



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

Tuesday 2 May 2000 (morning)
Mardi 2 mai 2000 (matin)
Martes 2 de mayo del 2000 (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 — The BIG Idea

**COMPETITION
ACTION PACK**



**THE BIG
idea**

ALL YOU NEED IS IMAGINATION

**DESIGN AN ADVERT
FOR LIBRARIES!**

Help us celebrate National Libraries Week by taking part in the Big Idea Competition.

We want you to come up with a Big Idea for an advert to persuade children all over the country to use libraries now and in the future.

The winning ideas will be turned into real adverts which people everywhere will see!

Win fabulous prizes from Microsoft® and Hodder Children's Books for you and your school.

So, if you are aged 4-15, read on to find out more . . .

Supported by

Microsoft®

h Hodder
Children's Books

**National
Libraries
Week**

**The future. Literally.
3-9 November**


Organized by The Library Association

Prizes

Have your Big Idea turned into a real advert. It could be for a Web site, poster or magazine, radio, or TV!

FIRST PRIZES

The judges will choose one first prize winner for each type of advert designed for the Internet, poster or magazine, radio, or TV. These winning ideas will be turned into real adverts with help from people who work in advertising. The four winning adverts will be seen by people everywhere during National Libraries Week.



If you are a first prize winner you and a parent or accompanying adult will be invited on an all-expenses paid trip to London for the awards ceremony during National Libraries Week. Plus there are lots of fabulous Microsoft® products and Hodder children's books to choose for you and your school.

SECOND AND THIRD PRIZES

For each type of advert, there will also be a second and third prize winner. These winners will win the trip to London and a choice of Microsoft® products and Hodder children's books.

Hodder Children's Books will also print a winning advert in the front of a selection of Hodder children's books! When other children pick up these books, they will be reminded what a great thing libraries are. If they don't already use their local library, seeing that advert in a book might persuade them to visit and join.

Fun Facts!

At any one time, almost a third of all children's books in libraries are on loan. If all the books were suddenly brought back, there wouldn't be space on the shelves to store them all!

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

Using your library as a starting point, create an advert to persuade children all over the country to use libraries now and in the future.

Although you can design your advert to be seen and heard in lots of different ways, we don't expect you to film an advert or use a computer to surf the Internet to take part!

All you really need is an idea and a pen and paper.

The judges will be looking for creative ideas rather than technical or artistic ability and your age will be taken into consideration when judging.

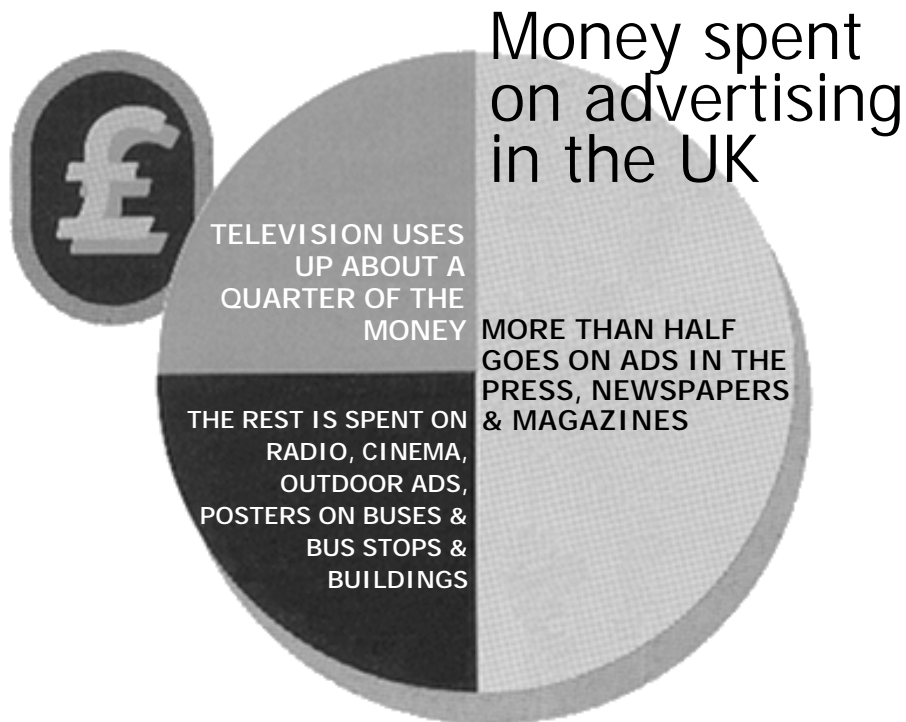
If you want to get together and work as a group, that's OK, but remember, you will have to share the prizes!

Finding that Big Idea!

It's always best to keep your ideas simple and to use everyday words and expressions.

Think about some of your favourite adverts and what makes you remember and like them. Is it the catchy music, the graphics, a cartoon character, or the jokes? Do they leave you feeling enthusiastic and wanting to find out more and do they tell you where to go for extra information?

Maybe put together a scrapbook of the best printed ones for inspiration; listen to the radio or watch TV adverts to see how the message is put across.



TEXT B — Striking Descriptions**Character 1**

A man with very bright red hair and a big peaceful moonshaped face was sitting at a desk. There was a glass of milk in front of him. He stood up as they came in and Bond saw he was a hunchback¹. Bond didn't remember having seen a red-haired hunchback before. He could imagine that the combination would be useful for frightening the small fry who worked for the gang.

The hunchback moved slowly round the desk over to where Bond was standing. He walked around Bond, making a show of examining him minutely from head to foot, and then he came and stood close in front of Bond and looked up into his face. Bond looked impassively back into a pair of china blue eyes that were so empty and motionless that they might have been hired from a taxidermist. Bond had the feeling that he was being subjected to some sort of test. Casually he looked back at the hunchback, noting the big ears with rather exaggerated lobes, the dry red lips, the big half-open mouth, the almost complete absence of a neck, and the short powerful arms in the expensive yellow shirt, cut to make room for the barrel-like chest and its sharp hump.

¹ hunchback: someone whose back is misshapen by a round hump

Character 2

Yet because her head was no longer bent, her sari had slipped back a little, and the signs of her mixed blood were clearly to be seen. They were there in the colour of her skin and the structure of her bones; in the long gracious lines of her body, the breadth of her shoulder and hip, and the small, square-jawed face with its high cheek bones and broad brow; in the set of the wide-spaced eyes that were the colours of bog-water, the tilted tip of that short nose, and the lovely, generous mouth that was too large to suit the accepted standards of beauty that were so admirably personified by her half-sister...

His gaze fell on her bare arm that was the colour of warm ivory, and there, just above the golden bangles, was a crescent-shaped scar; the mark left by the teeth of a monkey, many years ago... Yes, it is Juli all right, thought Ash. Juli grown up - and grown beautiful.

TEXT C — To The South Pole For Lunch

5 The flight began rather badly, I thought at first, because it was due to leave Sydney at 8.00 am but didn't get off the ground until 11.00 am. ***This delay, we were told, was caused by a minor mechanical fault which had to be corrected.*** Normally, a big Boeing can fly safely even with this kind of problem, but on flights to the Antarctic, the rules are different - every aircraft going down there has to be checked and rechecked until absolutely everything is working properly. Which is very reassuring, but one elderly lady worried that being three hours late meant we would arrive in **DARK** and miss the spectacular sights. [- 26 -]

10 In fact, the southern Summer offers the only time people can fly there and expect to see much because the rest of the year is cloudy and dark. And very cold. [- 27 -] Superlatives come easily in Antarctica and the very idea of flying there and back in a single day - going to the South Pole for lunch - well, not much can equal that. The whole journey takes about twelve-and-a-half hours. After the aircraft leaves Sydney it doesn't land until it gets back to Sydney. [- 28 -] It takes about four hours to reach the first of hundreds of vast floating icebergs melting in the Southern Ocean and then even though we're still very high, all three hundred and fifty passengers go ever so slightly mad.

20 By the time we reach the **TOWER** cliffs of ice of the Antarctic mainland, the jumbo has slowed down to about half speed, descended to a mere six hundred meters and the atmosphere in the cabin has all the noisy indiscipline of a school bus ride. This is nothing like any flight I've ever made. Every passenger is standing in the aisle, or crouching at a window, shouting with excitement, swapping seats, or dashing about to the other side of the aircraft to catch yet another outstanding view. And, of course, everyone is frantically busy with cameras. [- 29 -] Happily, the real work of navigating this flight is done by sophisticated electronics and satellites.

25 A voice from the cockpit advises everyone to keep their sunglasses on, because the ground below is whiter than white, cleaner than anyone could possibly imagine. You can catch snow **BLIND** or a nasty headache, even up here. And because the air is so dry and totally free of pollution, every view is breathtakingly, crystal clear. We spend four hours flying over the frozen sea along the cliffs and up over the **AWE** vistas of the Transantarctic Mountains, where the pilot - there are four on board - flies figure-of-eight turns over 30 astonishing peaks and sculptured battlements and long winding valleys of glaciers.

35 Yet we are actually seeing very little of Antarctica - because the continent is twice as big as Australia, nearly one-and-a-half times the size of the United States. This we learn from veterans of Antarctic expeditions who deliver commentaries during the flight. [- 30 -] We hear from veterans down on the ground, too, at Commonwealth Bay where they are **REBUILD** huts that the Australian explorer Douglas Mawson put up in the year 1911. By radio, amplified so every passenger can hear, they tell us that inside one hut, under years of ice that is **STARTLING** clear, they can see knives and forks and cups frozen in time on a table.

TEXT D — The Expanding Universe

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Our modern picture of the universe dates back to only 1924, when the American astronomer Edwin Hubble demonstrated that ours was not the only galaxy. There were in fact many others, with vast tracts of empty space between them. In order to prove this, he needed to determine the distances to these other galaxies, which are so far away that, unlike nearby stars, they really do appear fixed. Hubble was forced, therefore, to use indirect methods to measure the distances. Now, the apparent brightness of a star depends on two factors: how much light it radiates (its luminosity), and how far it is from us. For nearby stars, we can measure their apparent brightness and their distance, and so we can work out their luminosity. Conversely, if we knew the luminosity of stars in other galaxies, we could work out their distance by measuring their apparent brightness. Hubble noted that certain types of stars always have the same luminosity when they are near enough for us to measure: therefore, he argued, if we found such stars in another galaxy, we could assume that they had the same luminosity—and so calculate the distance to that galaxy. If we could do this for a number of stars in the same galaxy, and our calculations always gave the same distance, we could be fairly confident of our estimate.

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In this way, Edwin Hubble worked out the distances to nine different galaxies.