



**Learning  
Resource Network**

**International AS and A  
Level in English  
Language [2061]**

**READING**

**EXAM PAPER – 01**

## **SOURCE BOOKLET**

## Source A

*Climate activist **Luisa Neubauer** gave a talk to a London TED conference in October 2022. This is an extract from the opening of her talk. It has been slightly edited for length and vocabulary.*

My name is Luisa Neubauer. Growing up, I believed that just as my parents would take care of me, governments would take care of the big problems in the world. I grew up in a world that told me that things would just get better and better for everyone. I grew up in a fairy tale.

Part of this fairy tale is the story of Germany. Or, to be more precise, the role of fossil fuels in Germany. The most obvious impact of fossil fuels in Germany are soaring emissions. Germany is the country fourth most responsible for the climate crisis. Growing up, however, I didn't know that. What I knew was this. Without fossil fuels, there could never be economic growth. Without economic growth, there couldn't be jobs, there couldn't be wealth, there couldn't be peace. So Germany burnt coal, oil and gas no matter where it was coming from.

This fairy tale isn't unique to Germany. There are versions of it everywhere. It took me years to figure out what was behind this fairy tale. And once I did, I became a climate activist. And together with thousands of others, we organised the largest climate protests ever seen. People then very quickly started calling us naive and most found we were so radical. Yet the only thing we really did is we broke off the fairy tales and instead we told the truth.

And because there are fairy tales everywhere, telling the truth in the climate crisis means examining almost every aspect of it. People, for instance, call the climate crisis man-made and while there were, indeed, humans behind it, it's much less man-made and much more fossil-fuel-made. It's made possible by the use of coal, oil and gas and the profit-driven economic systems behind it. Calling the climate crisis man-made implies it's an accident of human nature, whereas it's actually a relatively small group of people in just a few places around the world, the fossil fuel industries, their marketing and their political supporters.

The fossil fuel industry itself is also a power station producer of fairy tales. Fifty years ago, they knew that their business would lead us into a climate disaster. Back then in the '70s and the '80s and the '90s, they had the chance to use that knowledge to introduce a transition to renewable energies. They decided not to. And instead, they started telling fairy tales. They started campaigns to mislead people. They denied climate science that they had done themselves. And by that, they stole our very first historic chance to act from us.

So now, for many lives, it's already too late. The droughts, the fires and floods are all happening already in 2022. No place is safe anymore. So as the catastrophes can no longer be denied, fossil fuel industries have again started telling new fairy tales, and this time they present themselves as part of the solution. They call it transition. They promise innovations. They speak of green growth. And it sounds wonderful. It is powerful too. People really want to believe that this time, the huge fuel companies, this time, they will not steal another chance to act from us, right?

*fairy tale = a story for children.*

*fossil fuels = coal, oil and gas.*

## Source B

### *From the 2023 Shell Company website* **Tackling climate change**

With this target, we will contribute to a net-zero world, where society stops adding to the total amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere.

Shell supports the most ambitious goal of the Paris Agreement, which is to limit the rise in global average temperature this century to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels by 2100.

In order to become a net-zero emissions energy business, we are reducing emissions from our own operations, and from the fuels and other energy products we sell to our customers.

We are providing more low-carbon energy such as charging for electric vehicles, hydrogen and electricity generated by solar and wind power, as well as using technology to safely capture and store carbon emissions. For remaining emissions, we offer high-quality carbon credits including from nature-based projects.

We are also working with our customers as they make changes too, including in sectors that are difficult to decarbonise such as flying, shipping, road freight and industry.

To help step up the pace of change, in October 2021, we set a target to reduce absolute emissions by 50% by 2030, compared to 2016 levels<sup>1</sup>. This covers all emissions in Scope 1, which come directly from our operations, and in Scope 2, from the energy we buy to run our operations.<sup>2</sup>

We believe our emissions peaked in 2018 and we will continue working to bring them down.

We will reduce emissions from our own operations, including the production of oil and gas, for example by increasing energy efficiency, as well as capturing or offsetting any remaining emissions.

Emissions from our own operations make up less than 10% of our total emissions.

Customers' emissions from the use of the energy we sell generates most emissions, so we must also help our customers cut their emissions when they use that energy. Importantly, our target includes emissions not only from the energy we produce and process ourselves, but also from all the energy products that others produce and we sell to our customers<sup>3</sup>.

Becoming a net-zero emissions business means offering customers more low-carbon products, from renewable electricity, to charging for electric vehicles and hydrogen. We aim to reduce the net carbon intensity of the energy products we sell by 100% by 2050<sup>4</sup>.

We use net carbon intensity<sup>5</sup> to show our progress in changing the mix of energy products we sell to customers. Net carbon intensity measures emissions associated with each unit of energy we sell. It reflects changes in sales of oil and gas products, and changes in sales of low- and zero-carbon products and services -- such as biofuels, hydrogen and renewable electricity.

1. Calculated on a net basis, which allows for the use of carbon capture and storage as well as nature-based solutions
2. Under our operational control
3. Sales from retail stations that use the Shell brand but are not operated or supplied by Shell are excluded from our target.
4. Compared to 2016 levels
5. Shell's net carbon intensity is the average intensity, weighted by sales volume, of the energy products sold by Shell. It is tracked, measured and reported using our Net Carbon Footprint (NCF) methodology.

*biofuels = fuels made from plants or farming waste*

*decarbonise = to make free of carbon emissions*

*freight = things other than human beings transported*

*methodology = how research is done*