



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

Monday 15 November 2004 (morning)
Lundi 15 novembre 2004 (matin)
Lunes 15 de noviembre de 2004 (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.
- Answer the questions in the Question and Answer Booklet provided.

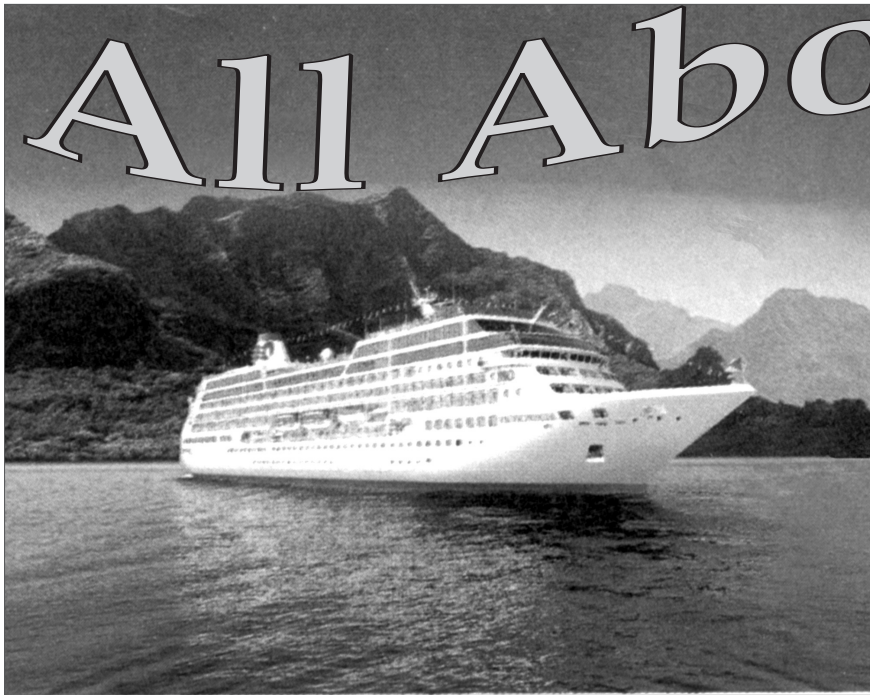
LIVRET DE TEXTES – INSTRUCTIONS DESTINÉES AUX CANDIDATS

- 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.

TEXT A



All Aboard!

Have you ever wanted to travel the world on a cruise ship, go island-hopping and watch whales dancing in every direction? Believe it or not, you can, and what's more, you can get paid to do it. Almost any job you can do on land, you can do on a ship.

Before your mind goes wandering off into the far parts of the globe, take a moment to realise that the working world inside a cruise

liner is very different from what you see in the holiday brochures. Being a cruise ship worker means working every day for the duration of your contract. "You are a representative of the cruise line 24 hours a day," says Richard Martin, a cruise ship entertainer. "Whenever you are in the presence of passengers, you are expected to be bright and cheerful."

But like everything else in life, there is a plus side to working so hard. Depending on your job, you could have anything from a few hours to a full day off to explore the various ports of call. A few hours on land can become a hike through a glacier cave in Alaska, shopping at the grand bazaar in Istanbul or swimming among the coral and tropical fish in the Bahamas. Rowain O'Brian, from Ireland, a waiter on a cruise ship says, "Life on a cruise ship is unreal. What other job allows you to experience the world's most exotic places and pays you to do it?"

Living conditions on a ship can be challenging. Almost everyone working on board will share a cabin with a colleague. The cabins are small and can be noisy. On the other hand, there is a crew bar in the lower decks which is a meeting place for all workers. It is here that you get to sit for hours talking with people from other countries about the place you've just explored.

Cruise ship life can be a one-off journey for those wanting to make some money and see the world, but for others it's a career. With good money and a chance to see the world, hard work on a cruise ship is definitely worth it!

TEXT B

SAVE THE ALBATROSS

At least 300,000 seabirds, including albatrosses, are killed every year on the high seas. This is caused not by pollution, but by fishing lines, up to 130 kilometres long and bristling with deadly, baited hooks. Birds swoop to snatch the bait, become caught on the hooks and drown when they are pulled under the water. As a result, 17 species of albatross are threatened with extinction.

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Bird conservationists say that, if the killing is to be stopped, albatrosses and other seabirds must be prevented from swallowing baited hooks before the hooks sink below the waves. Many simple measures have been devised, some of which are cheap and easy to introduce. These include: towing plastic streamers behind fishing vessels to scare the birds; using a tube to lay fishing lines beneath the waves, beyond the birds' reach; attaching weights to lines so they sink faster; and setting long-lines at night (most albatrosses feed during the day).

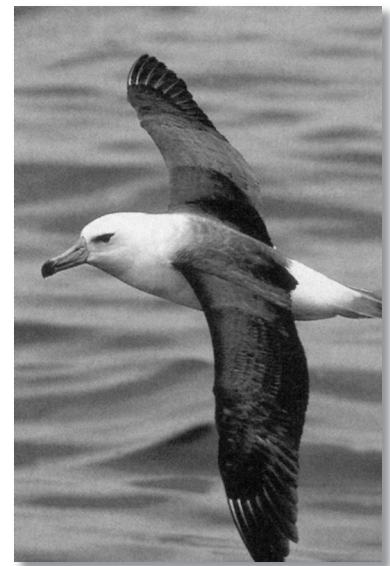
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Of particular concern are the fleets of illegal fishing vessels, which do not care how many seabirds they kill. Unlike fish, albatrosses generally have very small populations and reproduce slowly. In fact, some only start breeding at the age of ten and lay just one egg every second year.

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It makes economic sense to stop the birds from taking long-line baits, for many of these are successfully snatched before they sink. Some of the Grey-headed Albatrosses killed in South African fishing operations had up to 15 baits in their stomachs. We cannot expect all of the world's vast oceans to be policed. We must do everything we can to make fishermen want to share in solving the problem for themselves.

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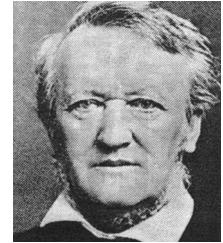
TEXT C

COLLEGE LIFE IN CANADA AND THE USA

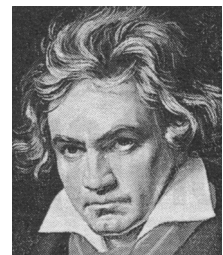
- ❶ University and college life means many things: new places and people; new ideas and responsibilities. For international students, it's also a whole new "culture" to absorb and understand. At the heart of your university experience, however, is your academic work and nothing is more important to that than your professors. Their experience, commitment, openness, enthusiasm and availability can make ordinary topics seem magical and complex topics seem ordinary.
- ❷ No two professors are quite the same. But the image of the unapproachable, critical professor – which was probably a Hollywood invention anyway – has been replaced by a new image: academics interested in their own work and in the lives of their students, friendly, accessible and informal. And they won't stay in their offices and their classrooms. You'll see them having coffee in the dining hall, jogging, logging on in the library, advising a campus activity or coaching the tennis team.
- ❸ To get the most from your professors, you can't just sit quietly in class and expect that they'll fill you with their knowledge. You need to get to know them, and cultivate a good working relationship with them. With some initiative on your part, that's relatively easy to do.
- ❹ You're likely to receive a syllabus for each course or class. The syllabus will help you anticipate the topics that will be covered in class, the due dates of papers and projects, and your professor's expectations of you as a student. Your participation will be encouraged, perhaps even expected. The contributions you make in class – listening thoughtfully, answering questions, and expressing your opinion – are important in themselves, contribute to the general understanding of the other students, and may count for as much as 25 % of your final class mark. There are lots of ways to show a professor you're involved in the class lecture or discussion: making a contribution or observation; asking a question; responding to a question asked by another student. Your professors will respect you for trying, even if your answer isn't always correct.
- ❺ If you're like most students, you'll sit up at night, in those days before heading off to college, wondering what to expect. Cultivating a good relationship with your professors will help you see them as important resources and people dedicated to your well-being and supporting your academic success.

TEXT D

Old Music For A New Problem



A ticket to ride: Wagner



Catching the No9: Beethoven

For decades the world has been divided into those who love rock and those who love classical music. But classical music might finally be able to claim victory. This is the conclusion from an experiment carried out at a crime-hit bus station in the London suburb of Croydon, where Mozart, Beethoven and Vivaldi have been played from the loudspeakers for the last six months.

Bosses at the station, where noisy youths were a nuisance, introduced the music, hoping it would help calm customers. But, while law-abiding passengers did feel safer, its greatest effect was on the gangs who had been gathering at the station each evening. Experts believe they found the music so “uncool” that they had to move elsewhere.

Now, following the success of the trial scheme, there are plans to extend it to other stations. A spokeswoman said: “More than 200 people who used the station said they felt safer and less stressed, while the problem of groups of young people hanging about has improved.”

When classical music is played in stations, shopping malls and other public places, its main effect is to drive away anti-social groups, according to the London Institute of Education. “Most studies of classical music in these kinds of places show that the undesirable groups don’t like it and just go away. The police have been interested for some time.”