



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

Thursday 13 November 2003 (morning)
Jeudi 13 novembre 2003 (matin)
Jueves 13 de noviembre de 2003 (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.

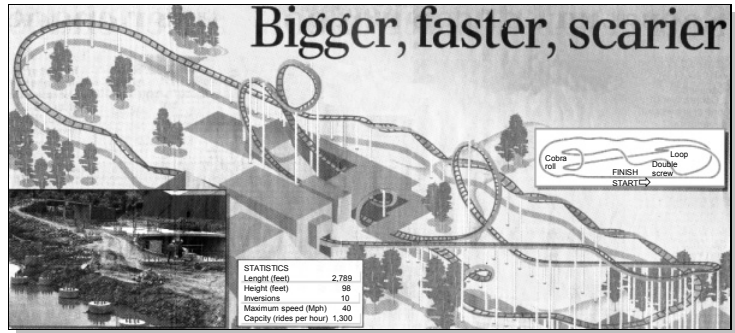
CUADERNO DE TEXTOS – INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS ALUMNOS

- 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

BIGGER, FASTER, SCARIER

1 A world-record-breaking roller-coaster which will whirl riders through more “loop the loops” than ever before is under construction at a Surrey amusement park. Odyssey, offering ten loops in every two-minute trip, will open at Thorpe Park next spring. The terrifying experience will surpass the two roller-coasters which jointly hold the world record for the most twists and turns, both having eight inversions. The company which owns Thorpe Park believes that the Odyssey roller-coaster will be a serious rival to similar attractions at Disneyland Paris.



- 2 John Wardley, a director of the company, said, “It will be a pretty relentless ride, probably the most relentless in the world. With ten complete loops it won’t let up from beginning to end. It will be an incredibly intense experience: being tumbled upside down ten times in the space of a minute should be quite incredible. People will come in droves from around the world”. Mr Wardley, who is responsible for devising new attractions, added, “We are not just trying to break the world record. Getting into the record books is a short-term thing – someone will come along in two or three years’ time and beat your record. The most important thing is to produce a ride that can entertain the widest possible spectrum of visitors”.
- 3 Riders will begin with a high-speed plunge into a pit. Then they will swoop upwards again and their seats will flip over so that they are hanging upside down as they hurtle along a straight section. Then they will be rocketed through underpasses and overpasses, twisting and looping as they go, until magnetic brakes bring them to a sudden stop soon after the final loop.
- 4 Mr Wardley said, “Roller-coasters have always [- 8 -] appeal and they always [- 9 -]. Descending steep drops with the wind in your hair and going through gyrations in a vehicle which appears to be running out of control will always be popular. It’s a basic desire to test the boundaries of emotion. Traditionally, rides were designed to strike terror into the minds of the riders. The technology [- 10 -] so basic that all it [- 11 -] was to terrify people: you wondered if the thing was going to stay on the track. The technology that we use now is incredibly sophisticated”.

TEXT B

TRAVELLING WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE

- ❶ “Eco-tourism”: what a wonderful word to soothe our conscience! It’s a form of tourism that tour operators of all kinds have been offering us over the past decade so we can holiday in the knowledge that our rest and relaxation helps to protect the environment. If you’re shooting photos of wildlife in Africa, it’s a lot better than poachers shooting bullets. Or if you’re gliding down the Amazon in a dug-out canoe, you’re being far less damaging than the hordes of tourists sitting in petrol-guzzling coaches. There are now many examples of holidays that respect the environment. The fact that the eco-tourist tends to be a higher spender than the average tourist also means that the revenue can go into environmental protection. And tourists’ increased understanding of the need to preserve the world’s most beautiful places can only be a good thing.
- ❷ But there is a growing sense, even within the industry, that “eco-tourism” isn’t all it’s cracked up to be. Are we, in fact, being duped by the tourism industry’s insistence that “eco” must be “good”? Some say we are. As one native Hawaiian on Kauai island told me: “It’s all very well hotels donating money to protect local wildlife, or having lights that switch off as the tourists walk out of their hotel room – but what’s the point if the whole hotel is built on a sacred burial ground and is depleting all our water reserves?” In order for eco-tourism and conservation to be developed in East and Southern Africa, many people have lost access to their land and now live in poverty on the margins of the national parks.
- ❸ We think it is time to look at the environment in its widest sense – people have to be put back in the picture. Protecting human rights and respecting local cultures is as important as protecting environmental resources. That means that tourism should provide decent jobs and pay reasonable wages, maximize local benefits and not evict people from their land to make way for safari tours, or divert water supplies to golf courses or hotels.
- ❹ What, then, is the willing tourist to do? What questions should be asked? What things should be looked for? Ask what sort of involvement in environmental and community issues your tour operator has, and check that it uses locally-owned accommodation and a hotel that is committed to sourcing its staff and supplies locally.
- ❺ These are simple things. Unfortunately, the tourism industry still gets panicky when asked to clean up its act, saying that tourists don’t care enough to want change. They have missed the point. Holidays that maximize benefits for everyone – guests and hosts – are undoubtedly the most enjoyable we can have.

TEXT C

INEXPERIENCE

The girl stood with her back to the bar, slightly in everyone's way. A pretty girl, she was wearing a dress with a flared skirt that she wore at parties. She swung her foot to and fro, and looked around her at the dull groups of men. Her glances always ended with a little gesture of irritation, as if these people and these places were too boring and typical; then she took up her
 5 glass, pretending to drink deeply. She usually sipped a very little, sometimes nothing at all. She let the liquid touch her mouth and slide back into the glass. She wanted to make it last a long time.

The young man had on a patched tweed coat and old army trousers. He was looking down at the top of the bar. Neither of them spoke.

10 Now another young man pushed his way towards the bar, where he peered round about him until he saw the couple. Their expressions and their way of standing were arranged for the general public, not for each other. He could guess that they had not been talking.

"Hullo, hullo!" the newcomer said. He was tall and had a fair, handsome face; his expensive overcoat hung open.

15 "Oh, Colin. You know Colin, don't you?"

"Of course I know Colin." The girl turned her face, bright with anxiety to be liked, full on **him**.

Colin caught the landlord's eye, and bought drinks for himself and his friend. "What've you been doing?"

20 "We went to the Curzon*," the girl said helpfully. "**It** was really awfully good, wasn't it, Andrew?"

"You said you liked it," her young man answered.

"Well you liked it, too, you know you did."

"Me?" He made an incredulous voice. "I thought it stank."

25 "Then why did you take me to it if you thought it was so awful?" she asked with irritation.

To interrupt, Colin said, "Tom and Maria are in a pretty bad way. I've been up there all afternoon and I did say we'd go back there."

The girl watched Andrew carefully [- 30 -] he talked. She was anxious [- 31 -] him. It had been Sunday afternoon and she was aware that all had not gone very well. She had dressed up, but he had appeared in his oldest clothes. He had not spoken much; it became increasingly obvious [- 32 -] her that he reserved his humour for state occasions. One always realized things [- 33 -] much more deeply after the cinema: coming out of the Curzon this afternoon [- 34 -] the cold streets of early summer, she knew that he no longer tried to interest her. Without meaning to, she sighed; but neither of **them** noticed.

35 Colin said rather loudly: "Yes, I told **them** I'd go back and bring **you**."

She looked up at him. She hadn't known they were going to meet Colin this evening, and there was something not right about his being there.

"When do we start?" she asked.

"Not you, Tisha."

40 The suddenness of the hurt made her gasp and lose all balance for a moment; her expression became ragged and wild-looking. She had known, perhaps long ago, that **they** were arriving at this point. It was too soon, though, far too soon.

* The Curzon: The name of a cinema

TEXT D

CHILD USE OF TOBACCO ON INCREASE



- ① **M**ore children as young as 11 are smoking, drinking and taking drugs despite government initiatives to improve the health of young people, according to a Department of Health report which will be published in full in the autumn. Initial findings of the report, based on a survey of 7,000 pupils aged 11 to 15 in 225 schools in England, reported that recent decreases in underage smoking, drinking and drug-taking were being reversed. It found that 9 percent of teenagers surveyed last year had used drugs in the past month, a rise of 2 percent from 1998. The number who had experimented in the past year increased from 11 percent to 14 percent. The use of drugs increased with age, with 3 percent of 11-year-olds taking drugs in the past year compared with 29 percent of those aged 15. Cannabis was by far the most popular drug – 12 percent had used it in the past year. 1 percent had used heroin or methadone, and 4 percent had experimented with drugs such as cocaine, ecstasy and amphetamines.
- ② Smoking figures revealed that increasing numbers of teenagers were ignoring the dangers of nicotine. After a fall from 13 percent to 9 percent between 1996 and 1999, the proportion of teenagers who described themselves as regular smokers rose to 10 percent last year. The habit was more prevalent among teenage girls, with 12 percent smoking at least one cigarette a week compared with 9 percent of boys.
- ③ The government has set a target to reduce the number of children aged 11 to 15 who smoke regularly to 11 percent by 2005 and 9 percent by 2010. But Clive Bates, director of Action on Smoking and Health, accused the government of “dragging its feet” on tobacco policy. “Teenage smoking is a slow-burning health tragedy. Many of these youngsters will be the cancer and heart patients of the future,” he said. “The government has been slow to implement its measures, including the ban on tobacco advertising and measures to reduce smoking in public places.”
- ④ The report also pointed to a rise in the proportion of young drinkers. Almost a quarter of the pupils said they had had an alcoholic drink in the previous week, compared with 21 percent in 1999 and 27 percent in 1996.
- ⑤ The report confirms previous research that said British teenagers were the heaviest drinkers, smokers and drug-takers in Europe. A spokesman for the Department of Health said the government remained on course to meet its smoking targets.