



ENGLISH B – HIGHER LEVEL – PAPER 1
ANGLAIS B – NIVEAU SUPÉRIEUR – ÉPREUVE 1
INGLÉS B – NIVEL SUPERIOR – PRUEBA 1

Monday 12 November 2007 (morning)
Lundi 12 novembre 2007 (matin)
Lunes 12 de noviembre de 2007 (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

WHY CARE ABOUT THE MEDIA?

① We spend countless hours exposed to television, radio, CDs, books, newspapers, magazines and the Internet. These media inform our ideas and opinions, our values and beliefs. They reflect and influence our culture through arts and entertainment.

Importance of the media

② Because information is the lifeblood of democracy, the media play a vital role in our democracy, shaping citizens' understanding of social and political issues and functioning as channels through which issues, people and events must pass. No matter what you care about – gun rights or abortion rights or the environment – the media influence the ideas of citizens and policy-makers, affecting the policies that touch us all.

Unhappiness about the media

③ These days people from all backgrounds and political beliefs are concerned about the state of our media system. Many citizens complain that news media have made information less important than entertainment. Others complain that entire segments of our population have no voice in the media and still others say that the content of television and radio has become more crude.

④ Our website tells you some things you can do to make the media better.

[– Paragraph 5 –]

⑤ Get periodic e-mail alerts and updates that will tell you what you can do to effect change! These are posted usually only once every few weeks.

[– Paragraph 6 –]

⑥ There are many organizations in your area doing great work on understanding and reforming the media. [Click here](#) to find one near you.

[– Paragraph 7 –]

⑦ Learn to interpret critically the information you get from the media and understand corporate media's influence.

[– Paragraph 8 –]

⑧ Talk to your friends, family and colleagues about making the media better. Write to a newspaper, telling them what you think is wrong with the media and what should be done. Organize a group to meet with elected officials. Make the media an issue within the groups you are already active in.

[– Paragraph 9 –]

- ⑨ In 2006 over two million people contacted the Federal Communications Commission and Congress and it made a difference – media reform is now a real issue in the US. Your elected officials and the FCC need to hear from you!

[– Paragraph 10 –]

- ⑩ The FCC is currently holding town-hall style meetings across the country. In San Antonio citizens came out in force to give the FCC and Big Media an earful. This is a great way to speak directly to the FCC and make your voice heard on media issues. [Click here](#) to find out about scheduled meetings.

Become a member of the Free Press Action Fund

- ⑪ Free Press relies on your support. With your help we can change the media so that they serve the public interest, not the interests of corporations. [Click here](#) for details.

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TEXT B

TANNING CAN BE DANGEROUS

When a group of young people was surveyed in 2005 by the American Academy of Dermatology, 80% said they were aware that getting a suntan can be dangerous for their skin. Still, 60% of them admitted that they had suffered at least one sunburn during the previous summer. While 38% said they knew someone who has or had skin cancer, 47% thought that people look healthier with a tan and 66% believed that people appear more attractive with a tan.

“There’s a big disconnect here,” says Professor Darrell S. Rigel of New York University, who led the survey, “especially when, in the US, there are more skin cancers than all of the other cancers combined.”

In 2005 California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed a law that made teen visits to tanning salons illegal in California without parental consent. California isn’t the only one, as a number of states have begun to pass similar laws. Why are tanning beds such a problem? Because you’re getting ultra-violet radiation at a higher rate of exposure and that’s why tanning is faster on a tanning bed than in natural sunlight.

Like many dermatologists, Dr Richard Wagner of the University of Texas was frustrated by patients who, while they knew exposure to ultra-violet light was dangerous, continued to lie in the sun – even some who had developed cancer. “They told me they just couldn’t stop,” Dr Wagner says. To investigate whether tanning truly can be addictive, he and his colleagues, using modified versions of two surveys that identify alcoholics and other drug addicts, interviewed 145 people on a Texas beach. Depending on the questionnaire used, 26% or 53% of the interviewees met the criteria for ultra-violet tanning addiction.

The scientists suggest [- X -] tanning dependence could stem from feel-good chemicals produced by skin that is exposed to ultra-violet light. Previous research, [- 17 -] inconclusive, has supported this hypothesis. The study was “an interesting, innovative way to look at whether there may be any biological basis to tanning,” says Dr Vikas Patel, a dermatologist in Washington. “[- 18 -] the biggest motivations for tanning are social and cultural. [- 19 -] people start to view sunbathing as an addiction, it may make them believe they cannot stop.”

If Dr Wagner’s results are confirmed, they could help explain the limited success of campaigns to keep people out of the sun, [- 20 -] assume that incentives for tanning are only about appearance even though the reasons seem to be more complex.

Adapted from Laura Tangley, New York Times, 06 September 2005

TEXT C

JOURNEYS OF THE HEART

The sun went down in the west and it was night. A thick darkness fell upon the world. The bus opened its eyes and bathed the road before it with sharp, yellow light. In the cool, empty silence of the night the bus acquired a new breath of life. It roared and moved onward with strength and zeal, like a lion running after a tiring gazelle.

- 5 The driver of the bus, to vary the monotony of the rumba that he had been playing on the music system, and, as if according to God’s plan, fed his music machine with a tape containing church songs. The passengers began to sing along and filled the bus with the hearty Christian music of their voices. “When I was born,” they sang, “I thought there was happiness here on earth, dear friends. When I grew up, I knew only the life of hardship and sorrow. Dear friends, today,
10 let me cry.”

Nasula, not being a woman of the church, did not know the songs. But they sounded delicious to her heart, caressing her spirit with a power beyond tenderness. Nasula found herself swimming in their warmth and transported into another world. She began to sing with the rest of the passengers. And the bus roared along, devouring the distance.

- 15 The bus stopped at Senga Hill, her destination, towards midnight. Mattress on her head and travelling bag in hand and the sack hung over her left shoulder, Nasula braved the night and set out on the walk to Swelini as soon as she had alighted from the bus. As the sun was beginning to descend the sky the following day, she entered the yard of her home and saw Sula, her daughter, standing in the doorway of their hut.

- 20 She stopped walking, in the middle of the yard, and gazed at the slender, beautiful figure of her daughter, her heart throbbing, and tears welling up in her eyes.

The daughter saw her and, after a moment of stillness, started running towards her. Nasula threw down the bags and mattress and ran to meet the girl, and daughter and mother met and embraced.

- 25 Words did not come easily between them. But they picked up the thread and communicated their fears, hopes, sadnesses and joys. The mother gave the daughter what she had bought for her. Everything fitted the daughter so well that it was as if she was born with it on her body. Sula danced and sang. The mother clapped and smiled happily for her. Sula brought out the paper on which her new school had listed what each student needed to take with her. Mother and daughter went through the list together, checking everything the mother had bought, her daughter
30 ticking off each item. Everything was there. Nasula had not left out anything.

At first cockcrow the following morning, Nasula escorted Sula to Senga Hill. Late in the afternoon, Sula jumped on a bus for her journey to Kasama for St Theresa Secondary School. As the bus started moving, mother and daughter waved emotionally at each other and wept. When the bus had disappeared, Nasula sighed with relief and began her journey back to Swelini.

From *A Cowrie of Hope* by Binwell Sinyangwe. Reprinted by permission of Pearson Education.

TEXT D

TEENAGERS' BEHAVIOUR

Grandparents are especially fond of their grandchildren and most parents are glad that they've got children, and yet parents seem no nearer to discovering how on earth to get their offspring to pick up their wet towels from the bedroom floor, let alone vacuum it occasionally. In any case, when kids are out, it's a good chance to catch up on tasks such as cleaning, ironing or paying bills.

A new approach to dealing with rude and unruly not-quite-adults is for parents to look at their own behaviour. "The key to getting teenagers to respect you is to respect them first," says author Penny Palmano in her recent best-selling book. "You can't get away with treating them the same way you have for the previous twelve years: they have opinions that count. Imagine if you'd spent two hours getting ready to go out for the evening and someone said, 'You're not going out looking like that, are you?' You'd be crushed. You'd never say that to an adult, because it shows a total lack of respect." Of course we must admit that teenagers, especially girls, like to chat on the phone with their friends and they complain about parents to friends at school.

Palmano has not been a pushover, confirms her 17-year-old son, Sam. "She's caring, and she encourages me and gives me my own space, but she means what she says," he says. "I have friends whose parents view children and adults as completely different species. They seem to think that, until you're 21, you don't have opinions that count."

Palmano, who also has a daughter aged 19 and a 16-year-old stepdaughter, has even allowed the children to hold several teenage parties at her home. They passed without a hitch. "I've found that, if you've brought them up to do the right thing, and then trust them to do it, usually that trust will be repaid."

Incidentally, it was Palmano's son Sam who came up with the translation of "Whatever". Apparently it means, "You're right but I don't want to agree with you".

The key to sanity for all, Palmano believes, is calm negotiation and compromise. If you want your teenagers to be home by 11pm, explain why, but listen to their counter-arguments. If it's a Saturday, might you consider a compromise of midnight (rather than 1am, which is what they had in mind)? Similarly she urges a bit of perspective on other fronts, too. "There have been times when my daughter's room has not been as tidy as I would have expected, but, as she once said, 'I'm a teenager – what do you expect? It's not a downward spiral into heroin addiction: it's just clothes on the floor, Mum'. It's vital to choose your battles carefully: don't criticise teenagers for having an untidy room, then suddenly bring up all the other things that they may have done wrong."

Another parenting expert, Gill Hines, agrees. She says she consults with her youngest, aged 10, more than she ever did with her eldest, who is now 17.

Adapted from Rachel Carlyle, Telegraph, 27 July 2005