



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

Thursday 9 November 2000 (morning)
Jeudi 9 novembre 2000 (matin)
Jueves 9 de noviembre del 2000 (mañana)

1 h 30 m

Name/Nom/Nombre

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Number/Numéro/Número

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QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOKLET – INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name and candidate number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this booklet until instructed to do so.
- This booklet contains all the Paper 1 questions (Text handling).
- Refer to the Text Booklet which accompanies this booklet.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided.
- One mark is allocated per question unless otherwise indicated.

LIVRET DE QUESTIONS ET RÉPONSES – INSTRUCTIONS DESTINÉES AUX CANDIDATS

- Écrire votre nom et numéro de candidat dans les cases ci-dessus.
- Ne pas ouvrir ce livret avant d’y être autorisé.
- Ce livret contient toutes les questions de l’épreuve 1 (Lecture interactive).
- Se référer au livret de textes qui accompagne ce livret.
- Répondre à toutes les questions dans le livret de questions et réponses.
- Un point par question sauf indication contraire.

CUADERNO DE PREGUNTAS Y RESPUESTAS – INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS ALUMNOS

- Escriba su nombre y número de alumno en las casillas de arriba.
- No abra este cuaderno hasta que se lo autoricen.
- Este cuaderno contiene todas las preguntas de la Prueba 1 (Manejo y comprensión de textos).
- Refiérase al cuaderno de textos que acompaña a este cuaderno.
- Conteste todas las preguntas en el cuaderno de preguntas y respuestas.
- Cada pregunta tiene un valor de un punto, a menos que se indique algo distinto.

EXAMINER EXAMINATEUR EXAMINADOR	TEAM LEADER CHEF D’ÉQUIPE LÍDER DE EQUIPO	IBCA
TOTAL /60	TOTAL /60	TOTAL /60

TEXT A

Part 1

The text comprises notes about possible cures for colds. All of the headings have been removed. From the list provided, fit the right headings in the numbered gaps. There are more titles than you need.

Example: Heading: H

- 1. Heading:
- 2. Heading:
- 3. Heading:
- 4. Heading:
- 5. Heading:

- A. LEMON DRINK
- B. ZINC
- C. ASPIRIN
- D. WHISKEY AND WATER
- E. STEAM INHALATION
- F. ANTIBIOTICS
- G. ECHINACEA
- H. VITAMIN C

Part 2

From the list below, choose appropriate words to fit in the gaps numbered 6 – 11. Write your choices in the numbered spaces provided below. Each word is used once only.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------------|-------|
| among | each | nevertheless | still |
| around | even | only | who |
| doubtless | neither | so | which |

Example: doubtless

- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.

TEXT B

Part 1

The sentences listed as A – G in the text booklet have been removed from the answers to the question on wine corks, and their correct position in the text indicated by the numbers 12 – 17. Indicate the correct order of the sentences in the numbered spaces below.

Example: G.....

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

Part 2

Questions 18–21 refer to the letters from readers expressing their views on the experiment. Choose the option which best explains the meaning of each word or phrase as it is used in the context.

In the letter from John Coodier

18. the word “spectacular” means

- A. strange
- B. impressive
- C. forcible
- D. peculiar

19. the word “casual” means

- A. with caution
- B. by accident
- C. without effort
- D. thoughtlessly

In the letter from Hugh Davies

20. the phrase “are all very well” means

- A. may seem to be fun
- B. are a good idea
- C. are scientifically useful
- D. may not be logical

21. the phrase “with some feeling” suggests that the author

- A. still feels pain from the accident
- B. feels strongly about the subject
- C. is sorry about the accident
- D. hates this kind of trick

TEXT C

In questions 22–28, choose the answer which is closest to the meaning of the word or phrase in the text.

22. In paragraph B, the word “ripe” means

- A. passionate
- B. rotten
- C. heavy
- D. ready

23. In paragraph B, the word “genre” means

- A. tribe
- B. form
- C. species
- D. process

24. In paragraph C, the word “definitive” means

- A. usual
- B. special
- C. ultimate
- D. unusual

25. In paragraph D, the word “out-stripped” means

- A. exceeded
- B. overdeveloped
- C. superseded
- D. out-performed

26. In paragraph F, the author refers to “that dream of a vanished paradise”. This refers to

- A. the kind of film Towne wanted to make
- B. the principles of Los Angeles
- C. Los Angeles before 1948
- D. Towne’s memories of his childhood

27. In paragraph F, the author describes *The Maltese Falcon* as “the original LA noir”. In this context, “original” means

- A. first
- B. most imaginative
- C. best
- D. most unique

28. At the end of paragraph F, the author quotes Gittes as saying “It doesn’t go away”. To what does ‘it’ refer?

- A. greed
- B. fate
- C. Los Angeles
- D. the past

In questions 29–35, write your answer in the space provided.

29. On which historical building project was *Chinatown* based?

.....

30. What effect did this project have on the people who lived in the area?

.....

.....

The author suggests that there is an “historical parallel” between the behaviour of the LA authorities and the behaviour of the villain in *Chinatown*. This means that

31. just as the authorities exploited

32. so Noah Cross exploited

33. On which historical event was *The Two Jakes* based?

.....

34. What consequence of this event is NOT dealt with in *The Two Jakes*?

.....

35. In what year is *The Two Jakes* set?

.....

TEXT D

Read the text in order to understand the general situation. Then, look at the questions, and search the text in order to find the answers.

The decoration of the room in which Roger is standing contains three elements which may be seen as symbolising pride in Black culture. What are they ?

- 36.
- 37.
- 38.

Roger’s reaction to the room is expressed particularly in two ways: in the use of a particular word, and in the way the text is presented.

- 39. Identify the word and
- 40. describe the presentation technique
- 41. Wes Jordan is Mayor of which city?
- 42. Where did Wes and Roger first meet?
- 43. Wes Jordan says “I don’t know where the time goes” (*line 37*). What does this suggest?
.....
- 44. What is Roger’s profession?
- 45. Who mentions his family?
 - A. Wes
 - B. Roger
 - C. neither
 - D. both



The text changes continuously between two varieties of English: Standard English, and ‘Authentic Black’ slang. For example, Roger knows what ‘da buttas’ means (see lines 43–44). Work out and explain what the following phrases mean, from the context.

- 46. “Wes’s put-on voice” (line 23)
-
- 47. “Hey, blood, ...” (line 28)
-
- 48. “Gimme high, ...” (line 30)
-
- 49. “Was up, bro?” (line 42)
-
- 50. “Mr Mean Streets” (line 50)
-

TEXT E

Scan through the text about 'quality', in order to find the answers to the questions below.

Three definitions of 'quality' are used in the text.

1 = excellence

2 = lack of defects

3 = value for money

51. What example is given of the first type of 'quality'?

.....

Several commercial organisations are mentioned in the text, as examples of differing types or combinations of the three ideas of quality. Which type, or types, of quality are linked with the following organisations? An example is given.

The Spice Girls performance ... (*an example of*) ... **No. 2** ...

Rolls-Royce **52.**

Marks and Spencer **53.** and **54.**

McDonald's **55.** and **56.**

According to the article, which two types of 'quality' are ideally combined to please the contemporary customer?

57.

58. In line 17, the word "nitpicking" suggests that the analysts' questions were

- A. not clear
- B. unimportant
- C. irrelevant
- D. too complex

59. In line 20, the phrase 'pandered to' suggests that 'old style quality' did what to the 'worst kind of supply-driven management'?

- A. insisted on
- B. hinted at
- C. brought up
- D. led to

60. In line 37, the phrase 'this meaning' refers to

- A. value for money
- B. a badly-pressed CD
- C. outright cheapness
- D. a fair price