

English B – Standard level – Paper 1
Anglais B – Niveau moyen – Épreuve 1
Inglés B – Nivel medio – Prueba 1

Monday 7 May 2018 (afternoon)
Lundi 7 mai 2018 (après-midi)
Lunes 7 de mayo de 2018 (tarde)

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.
- Answer the questions in the question and answer booklet provided.

Livret de textes – Instructions destinées aux candidats

- N'ouvrez pas ce livret avant d'y être autorisé(e).
- Ce livret contient tous les textes nécessaires à l'épreuve 1.
- Répondez à toutes les questions dans le livret de questions et réponses fourni.

Cuaderno de textos – Instrucciones para los alumnos

- No abra este cuaderno hasta que se lo autoricen.
- Este cuaderno contiene todos los textos para la prueba 1.
- Conteste todas las preguntas en el cuaderno de preguntas y respuestas.

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Text B

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Text C

Amazing discovery about a woman from The Great Hunger

- ❶ This newspaper illustration is one of the most iconic images from The Great Hunger in Ireland, a famine which led to the loss of approximately one million lives between 1845 and 1852. The mother and her children have become symbols for the thousands of mothers and children who suffered and died, struggled and survived during these years.
- ❷ But she is not a mere symbol. She was a real person with a real story, and the subject of what was possibly the first human interest interview in the history of journalism.
- ❸ Bridget O’Donnel was a poor famine victim whose story appeared in *The Illustrated London News* on December 22, 1849. Forced to leave her home while pregnant, O’Donnel endured losing her child at birth and her thirteen-year old son due to starvation. Her fate after the interview remains unknown.
- ❹ Michael Foley’s essay, *Death in Every Paragraph: Journalism and the Great Irish Famine*, explores how the press reported on The Famine and how it shaped the future of journalism. As Foley explains, the interview with O’Donnel was highly unusual for the time. “Newspapers and periodicals did not deal in human interest stories, and did not tell their readers about the poor. The only way people like Bridget O’Donnel would normally have been named in a newspaper was if she had appeared in court, had been before a public hearing or tribunal, had been a witness, or the subject of an inquest.”
- ❺ O’Donnel was none of these, and the interview – conducted by James Mahoney, who also drew the sketch of O’Donnel with her surviving children – represents a historic milestone for that reason. “What was unprecedented about O’Donnel was not only that she was named, but that this poor Irish Famine victim was projected onto the international news stage, and her own words were used to convince the world of the massive social and political injustice endured by the people of Ireland,” Foley writes.
- ❻ The Great Hunger forced journalists in Ireland to rethink the way they approached telling the news.
- ❼ “The great calamity [– X –] Europe in the nineteenth century leaving one million dead and forcing another three million to emigrate and had a [– 27 –] impact on the future of journalism. The changes that were [– 28 –] upon Ireland by The Famine were eventually [– 29 –] to the development of the press. Despite the declining population, the press [– 30 –] and grew in the post-Famine period,” Foley writes.



Adapted from Sheila Langan <http://www.irishcentral.com>

<http://www.irishcentral.com/roots/history/first-ever-human-interest-interview-was-with-a-grieving-irish-famine-mother>

Image: ILN, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Irish_potato_famine_Bridget_O%27Donnel.jpg

Text D

The Eden Project

The Eden Project, an educational charity, explores how we can work towards a better future. This visitor destination is nestled in a huge crater. Stunning plants, exhibitions, and massive biomes¹ housing the largest rainforest in captivity all serve as a backdrop to our striking contemporary gardens.



The core building is a place where you can learn about everything from ecosystems and evolution to climate change and plant resources. Its design is based on nature's architecture. It incorporates a central trunk and canopy roof that shades the ground and harvests the sun. The most striking feature – the roof created from an intricate web of curved timber beams – is based on Fibonacci spirals², a pattern found in many natural forms.

[- X -]

We worked with mechanical and electrical consultants to reduce the environmental impact of the building as much as possible. Innovative features include:

- **[- 36 -]**

- Underground tubes warm the air before it enters the building.
- The walls are super-insulated, made from recycled newspapers.
- A lobby reduces heat loss through the front door.

- **[- 37 -]**

Panels on the roof provide electricity although the building is mainly powered through a renewable energy tariff.

- **[- 38 -]**

The green tiles in the floor were originally beer bottles. The entrance mats are made from recycled tyres, and the cafe floor is made up of reclaimed wood.

- **Concrete Choices**

We tried to reduce the amount of cement needed because we know that producing cement is a carbon-intensive process which harms the environment. For this reason, the project team's design removed the need for concrete support pillars wherever possible. For the cement we did need, we opted for Portland cement because the producers were committed to the reduction of carbon dioxide in the manufacturing process. We sourced a recycled aggregate to make up the remaining 90% of the concrete.

Adapted from www.edenproject.com (accessed 6 October 2017)

Image © Hufton + Crow

¹ biomes: major ecological communities, extending over a large area and usually characterized by a dominant vegetation

² Fibonacci spirals: a pattern consisting of spirals that curve around a surface both clockwise and counter clockwise