

ENGLISH B – STANDARD LEVEL – PAPER 1
ANGLAIS B – NIVEAU MOYEN – ÉPREUVE 1
INGLÉS B – NIVEL MEDIO – PRUEBA 1

Friday 15 November 2002 (morning)
Vendredi 15 novembre 2002 (matin)
Viernes 15 de noviembre de 2002 (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 (Text handling).
- Answer the questions in the Question and Answer Booklet provided.

LIVRET DE TEXTES – INSTRUCTIONS DESTINÉES AUX CANDIDATS

- Ne pas ouvrir ce livret avant d’y être autorisé.
- Ce livret contient tous les textes nécessaires à l’épreuve 1 (Lecture interactive).
- Répondre à toutes les questions dans le livret de questions et réponses.

CUADERNO DE TEXTOS – INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS ALUMNOS

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

TEXT A



pasta



Discussions about the history and origins of pasta are sometimes heated. Who thought of it first? The Italians – or the Chinese? The popular story that Marco Polo found it in China in the late Thirteenth Century and brought the idea home with him stems from a simple misreading of his text some hundreds of years later. When Marco said he had “discovered” pasta in China, it was taken to imply that he had discovered something new; in fact, he had discovered that the Chinese had pasta “which are like ours”.

It is claimed that macaroni in Italy goes back to Etruscan times (800-400 BC), which would pre-date the Chinese noodle by about 500 years. But the evidence is not entirely convincing. Perhaps the knitting-needle-shaped objects found in Etruscan tombs were indeed meant to have dough rolled round them to make macaroni; or perhaps not. But the cookery book of the Roman gourmet Apicius (early First Century AD) certainly included recipes using lasagne, and by the twelfth century pasta was important enough to have attracted the attention of the quality-control legislators.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that Italy and China should both have been familiar with pasta. What is surprising is that there should not have been something of the sort in almost every country in the world, especially those where flatbread was common. Lasagne, the parent of most pasta shapes, is after all not much more than flatbread that has been boiled rather than baked, and flat tagliatelle and noodles would be an obvious enough progression from it.



TEXT B

HOSTELS

Q: [- X -]

A: Hostels are friendly, inexpensive lodgings for travellers. Located worldwide, they provide dormitory-style accommodation with separate quarters for males and females. Many hostels also have family rooms, which can be reserved in advance. Hostels are generally situated in renovated historic buildings or in the city center. For example, you can stay in a lighthouse on the California coast or a castle in Germany.

Q: [- 8 -]

A: Hostels offer unbeatable savings on overnight lodging. Overnight fees average \$8 to \$17 per person, per night. Major cities such as Rome, Munich, London and Sydney are less than \$20.

Q: [- 9 -]

A: This is usually unnecessary, although it's a good idea to call ahead of time to make sure there is space available. Also, keep in mind that during peak periods, such as the summer, reservations are required at some of the busier youth hostels in locations like London and Paris.

Q: [- 10 -]

A: For the student and budget traveller, youth hostels offer clean, comfortable accommodation. Hostel accommodation varies from city to city, but they are consistently clean and affordable. Rooms range from dormitory-style, including bunk beds and a shared bathroom, to places that resemble a country inn with balconies and breakfast included in the \$20 to \$50 daily rate.

Q: [- 11 -]

A: Beds come with blankets and a pillow; hostel guests bring (or rent for a small fee) their own towels and bed linen. Most hostels have self-service kitchens or cafeterias, dining areas, secure storage and common rooms for relaxing and socializing with other travellers from around the world. Some have laundry facilities. Some even have unexpected facilities such as swimming pools and barbecues. Most urban hostels have 24-hour access.

Q: [- 12 -]

A: Individual travellers under 18 may be asked to provide written parental permission in order to check in at many hostels. Travellers under 18 are advised to contact individual hostels to check on guidelines regarding their stay.

Q: [- 13 -]

A: Hostelling International has strict standards that their hostels must meet in order to be part of their organization. All hostels feature separate rooms for males and females, as well as a secure storage area for your belongings or lockers. Backpackers need to use commonsense; a few simple precautions can save problems. Don't leave valuables, such as cameras and passports, unattended. If you don't want to carry them with you, see if the hostel has a safe to store them in.

TEXT C

ANTARCTICA BECOMES TOO HOT FOR THE PENGUINS

DECLINE OF "DINNER JACKET" SPECIES IS A WARNING TO THE WORLD

Penguins are starting to desert parts of Antarctica because the icy wastes are getting too hot. The numbers of Adelie¹ penguins on the Antarctic peninsula – the most northerly part of the frozen continent – are falling as global warming takes hold. And experts predict that, as the climate change continues, they may abandon much of the 900-mile-long stretch altogether.

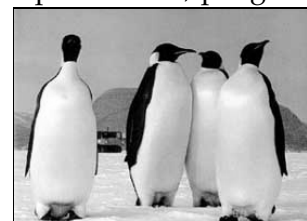
The standard "tuxedoed" species like the cold even more than other penguins. And the peninsula has been warming up faster than almost anywhere else on earth, with temperatures increasing at least five times faster than the world average. Scientists believe this is disrupting their food supplies.

Global warming is also harming them in another of their strongholds, the Ross Sea. Two giant icebergs have broken off the Antarctic ice sheet and are blocking the way from where they breed to their feeding areas. As a result they have to walk 30 miles further to get food – no small matter when they can manage only one mile per hour. And, on the other side of the continent, thousands of Emperor² penguin chicks drowned after the ice broke up early, before they had learned to swim.

The dinner-jacketed penguins of Antarctica are providing an early warning of danger to come. For global warming is heating up the frozen continent faster than the rest of the world, and the penguins are among the first to feel the effects. Flightless, and so unable to escape like other birds, they are affected by what happens both on land and sea. And, because they are easy to spot and count, they provide an early indication of what may be happening to other species.

They are feeling the heat most strongly on the Antarctic peninsula. Studies of air temperatures around the world over the past half-century suggest that this is one of the three areas on the planet – along with north-western North America and part of Siberia – warming up fastest. The British Antarctic Survey says flowering plants have spread rapidly in the area, glaciers are retreating, and seven huge ice sheets have melted away.

Global warming also threatens the food supplies of Emperor penguins. When there is less ice in the sea, populations of krill³ – a staple in their diet – fall. Despite all this, penguins are not in danger of extinction; there are millions of them still in Antarctica and one species – the Chinstrap penguin – seems to be thriving in the warmer weather. But they still provide a warning. In the words of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the world's leading conservation body: "Things happening to penguins are a foretaste of things to come."



¹ Adelie penguins are the smallest of the penguins living on the Antarctic peninsula.

² Emperor penguins are the largest of all the penguins.

³ A krill is a shrimp-like creature.

TEXT D

MARIANNE SPACEY

FOOTBALLER



Spacey is widely recognised as the best and most consistent player in the women's game in Britain. She is a striker for the all-conquering London team, Arsenal, and for England, for whom she scored 28 goals in 84 appearances. She came back a year after her daughter was born to score for England. Spacey, 33, also works for Arsenal Ladies in developing the women's game and encouraging girls to play football. However she is rather less well rewarded than Dennis Bergkamp¹. Until last season the players paid £50 registration fee to play which included training and match fees. At international level travel expenses are paid.

In our interview Spacey gave her views on issues of gender in sport:

20 "In men's football they get paid and told what to do. They are spoon fed, basically. In women's football we are now getting nutritional advice and help with training such as individual programmes to follow in the gym. We are being taught how to get fitter and stronger but without having to bulk up with heavy weights and compromising our femininity. It is sexist to say it, especially coming from me as a woman, but I think men are more likely to show interest if an athlete looks like a woman, rather than looking too manly and muscular, and they will stay watching if she is good at what she does. Hopefully they will then forget what sex she is and just enjoy the sport.

35 Women in sport have always taken themselves seriously but there has always been a feeling of being laughed at – especially playing football which is still regarded as a man's game. That is changing now. We're getting more respect which we respond to. Since our games have been shown on television I do get recognised, which is a bit embarrassing. But no, I can't see a day when a woman footballer will receive the same publicity as David Beckham², not in England anyway."

¹ Dennis Bergkamp is a famous footballer who plays for Arsenal Football Club, London, England

² David Beckham is a famous footballer who plays for Manchester United, Manchester, England and he is also the captain of England's football team.
