



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

Monday 14 November 2005 (morning)
Lundi 14 novembre 2005 (matin)
Lunes 14 de noviembre de 2005 (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.

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TEXT A

WHAT ON EARTH IS EARTH DAY

❶

Earth Day is celebrated annually on 22nd April, when people all over the world will take time out to celebrate and appreciate the Earth that we all share. Some will listen to speeches about the environment. Others will help clean up their communities. Your parents may even decide to take a day off from driving their air-polluting cars. Maybe you, your friends and your school have a plan to celebrate Earth Day, too. Have you ever wondered what inspired this celebration in the first place?

❷

One man's big idea

The idea for Earth Day came from one man, a US senator from Wisconsin who was worried about pollution and the health of plants and animals. In 1969, Senator Gaylord Nelson decided that a special day to teach everyone about the things that needed changing in our environment could really help our planet.

❸

The idea quickly became popular and on 22nd April, 1970, the first Earth Day was proclaimed by the then President of the US, Gerald Ford. More than 20 million people participated in cities all over the country. Since then, environmentalists have used the day to educate people about their role in protecting our planet.

❹

A global celebration

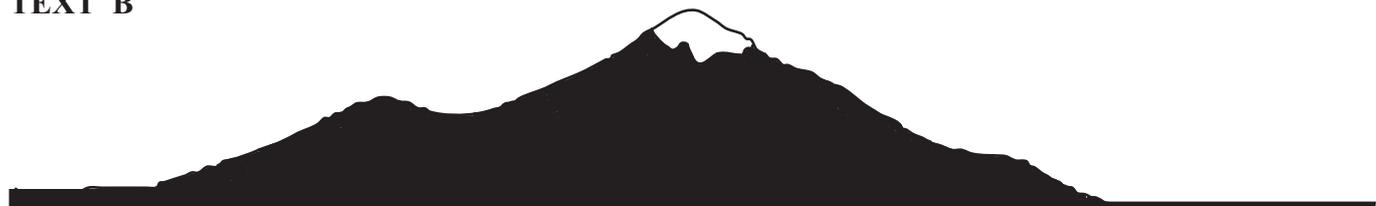
Eventually, Earth Day became a global celebration marked by people all over the world. In 1990, 200 million people from 140 countries took part in marches, rallies, concerts, festivals, street fairs, clean-ups, planting and other environmental events on Earth Day. Last year, about 500 million people in every part of the world participated in Earth Day events!

❺

Fighting environmental threats

Today, there are many forms of human-caused pollution that endanger the Earth. Among these, the most important is global warming. And there are threats to endangered animals, to clean water, to healthy forests and to clean sources of energy. Your national and state governments debate and pass laws to protect our environment, but there's a lot you can do on your own to make the Earth a safer, cleaner place.

TEXT B



ON TOP OF THE WORLD

This text was written in May 2003, exactly 50 years after the first ascent of Everest.

1 How Everest got its name

Sir George Everest, an English surveyor who mapped India and part of the Himalaya range, probably never saw the big mountain. But his colleagues, who measured the peak and declared it the world's tallest in 1852, wanted to honour his work by naming it after him. The 8,850-metre-tall mountain straddles the border of Nepal and the Tibet region of China.

2 Heading: [- X -]

On 29th May, 1953, New Zealander Edmund Hillary and his mountain-climbing companion, Tenzing Norgay from Nepal, got a glimpse of Asia that no other human had ever enjoyed. They became the first to look down from the dizzying height of the world's tallest mountain, Everest, while standing on its snowy top. But it wasn't a time for celebrating.

3 Heading: [- 1 -]

"I didn't leap or throw my hands in the air or anything," Hillary, now 83, recalled in an interview with Robert Sullivan of Life Books. "We were tired, of course." But this month the party's on! Hillary, who lives in New Zealand, will join his friends and fans in Kathmandu, Nepal, to honour the 50th anniversary of his towering feat.

4 Heading: [- 2 -]

Climbing to its summit became an irresistible goal for adventurers. When a reporter asked George Mallory, a British mountaineer, why he wanted to climb Everest, he famously replied, "Because it's there." Mallory's final attempt to reach the top ended in his death in 1924. At least 175 climbers are known to have died on Everest since 1920. Nearly 1,200 others have made it to the top.

5 Heading: [- 3 -]

Anyone who has climbed Everest can tell you that human beings are not meant to hang around nearly 9 kilometres above sea level. The ice, snow, frigid wind, deep ice cracks called "crevasses" and lack of oxygen are constant threats to climbers' safety and health. Because of the thin air, most climbers breathe from oxygen tanks. Others have lost toes, ears and fingers to frostbite. All of these factors force climbers who do reach the top to turn around and scramble back down straight away. "You cannot conquer Everest. It's not possible," says Jamling Norgay, 38, son of Tenzing Norgay, who has climbed Everest with Hillary's son, Peter. "Everest will give you a chance to stand on the top for a few minutes, and that's it."

⑥ Heading: [- 4 -]

The mountain is much less of a mystery 50 years later. Climbers have attacked it from all sides, reaching the peak by 15 different routes. Satellite phones and other equipment keep the adventurers in touch with the world below. Climbing clothes are made of high-tech thermal fabrics now. Hillary and Norgay had layers of wool and cotton, and a simple cotton tent, to keep them warm. Some modern climbers are inexperienced but pay a lot of money to have professional guides take them to the top. This can be risky, and in 1996 tragedy struck. On one of the mountain's busiest days, a storm blew in and eight climbers died in a single night.

⑦ Heading: [- 5 -]

Edmund Hillary continued a life of achievement. After being knighted by Queen Elizabeth II, Sir Edmund led a team across Antarctica to the South Pole and climbed many mountains. He has worked for decades to build desperately needed schools and hospitals for Tenzing Norgay's people. New Zealanders regard Hillary as one of their greatest national heroes.

TEXT C



MOSQUITO

“I’ve almost got one,” Todd announced as he sidled his opposite hand from his elbow back towards his shoulder, where the mosquito slowly drank. A quick smack of the hand and the mosquito was squashed before it could pull away. A splash of blood the size of a nickel shone moistly on his arm.

5 “Cool!” yelled Brian, his friend.

“Gross!” yelled Andrew, his younger brother.

The sly smile which always announced his intentions of mischief worked into the corner of Todd’s lips, and with a sudden lunge, he was across the tent, bearing his shoulder down on Andrew, who threw up his sleeved arm to defend his cheek.

10 “Quit it!”

The two older boys giggled, Todd beaming as he retreated.

“Let’s tell ghost stories,” Brian suggested.

“I don’t like ghost stories,” said Andrew, wiping his sleeve off on his pant leg.

“Why not?” pushed Todd.

15 “I just don’t.”

“It’s ’cause you’re a baby and a mamma’s boy.”

“Shut up!” Andrew spat out the unfamiliar shape of the word.

“Let’s play Truth or Dare,” Brian broke in.

Andrew didn’t like Truth or Dare either, but this time he remained silent.

20 “Truth or Dare?” Todd demanded.

“Why me first?”

“’cause you’re the youngest. Truth or Dare?”

“I don’t wanna play.”

“You gotta play or we’ll send you back to the house.”

25 “That’s not fair,” whined Andrew, but he gave in.

His brother, Todd, was a Dare person, but Andrew always chose Truth. He still smarted from revealing his secret love for Julia, the blue-eyed girl who moved to their farming town from California; it was all over school the next day. But the thought of jumping off roofs or eating spiders made him feel even sicker.

30 “Hurry up! You always choose Truth anyway.”

Andrew was instant in his opposition.

“Dare!”

Brian and Todd, already thinking of painful little truths to make him tell, were caught naked. Recovering, they edged to the corner of the tent and worked out an appropriate challenge.

35 “Go into the woods and fill this cup with water from the creek,” Todd commanded, adding, “and you can’t take your flashlight.”

Andrew thought of the creek in the woods at the opposite end of the field. It wasn’t that far – a hundred yards to the first line of trees and only thirty or forty into the woods. He liked walking in the woods, but after sundown the woods changed.

40 “That’s not fair. It has to be inside the tent.”

“Of course it doesn’t,” replied Todd. “You’re a baby and you’re afraid of the dark.”

“I am not.”

“Then go get the water.”

Andrew hated this. It wasn’t so bad when it was just he and his brother. But now Todd had to
45 show off, and Andrew, wanting so much to be accepted, had to put up with it.

“I’m gonna tell.”

“Fine. See you in the morning.”

Andrew opened the tent and stomped out. He wasn’t going back to the house. That was
50 admitting defeat, and next time his mom wouldn’t let him come because he couldn’t get along. He
started to jog across the field, deciding that it would be better to get in and out quickly before anyone
or anything could spot him in the open.

He didn’t pause once he reached the edge of the woods: fear of humiliation kept him going. He
quickly reached the stream, scooped his cup through the muddy water and scrambled out. The woods
seemed unnaturally quiet now. Suddenly, off to his left a sharp movement in the bush announced
55 another presence.

On a level track, a professional sprinter can run a hundred yards in under ten seconds. Across
the field, Andrew wouldn’t have been far behind. He crashed through the tent flap, his cup down to a
half-inch of worm-infested mud, and his animal smile slashing at the faces of the older boys, whose
card game his violent entry had upset.

60 He smiled at Todd. “Truth or Dare?” He could already picture Todd choking as he tried to
swallow the slimy mud to carry out his Dare.

Again that sly smile brushed Todd’s face as he understood the reason for his brother’s
excitement.

“Truth,” he replied.



TEXT D

SHOULD THE VOTING AGE BE LOWERED ACROSS AFRICA?

Across Africa, as in many parts of the world, only those who have reached the age of 18 are eligible to vote. But the opposition in Tanzania wants the minimum age to be lowered to 15 in that country. The BBC's "Africa Live" programme conducted a survey. Here are some responses posted on the web site.

When I lived in Zaire, I saw the conditions under which daily life was lived. I have to say that what I saw convinced me that the average 15-year-old in Africa is more mature and worldly than many I know in the USA who are 25. I agree with the opposition in Tanzania for many 15 year-olds in Africa daily make life-and-death decisions that people like me who live cosily in the Western world will never know or understand. *James Isaacs*

When people have the knowledge and experience to understand the impact of their actions on themselves and others, then they have the intelligence to be able to vote. I doubt that any teenagers under 18, or even adults under 21, have enough knowledge to be able to vote. Voting ages should be raised, not lowered. *Jon Winter*

I think age does not have much to do with maturity, especially in Africa, where responsibility is learned at a much younger age. If the life expectancy is lower, why not the voting age? Anyway, adults are not always fully responsible. Why not add teenagers to the voting rolls? *Katie*

I think 15 is a bit too low, but possibly 16 would be a good age for the much-ignored youths to start getting politically involved. After all, in a typical African home children start to be politically aware before they can talk, owing to the numerous political discussions around the table every day by their parents and extended family. If they can fight wars and go to work, then they can vote. *Sheila*

I believe it is ludicrous because, at this age, you are still heavily influenced by your parents and peer pressure, and are not mature enough to make an individual choice! *Kyle Bowman*

Even if people at 15 have their own opinions, most of them are still in secondary school and will be easily manipulated by their teachers. Lowering the voting age is not the answer but educating youth about elections is. *Chinedu Ibeabuchi*

Lowering the voting age will introduce youths to democratic principles and methods of orderly systems of government based on free and fair elections. *Igonikon Jack*

Lowering the voting age is probably for the benefit of the politicians but not out of a great concern for the ability of 15-year-olds to have a voice in government. *Wairimu Kuria*

The danger in lowering the voting age to 15 is that it lowers the age for everything else, including child labour. *Wangeshi Gatheru*

Reducing the age to 15 is putting too much responsibility on a kid. Let kids have a childhood before having to think about politics. *Ngozi C O*