

English B – Higher level – Paper 1 Anglais B – Niveau supérieur – Épreuve 1 Inglés B – Nivel superior – Prueba 1

Thursday 2 November 2017 (afternoon) Jeudi 2 novembre 2017 (après-midi) Jueves 2 de noviembre de 2017 (tarde)

1 h 30 m

Numéro de session du candidat										
	Número de convocatoria del alumno									

Candidate session number

Question and answer booklet - Instructions to candidates

- · Write your session number in the boxes above.
- · Do not open this booklet until instructed to do so.
- This booklet contains all the paper 1 questions.
- · Refer to the text booklet which accompanies this booklet.
- · Answer all questions. Each question is allocated [1 mark] unless otherwise stated.
- · Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is [60 marks].

Livret de questions et réponses – Instructions destinées aux candidats

- Écrivez votre numéro de session dans les cases ci-dessus.
- N'ouvrez pas ce livret avant d'y être autorisé(e).
- Ce livret contient toutes les questions de l'épreuve 1.
- Référez-vous au livret de textes qui accompagne ce livret.
- · Répondez à toutes les questions. Sauf indication contraire, chaque question vaut [1 point].
- Rédigez vos réponses dans les cases prévues à cet effet.
- Le nombre maximum de points pour cette épreuve d'examen est de [60 points].

Cuaderno de preguntas y respuestas – Instrucciones para los alumnos

- Escriba su número de convocatoria en las casillas de arriba.
- · No abra este cuaderno hasta que se lo autoricen.

11 pages/páginas

- Este cuaderno contiene todas las preguntas de la prueba 1.
- Consulte el cuaderno de textos que acompaña a este cuaderno.
- Conteste todas las preguntas. Cada pregunta vale [1 punto] salvo que se indique lo contrario.
- Escriba sus respuestas en las casillas provistas a tal efecto.
- La puntuación máxima para esta prueba de examen es [60 puntos].

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From statements A to J, select the **four** that are true according to Text A. Write the appropriate

Text A — Create your new noise: use radio adverts to target teens

1.

	letters in the boxes	provid	led. [4 marks]
	Example: A	A.	Autumn is when young people consider new schools and courses.
		В.	Many UK teenagers want <i>New Noise Audio</i> to help them decide on what to study next.
		C.	Colleges and universities are thinking about using radio to advertise their courses.
		D.	Fewer young people are listening to the radio these days than in the past.
		E.	Nowadays many businesses believe that radio advertisements are effective.
		F.	Research suggests radio advertising aimed at teenagers is not worthwhile.
		G.	Young people use computers for leisure for more than two hours daily.
		Н.	Young people listen to the radio for up to three hours a day.
		l.	Ever greater numbers of young people are accessing the radio via the internet.
		J.	On average, US teenagers listen to as much radio as young adults in the UK.
Ans [,]	wer the following que		s 11 and 15 is closest in meaning to the word "students"?
3.	Which two phrases	s betwe	een lines 16 and 27 mean there is a business opportunity? [2 marks]
	(a)		
	(b)		
4.	For the clients of N	lew No	ise Audio, what is significant about an hour of radio listening time?



5.	Which phrase between lines 28 and 31 indicates that it is a parent who decides where their children study?
6.	What specific benefit is mentioned between lines 32 and 35 for educational institutions who advertise on radio?
Chc	ose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D. Write the letter in the box provided.

- Who is the intended audience of this text?
 - Parents of pre-college students A.
 - Colleges and universities B.
 - Teenagers and young adults C.
 - The general public D.

7.

Text B — "Resurrection Plants" Offer Hope as Climate Turns Hostile

Answer the following questions.

8.	According to environmentalists, what ultimate consequence could global warming have for people in Africa?
9.	According to Professor Lal, what characteristic is important for agriculture in the future?
10.	To whom does "a South African scientist" in line 18 refer?
	sentences below are either true or false. Tick $[\checkmark]$ the correct response then justify it with a relevant f quotation from the text. Both a tick $[\checkmark]$ and a quotation are required for one mark.
Exa	mple: Farrant first discovered the resurrection plant as a child. ✓
	Justification: Farrant can recall finding a resurrection plant as a nine-year-old
11.	Farrant has had a life-long involvement with resurrection plants.
	Justification:
12.	Farrant wishes to be of assistance to farmers who grow produce for themselves.
	Justification:



				True	False
13.	Farrant is basing her research or	n a bran	d new variety of plant.		
	Justification:				
14.	Farrant has already successfully	modifie	ed the genes of grasses.		
	Justification:				
15.	Farrant's research is unique in it	s field.			
	Justification:				
 :1	the country in the crimba beautical actions at the	.4		41 1-	£1
Fina	the word in the right-hand column th	at could	meaningfully replace one of the words	on the le	HL.
Exai	mple: adapt (line 7)	Α.	adjust		
		В.	imitate		
16.	mimic (line 20)	C.	inhibit		
17.	withstand (line 32)	D.	modify		
•••	(02)	E.	remain		
18.	recall (line 40)	F.	survive		
40	(1. 57)	G.	portray		
19.	utilize (line 57)	Н.	quote		
		I.	harness		
		J.	recollect		

Text C — A Pale View of Hills

Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D. Write the letter in the box provided.

20.	Whe	to remind her of	
	A. B. C. D.	the child of Niki's friend. being a mother to Niki. an earlier visit to the teashop. Niki's relationship with her friend.	
21.	Niki	says she doesn't want children because	
	A. B. C. D.	she thinks she is too immature. she wants to contradict her mother. she cannot stand the disturbance. it will disrupt her social life.	
22.	Whe	en the narrator says, "I had this passing fancy" (lines 16 and 17), it indicates	that she
	A. B. C. D.	had not given much thought to becoming a grandmother. has always wanted to become a grandmother. has no wish to become a grandmother. had previously wanted to become a grandmother.	
23.	The	conversation about Niki's friend shows that	
	A. B. C. D.	the narrator thinks Niki's friend is too old to bring up a child. Niki's friend was very surprised to find out she was pregnant. the narrator understands why Niki's friend is pleased to be pregnant. the narrator doubts whether Niki's friend was pleased to be pregnant.	
24.	The	narrator thinks that	
	A. B. C. D.	Niki should not celebrate the news of a pregnancy. people generally react honestly to the news of a pregnancy. the film she watched while with Niki was unrealistic. Niki spends too much time watching television.	



Complete the following table by indicating to whom or to what the word/s underlined refer/s.

	In the phrase	the word/s	refer/s to
Exai	mple: <u>she</u> climbed on to a swing (line 6)	"she"	a little girl
25.	<u>l</u> can't believe she was happy (line 29)	"["	
26.	I remember when they first found out. (line 37)	"they"	
27.	Oh that. (line 43)	"that"	
28.	wasting my time away like <u>that</u> . (line 50)	"that"	

Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D. Write the letter in the box provided.

29.	Niki	and	her	mother	
ZJ.	LAIL	anu	1101	111011161	

- A. hold very different views on motherhood.
- **B.** share similar views on motherhood.
- **C.** have little understanding of motherhood.
- **D.** do not believe in the value of motherhood.
- **30.** Throughout the conversation with Niki, the narrator's intention is to...
 - **A.** argue with her.
 - **B.** speak honestly to her.
 - **C.** force Niki to agree with her.
 - **D.** avoid difficult topics.
- **31.** The interaction between the little girl and the two women...
 - **A.** is similar to the interaction between Niki and the narrator.
 - **B.** contrasts with the interaction between Niki and the narrator.
 - **C.** summarizes the interaction between Niki and the narrator.
 - **D.** enriches the interaction between Niki and the narrator.

Text D — Sensationalist Media

Match the first part of the sentence with the appropriate ending on the right. Write the appropriate letter in the boxes provided.

Example: At college the writer was taught that journalism		A.	is needed to accurately report the underlying issues.	
32.	As an exchange student, the		В.	shows readers how to find sensationalist news items.
20	writer		C.	has the responsibility to generate an income.
33.	A person reading a sensationalist news item		D.	can draw parallels between more than one experience.
34.	Factual evidence		E.	has the duty to protect those in power.
			F.	is more powerful than force.
35.	Traditionally, journalism		G.	does not need to be recorded accurately.
36.	Nowadays, a commercial news		Н.	is supposed to protect the public interest.
	channel		l.	frequently gives priority to profit over principles.
			J.	uses the news to advertise specific products.
			K.	is unlikely to understand the wider significance of the reported situation.
			L.	has always reported fake news.
	the words in the text which mean the	following	(lines 2	23 to 32).
		addi [.]	tional .	
37.	distorted			
38.	satisfy			



39.	nclination
40.	ınusual
	e the correct phrases from the text to complete the following sentences. Base your answers on ormation as it appears in lines 33 to 40 .
Exa	ole: Criticizing minorities or promoting special interests are examples of
	other forms of bias
41.	We can believe what we see on the news only in…
42.	According to the writer, the single most important thing to do when consuming news is to
	e the correct answer from A, B, C, or D. Write the letter in the box provided.
43.	The word "ratings" in line 18 refers to… A. the number of viewers.
	A. the number of viewers. 3. the quality of news items. C. the status of journalists.
	D. bias in reporting.
44.	The writer's purpose in ending her blog with three questions is to
	A. emphasize her personal opinions about sensationalism. 3. come to a clear conclusion about sensationalism. 4. provoke her readers to protest about sensationalism. 5. motivate her readers to think further about sensationalism.



Text E — People judge you on two criteria says Harvard psychologist

Ans۱	wer the follow	ing quest	tions.				
45 .	What does Professor Cuddy investigate in her new book?						
46.	Why might	Why might "competence" be considered more important than "warmth" by people in business?					
47.	To what doe	es the wo	rd "it" on	line 16 refer?			
48.	According t trust?	o Cuddy,	why was	it crucial to our su	ırvival to know whether a p	erson deserves our	
49.	To whom do	oes the w	ord "they	on line 23 refer?			
	Which words or phrases go in the gaps in lines 27 to 30 ? Choose the words from the list and write them the boxes provided.						
	ALTHO	DUGH	BUT	IN FACT	ON THE OTHER HAND	THEN	
	BECA	USE	IF	MEANWHILE	SO THAT	WHEREAS	
Exa	Example: [– X –] if if						
50.	[-50-]						



51.	[-51-]		
52.	[-52-]		
53.	[-53-]		
Cho	nse the corre	ect answer from A, B, C, or D. Write the letter in the b	ov provided
CHO	JSE THE COILE	ot answer norma, b, o, or b. Write the letter in the b	ox provided.
54.	The phrase	e "size you up" in line 1 is closest in meaning to	
	B. assesC. value	on you. ss you. you. ion you.	
55.	To what do	es "the big one" in line 25 refer?	
	B. An in C. A larg	me employment vitation to a social event ge friendship group ort from colleagues	
56.	The main p	urpose of this text is to	
	B. highliC. repor	tise the publication of Professor Cuddy's book. ght the advice in Professor Cuddy's book. t the publication of Professor Cuddy's book. ze the advice in Professor Cuddy's book.	



Please do not write on this page.

Answers written on this page will not be marked.

Veuillez ne pas écrire sur cette page.

Les réponses rédigées sur cette page ne seront pas corrigées.

No escriba en esta página.

Las respuestas que se escriban en esta página no serán corregidas.



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