



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

Monday 9 May 2005 (morning)
Lundi 9 mai 2005 (matin)
Lunes 9 de mayo de 2005 (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.
- Contesté todas las preguntas en el cuaderno de preguntas y respuestas.

TEXT A

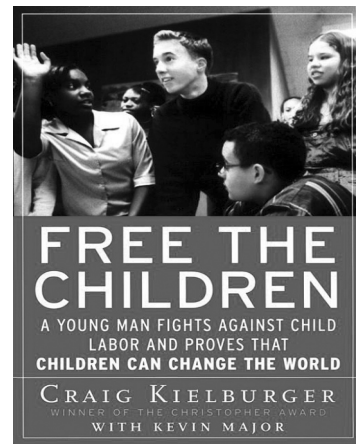
Kids are people too!



He doesn't have a driver's license, but Craig Kielburger, 16, sure has drive! His strong belief that he can make life better for children drives him far from the comforts of his home in Toronto, Canada, and into slums and sweatshops across the world, where kids as young as 2 years old are forced to work. Craig is on a crusade against child labor and is really keen to get other kids to join the fight.

"Who can represent children better than children?" asks Craig, the founder of Free the Children, a human-rights organization run by kids. He formed Free the Children when he was 12, after reading an article about a former child slave in Pakistan who was killed for speaking out against abusive child labor. Now Craig meets with world leaders to speak for those who have no voice: the world's 250 million child laborers.

Thousands of members throughout the world, between the ages of 8 and 18, have helped Craig raise nearly \$1 million for his projects. These include programs to house and educate freed child laborers in India. Now Craig has written *Free the Children*, a book about his crusade. Some money from book sales will be used to provide poor families with materials that will help them earn money so their kids can go to school instead of work. He hopes his tales of kids burdened with dangerous work will inspire more kids to get involved. "Youth should have a voice at all levels of government," says Craig. "If young people don't believe in themselves and challenge themselves, no one will."



TEXT B

What our ancestors built



- ❶ If you walk on a midwinter evening up the ancient grass avenue leading to Stonehenge, you sometimes see a blood-red sun sinking to the horizon between two of the tallest stones. “It’s very spooky,” says archaeologist¹ Julian Richards. “It looks like a beating heart slowly dropping out of sight.”
- ❷ He thinks midwinter day probably saw the most important ceremonies. “It marks the turning of the year, the shortest day: from now on, the days will get longer and spring will follow. You talk to the gods, and light can return.”
- ❸ He says that most visitors allow an hour and just see the stones. But it’s much more rewarding to give it four; then you can go round the edge of the natural circle, exploring the burial mounds² and looking back at the huge stones and their place in the landscape.
- ❹ “If you look around from Stonehenge, on every skyline there is a group of burial mounds,” says Richards. “You appreciate the stones more when you see them from a distance. It brings you closer to the lives of the people who took over 1,500 years to build this place.”
- ❺ His winter walk takes him from the car park to the impressive group of burial mounds at the western end of the Cursus, a strip of level ground 3km long and 100m wide. The 18th century archaeologist William Stukeley wrongly believed it to be a Roman racecourse. You will have to guess at its real use, which remains uncertain, as you walk slowly along it, passing the sewage works³, the gift of modern planners. Richards thinks that 3,000 years ago the Cursus would have been stripped of grass, a shining white strip for processions and ceremonies.
- ❻ “You really need to get away from the car park and the souvenir shop and the 21st century to get a feel for the awesome landscape around Stonehenge,” says Richards. “If you go in summer it’s nice to take a picnic. But I once spent six months here living in a tent, and I can remember many picnics in the howling wind, trying to stop the salad blowing off my plate.”

¹ archaeologist: an archaeologist studies objects of past civilisations

² burial mound: a small hill under which prehistoric men buried important people

³ sewage works: the place where waste from lavatories or washrooms is treated

TEXT C

The Life of a Veterinary Surgeon

*Trude Mostue talks about her path to becoming a vet**

Your job should bring happiness

When people ask me why I personally chose to become a vet, it is a surprisingly hard question to answer, because it isn't as simple as "because I loved animals". At ten years old I realised quickly from seeing how much my parents worked that you spend most of your life at work and that it would be crucial to choose a direction which I would be 100% happy with.



[- X -]

I remember I prayed at night for help to achieve my two goals in life. Number one was to be a vet, and number two was to get a new bike. I knew I wanted a job that wouldn't keep me in an office day in and day out: a job that was varied and challenging, and a job that involved medicine, surgery, people and animals. I also liked the idea of a job that I could take abroad, a profession I could easily use in other areas of life such as wildlife and conservation.

[- 13 -]

However, to make sure I knew I was choosing the right profession for the right reasons, I chose to work for two years before I went to vet school. I worked on a farm as a herdsman, milking 200 dairy cows every day for a year. I worked in a lab with blood samples to get experience of the scientific and research side of the profession, and after that I worked in a veterinary hospital for a year to learn that a veterinary job is the least glamorous profession you could choose.

[- 14 -]

For me it was the right thing to do. I needed to know I was making the right choice as I would have hated going into vet school, working hard for five years and then discovering that it was not really what I thought it was going to be. I advise anyone interested in becoming a vet to do the same.

[- 15 -]

Vet school was a struggle and, as a Norwegian, I found that studying in English made it even tougher, but overcoming the extra challenge made success even sweeter. I stupidly thought that the hardest part was going to be getting a place at vet school, but I soon realised that it was even harder to complete the course. Having the right attitude and motivation is the key to success on all levels in life.

[- 16 -]

Another great aspect is that you are almost guaranteed getting a job as a vet, not only in the UK, but all over the world. (The USA can be a bit more tricky, as you might have to take some extra exams, depending on the state you want to work in.) It's hard work getting there, but it's well worth it in the end, I promise.

* vet: a veterinary surgeon (a vet) is a doctor for animals

TEXT D

A Space Tourist



A California millionaire made history when he became the world’s first space tourist. Sixty-year-old Dennis Tito could not hide his excitement as he floated through a hatch and into the International Space Station. “I love space,” he announced as he gave an enthusiastic thumbs-up signal.

Adventures in space

The former NASA* engineer joined two Russian astronauts as they blasted off in April, 2001 on a historic trip from Kazakhstan, a country just south of Russia. The three men docked their rocket with the space station as Tito began the space adventure he had dreamed about for 40 years. He spent six days nearly 400 kilometres above the Earth in the space station. He paid \$20 million for the trip and spent nine months training.

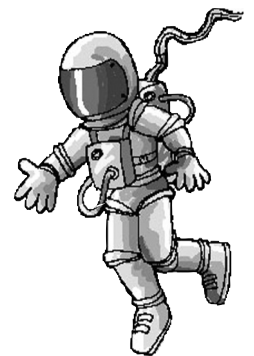
Because he was not a professional astronaut, Tito was limited to staying in the Russian-built Zvezda section of the space station. Zvezda has sleeping areas, a table for meals, and a toilet and washing area. Like any tourist on vacation, Tito sat and watched as the professional astronauts went about their business.

You break it, you buy it

At first NASA was against Tito’s plans and wanted to ground the space fan. NASA officials worried that Tito would get in the way of important construction work on the space station. They warned that he was not properly trained. But the Russian space agency insisted that NASA could not stop Tito’s trip. It was only in the final days before take-off that NASA officials changed their tune. Before he took off, Tito agreed not to enter the American section of the station without an astronaut by his side. He also promised to pay for any damage he might cause.

Working to fulfil a space dream

Tito began working towards his dream of space travel in the early 1990s, when the Russians sent a Japanese journalist and a British chemist to the Mir space station. Tito wanted to be next but his plans changed after Mir went out of service. His trip marked the beginning of space travel for other non-astronauts. Who wants the next shot at a trip into space? James Cameron, director of the movies *Titanic* and *Terminator 2*, says he wants to make the same trip with the Russians. The award-winning director hopes to become the first movie-maker to film a story in outer space about what it’s like to live and work there.



* NASA: the National Aeronautical and Space Administration, the body which organises US space projects