to accept that surfing can be a crowded experience at times and we should share the waves. I’ve seen situations out in the water where people who have a good attitude can calm everyone down: get a few people talking, have a few jokes, give a whoop when people get a good wave, and everyone has a good time.”