

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

Monday 13 May 2002 (morning)  
Lundi 13 mai 2002 (matin)  
Lunes 13 de mayo de 2002 (mañana)

1 h 30 m

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**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.

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## TEXT A

## Why have physical education in school?

Lindor Reynolds feels that gym class should be teaching the lessons of life ...



- A.** We learned recently that our children are growing into a collection of chubby players of video games, more interested in watching TV than going for a jog around the block. Are we shocked? Are we appalled? Heck, no! We lead by example and we lead our kids straight to the sofa.
- B.** Realizing that the average kid gets as much exercise as a 100-year-old Swede, American schools have decided to ban dodge ball<sup>1</sup>. In an effort to restore self-esteem, elementary schools have removed from gym class what is considered to be the bane of the weaker and slower students. It seems it just dawned on educators that lining up children and deliberately heaving a heavy ball at them might not be a psychologically sound way to develop a life-long love of sport. Not only that, school authorities are being encouraged to ban all activities “requiring human targets.”
- C.** We, as parents, must do everything we can to stop this liberal ban. Ban human targets and you ban everything from hockey to soccer, from spit balls to tag. Eliminate dodge ball and you open the door to eliminating everything from rope climbing to high jump lessons. Gym class is not about building self-esteem. It’s about draining the battery juice out of kids so they will return to class obedient and whimpering. Play enough dodge ball and even the worst problem child hasn’t got the energy to misbehave.
- D.** But here’s what the experts have to say. “The notion of throwing things at people is a thing contrary to what we’re teaching elsewhere in school - being supportive of each other, working together,” says Judith Young, executive director of the overly-named National Association for Sport and Physical Education (PE). “The best PE programs now try to be sensitive to getting kids to like physical activity. We want them to feel positive about exercise so they don’t feel awkward whenever anyone suggests doing something active.”
- E.** Young is completely missing the point. You don’t teach kids games to build their egos. That’s what poetry class is for. You teach them games so they’ll be ready for life. Dodge ball is a perfect metaphor for adulthood. You finish school. You apply for a job. You show up missing a tie or a reference. WHUMP! You get hit with a reality dodge ball. People don’t automatically like you in the real world. Your elementary school teacher lied. People won’t always take the time to find the good in you.
- F.** This is what life is. You may think it’s a happy play time and we’re all working together in a team until the first time one of your office playmates dates the boss and gets a promotion. WHUMP! But you’ll be unprepared because you spent your school years being told life was fair. WHUMP! They were kidding. Life is rough, it’s tumble and there’s always the danger you’ll get smacked upside the head. Life is dodge ball. The sooner our kids learn that the better they’ll be.

<sup>1</sup> A game in which players on one team try to eliminate players on another by hitting them with an inflated ball.

## TEXT B

# The Stone

After eating, Iosepa Aida Mona stretched out on the mattress and tried to fall asleep. But his mind was troubled and remained open in the dark. Problems were biting him like fleas, making him lie awake for a long time. After living several weeks with his uncle and his family, Iosepa had got used to their routine of life. Breakfast was sometimes uncertain, so was dinner.

5 Even with his two years of post-primary education, it was not easy for Iosepa to find a job during this vacation. He had gone around looking continuously, but it seemed there were no job vacancies. He had to rely on his uncle's generosity for food and housing. Iosepa Aida Mona needed money to pay for his clothes, also his school fees. Besides, there were other little luxuries that a secondary student should have. No school fees meant that the school door would be closed  
10 against him.... And what if he failed....?

He knew his uncle could not help him very much, since the seven dollars and fifty cents a fortnight which his uncle earned was not enough to support his family, let alone an extra mouth. Iosepa found it hard to sleep, and rolling over he opened his eyes. He saw his uncle was sitting quietly nearby.

15 "I thought you had gone to bed, uncle," he said.

"No," replied Mona Paulo. "I usually go to bed early during the week, but tomorrow is Sunday."

"How long have you been in this house?" Iosepa asked.

"That is a very interesting question. I'll roll some tobacco and smoke and tell you the story of this house," his uncle said.

20 Iosepa Aida Mona waited while his uncle gently rolled his smoke, lit it from the lantern, folded his legs in cross-fashion, then cleared his throat to speak.

"I occupied this hut two years ago, but **it** had been lived in before that. It was deserted when a woman died here. Some months after her death I asked your aunty if it would be all right to come and live here. One evening after work, we packed our belongings and moved into this  
25 compound. On the way I picked up a stone and held **it** in the palm of my hand. When we came within a stone's throw of this hut, I told your aunty and cousins to stand still. Then I threw the stone and it made a loud noise when it fell on the tin roof, and **this** frightened away the dead woman's spirit."

Iosepa watched his uncle intently and waited for him to go on. "In the stillness of the evening,"  
30 he continued, "we could clearly hear the clanging of an empty pot, followed by the slamming of a door. I knew what the others were feeling."

“She is gone,” were my only words. I led the way into the house and the others followed very closely. That first night was very frightening. Some of the other people around were afraid to come to us, some told us we were looking for trouble, but their fears have now been conquered.”

35 “Where do you think the woman’s spirit has gone?” Iosepa asked eagerly.

“Who knows?” Mona Paulo said. “Maybe she has gone home; or she could still be around here. All we know is that she left this house on the very evening when I threw the stone.”

Iosepa had been praised at school for his high marks on his knowledge of the subject of Christian religion. But now he could not express what was in his mind. Instead he dubiously  
40 asked a question.

“Do you think that people who die have another hidden life near us?”

“Why not?” replied his uncle. “Why do people at home renew death rituals when they gather the first fruits of the garden? We walk, we work, we plant with our ancestors - with the spirits. When the first fruit, the best produce of our garden is harvested, we assemble in the village to  
45 share with **them**.”

“Is that the reason why you do not bury relatives in Port Moresby<sup>1</sup>?”

“Yes, even though we have left our villages and clans behind, we do not like to bury our dead in strange ground,” said Mona Paulo through curls of tobacco smoke.

“How did that stone frighten the spirit out of this house?”

50 “Because that stone had power.”

“How?”

“Because I gave the power to the stone,” Mona Paulo continued. “I have seen stones with the power to give abundant fruits to the gardens. And through the power of the stone has come money and fat pigs.”

*[Source: Where Are These People Going? by Allain Jaria]*

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<sup>1</sup> Port Moresby is the capital of Papua New Guinea.

TEXT C

# Missing Women

- A. **L**aw or convention denies most women control over the resources that give economic independence. In some (poor and not so poor) countries, where land is an important source of income, they are denied the right to own it. In other countries, even some of the richest ones, they are denied finance through banking policies. Implicit in these policies is the assumption that men control the economy. The status quo is therefore maintained. In one country, for instance, a widow inherits only an eighth of her husband's estate; a daughter gets one share for every two inherited by her brother. From that primary denial flows a secondary denial – of education – and a tertiary one – of influential, well-paid work.
- B. There is much information available on women's share of the market in consuming goods, but not of women's share in owning and controlling profitable resources that provide an income. Moreover, nobody really knows a great deal about the extent to which women are discriminated against when it comes to inheriting or owning property. There are, as yet, no serious attempts to estimate the incidents of discrimination worldwide. The United Nations Development Programme promises to address this gap in our knowledge in its Human Development Report. Meanwhile, and long after that is published, women will continue to work twice as hard as men for half or less in paid income, and will continue to have unwanted babies. Children are often the only dependable source of additional labour and income (in poor countries), and of status, pride and spiritual comfort (in all countries).
- C. As a result of discrimination there are far fewer women than there would be in a more even-handed world. In some countries, many female babies are simply killed at birth; in others, many are over-worked, underfed and neglected to destruction.

## TEXT D



## Come to Visit the Polar Bears of Churchill!



## A. [ - X - ]

Polar bears are a very new species that have developed from grizzly bears. In captivity, polar bears and grizzly bears have bred and produced young. There is no evidence that they breed in the wild, however.

## B. [ - 37 - ]

Grizzlies (including brown bears) range in weight from 750 to 1000 pounds and there are very few that are much smaller or larger than this. The size of polar bears seems to be limited more by the quality and quantity of food they eat when they are growing up. So fully grown polar bears will range in weight from 300 to more than 1500 pounds, but weights change throughout the year. Males are usually about 50% heavier than females, so large male polar bears reign as the largest carnivores on the earth.

## C. [ - 38 - ]

Most authorities think of polar bears as marine mammals that live in the oceans much like seals and whales. While some bears hunt from within the water, they usually need a platform to hunt from, such as sea ice.

## D. [ - 39 - ]

Polar bears feed mainly on seals. The seals must either claw or chew an air hole in the sea ice which they use to come to the surface and take a breath. Also, many seals are born on the sea ice and live there until they learn to swim. Both breathing holes and seal dens are favorite sites to find a waiting polar bear. In addition, polar bears feed on fish and, occasionally, whales. Almost any whale carcass is a good location to find bears feeding as well.

## E. [ - 40 - ]

Polar bears everywhere seek a stable area to give birth to their young. So in the autumn, expectant females usually head for ice that is

frozen to the shore and doesn't drift, or the nearby land where they will dig a den in the snow. The polar bears of the southern arctic also have to endure an ice-free period during the year when they cannot hunt seals and must come ashore.

## F. [ - 41 - ]

The bears come ashore sometime during the ice melt period, which usually takes place after mid-July, but during the late 1990s, it has been occurring as early as late June. The earliest known date for Hudson Bay freezing (enough for the bears to move out) is 31 October during 1991. The latest date has been 18 December during 1998. The average date for freeze-up is the 15 November. This means that most bears will be on shore for 100-150 days each year. Expectant females will den up in the early autumn before the ice freezes so they will not be able to hunt for food at all. At this time of the year there is not enough snow accumulated to make a den. So the bears look for large peat banks along the lakes, rivers, and streams where they will dig a maternity den. They remain in or near the den until late February or March when the cubs are old enough to travel to the sea ice.

## G. [ - 42 - ]

There are at least two reasons why polar bears are found in the Churchill region. [ - Y - ], the melting sea ice usually lasts the longest along the coast of western and southern Hudson Bay, [ - 49 - ] gives the bears an opportunity to feed as long as possible. [ - 50 - ] the last ice melts, the bears must swim and this part of the coast is the nearest shore. [ - 51 - ], polar bears are creatures of habit. They likely head for the area which is most familiar - [ - 52 - ], where they were born and returned with their mother in subsequent summers.