

English A: language and literature – Higher level – Paper 1
Anglais A : langue et littérature – Niveau supérieur – Épreuve 1
Inglés A: Lengua y Literatura – Nivel Superior – Prueba 1

Thursday 12 May 2022 (afternoon)
Jeudi 12 mai 2022 (après-midi)
Jueves 12 de mayo de 2022 (tarde)

2 h 15 m

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Write a guided analysis of text 1.
- Write a guided analysis of text 2.
- Use the guiding question or propose an alternative technical or formal aspect of the text to focus your analysis.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[40 marks]**.

Instructions destinées aux candidats

- N'ouvrez pas cette épreuve avant d'y être autorisé(e).
- Rédigez une analyse dirigée du texte 1.
- Rédigez une analyse dirigée du texte 2.
- Utilisez la question d'orientation ou proposez une autre manière d'aborder le texte en choisissant un aspect technique ou formel sur lequel concentrer votre analyse.
- Le nombre maximum de points pour cette épreuve d'examen est de **[40 points]**.

Instrucciones para los alumnos

- No abra esta prueba hasta que se lo autoricen.
- Escriba un análisis guiado del texto 1.
- Escriba un análisis guiado del texto 2.
- Utilice la pregunta de orientación o proponga otro aspecto técnico o formal del texto en el que centrar su análisis.
- La puntuación máxima para esta prueba de examen es **[40 puntos]**.



Write a guided analysis of the following text.

1.

This extract is taken from The National Geographic Online.

Pub *lma*

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC | REFERENCE |

Effects of global warming

The signs of global warming are everywhere, and are more complex than just climbing temperatures.

Tide

Sub

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

What causes climate change? And how does it relate to global warming? Learn about the impact and consequences of climate change and global warming for the environment and our lives.



2 MINUTE READ

cont

The planet is warming, from North Pole to South Pole. Since 1906, the global average surface temperature has increased by more than 1.6 degrees Fahrenheit (0.9 degrees Celsius) – even more in sensitive polar regions. And the impacts of rising temperatures aren't waiting for some far-flung future – the effects of global warming are appearing right now. The heat is melting glaciers and sea ice, shifting precipitation patterns, and setting animals on the move. *frisco*

Many people think of global warming and climate change as synonyms, but scientists prefer to use "climate change" when describing the complex shifts now affecting our planet's weather and climate systems. Climate change encompasses not only rising average temperatures but also extreme weather events, shifting wildlife populations and habitats, rising seas, and a range of other impacts. All of these changes are emerging as humans continue to add heat-trapping greenhouse gases to the atmosphere.

Scientists already have documented these impacts of climate change:

- Ice is melting worldwide, especially at the Earth's poles. This includes mountain glaciers, ice sheets covering West Antarctica and Greenland, and Arctic sea ice. In Montana's Glacier National Park the number of glaciers has declined to fewer than 30 from more than 150 in 1910.
- Much of this melting ice contributes to sea-level rise. Global sea levels are rising 0.13 inches (3.2 millimeters) a year, and the rise is occurring at a faster rate in recent years.
- Rising temperatures are affecting wildlife and their habitats. Vanishing ice has challenged species such as the Adélie penguin in Antarctica, where some populations on the western peninsula have collapsed by 90 percent or more.

- As temperatures change, many species are on the move. Some butterflies, foxes, and alpine plants have migrated farther north or to higher, cooler areas.
- 25 • Precipitation (rain and snowfall) has increased across the globe, on average. Yet some regions are experiencing more severe drought, increasing the risk of wildfires, lost crops, and drinking water shortages.
- Some species—including mosquitoes, ticks, jellyfish, and crop pests—are thriving. Booming populations of bark beetles that feed on spruce and pine trees, for example, have devastated millions of forested acres in the U.S.
- 30 Other effects could take place later this century, if warming continues. These include:
 - Sea levels are expected to rise between 10 and 32 inches (26 and 82 centimeters) or higher by the end of the century.
 - Hurricanes and other storms are likely to become stronger. Floods and droughts will become more common. Large parts of the U.S., for example, face a higher risk of decades-long “megadroughts” by 2100.
 - 35 • Less freshwater will be available, since glaciers store about three-quarters of the world’s freshwater.
 - Some diseases will spread, such as mosquito-borne malaria (and the 2016 resurgence of the Zika virus).
 - 40 • Ecosystems will continue to change: Some species will move farther north or become more successful; others, such as polar bears, won’t be able to adapt and could become extinct.
 - 45



An iceberg melts in the waters off Antarctica. Climate change has accelerated the rate of ice loss across the continent

– Explore how the writer develops their argument about the seriousness of climate change.

General: numbers, data
Logos
Assumptions
our - audience

Writer
What
Why
Now

Disclaimer:

Texts used in IB language assessments are taken from authentic, third-party sources. The views expressed within them belong to their individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the IB.

References:

- Text 1** The National Geographic Online, n.d. *Causes and effects of climate change*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/global-warming/global-warming-effects/>> [Accessed 22 October 2020].
[Image of iceberg] n.d. [image online] Available at: <<https://pixy.org/182967/>> [Accessed 25 March 2021].
- Text 2** Lowe, R., 2015. 12: Land of milk & donkeys (Bulgaria). *The bicycle diaries*, [blog] 31 March. Available at: <<http://thebicyclediaries.co.uk/landofmilkdonkeys/>> [Accessed 7 October 2020].
[Image of bicycle] n.d. [image online] Available at: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Loaded_touring_bicycle.JPG> [Accessed 25 March 2021].
[Image of cathedral] n.d. [image online] Available at: <<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:AlexanderNevskyCathedral-Sofia-6.jpg>> [Accessed 25 March 2021].



Write a guided analysis of the following text.

2.

This extract is taken from a blog entry that forms part of *The bicycle diaries*: an account of a journalist's travels across three continents and twenty countries by bike.



imagery

Posted at 17:14h in Blogs · by reol8 · 4 Comments · 1 Like · Share



Tran¹ to Harmanli, Bulgaria (23 Oct – 2 Nov)

Total miles cycled: 1950 (3138 km)

Thigh status: Baby manatee

My first day in Bulgaria doesn't bode well. The sky is black and buckets of rain thump down outside my window. I spend an exhilarating 20 minutes wrapping all my electrical equipment in plastic bags, then venture tentatively out. Ten minutes later, I venture back in again. I can't see a thing through my glasses and my padded underpants are already sodden. This is almost certainly how I'll be spending my dotage so I'd rather not start now.

Instead I make my way to the Tran bus station. This transpires to be a grim concrete bunker with water pouring through the roof into oily pools on the floor. A woman in a dark, grimy cubbyhole tells me the next bus to Sofia goes at 1pm. So I return to the hotel to wait it out over a cup of tea and bowl of intriguingly titled 'paunch soup' – an experience I still have troubling flashbacks about today. Suffice to say, if a soup costs under 30p there is usually a reason.

When I return, I discover the bus is tiny with almost no boot². But I strip Maud³ down to her bare essentials and a supportive group of about 17 bystanders help me squeeze her indelicately inside. Then we're off, and for the next three miserable hours, we plough sluggishly through the tsunami towards Sofia.



imagery

20 By the time we arrive, the rain has slowed to a funereal drizzle and I cycle the final 8 km in the growing gloom over heavily cobbled streets and thick traffic. Pavements appear and disappear on a whim, along with the occasional pseudo-bike lane. I have a vague idea where I'm going, having located it earlier on Google maps, but find myself wishing not for the first time that I had a sense of direction. It could come in handy at moments like this, when trying to find somewhere.

I finally arrive at the house of my hosts, a family I found on the cycling couch-surfing website Warmshowers. They have a newborn baby and hyperactive two year old, and the flat is in disarray. She is exhausted and barely able to speak, while he does his best to drag the infant off me while serving cold red wine and pizza. What possessed them to host me, I think to myself? Are they some kind of cycle-obsessed sadomasochists?

Maybe, as it turns out. They are keen cycle tourers, they tell me, and like to take the children with them. This to me sounds like the worst kind of self-inflicted torture – unless it's possible to harness the small cherubs like huskies or use them to hunt for food.

They are a sweet couple, however. He is Welsh and works for the British Council, while she is Bulgarian and an electrical engineer. They are gentle sorts with a beatnik⁴ edge and unkempt charm. He tells me about the quirks of the country through the eyes of an ex-pat. People shake their head when they mean yes, he says; except those who have been abroad, who tend to nod. So the country exists in an almost constant state of unresolved ambiguity – which may go some way towards explaining why nothing has really been achieved over the past couple of decades.

¹ Tran: A small town in Bulgaria

² boot: the trunk or area of the bus where you store luggage

³ Maud: this is referring to her bike

⁴ beatnik: means to have a young and/or artistic edge, possibly unconventional

Examine how the narrative voice is used in this text to create a sense of immediacy whilst also attempting to involve the reader.

Overall: informal, incomplete sentences, ironic, negative, complaining
 Casual Spoken language more enticing to read
 paragraph, visual imagery make jokes/irony to make blog read a complete