



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

Thursday 13 November 2008 (morning)  
Jeudi 13 novembre 2008 (matin)  
Jueves 13 de noviembre de 2008 (mañana)

1 h 30 m

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**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 A

## ***RALEIGH INTERNATIONAL***

Raleigh International has its origins in a project launched in Britain in 1978 by Prince Charles. The aim was to develop self-confidence and leadership in young people through participation in adventure, scientific exploration and community service, accompanied by some of the world's foremost explorers, scientists and geographers.

The name "Raleigh International" was adopted in 1992 to reflect the increasing number of young people that we work with from different backgrounds and nationalities, enabling them to make a positive contribution and achieve personal and social development.

New Zealander, Catherine Dymock, who had just completed her university studies when she joined a Raleigh International programme in Malaysia in spring 2005, says: "In my last year of high school the Raleigh co-ordinator for New Zealand came to my school and showed us a video about the programme; it sounded like something I would really love to do, so I put my name down for the selection weekend.

"For those of us who went on the weekend it was pretty amazing! It was physically and mentally very demanding, with lots of teamwork and problem-solving exercises. We had no food for the day, and in the evening we had to buy food with points we had earned doing the team exercises. We had to make our own shelter, cutlery and plates. In the middle of the night we were woken up and driven around to the middle of nowhere for a night exercise! This was probably the most demanding activity: we had very little sleep, had to carry all our gear with us at all times and carry a large can full of water. Four hours later we had finished and we were allowed two hours' sleep before more team exercises, this time in the snow. When the weekend came to an end, I was exhausted but I had had such a fantastic time that I really wanted to join the programme.

"For the first week of the programme itself we were learning to scuba dive on the island of Mammutik. We camped on the island, dived on the reef and did a scientific count of the tropical fish. Next we trekked for several days into the jungle and finally climbed Mount Kinabalu, at 4095 m the highest peak in South East Asia. Getting to the top was definitely the highlight of the programme.

"At the start of the project I was a bit worried that everybody else would already know each other from the UK. But after a day I had nothing to worry about: our small group became like a little family.

"My experience on Raleigh definitely helped me in entering the job market. Employers look for other things besides just a degree and work experience, so going on Raleigh showed that I was just that little bit different, and that's why I got the job!"

Adapted from the Raleigh International website  
URL: <http://www.raleighinternational.org/about/html>

TEXT B

# A RELUCTANT SUPERSTAR

1 Johnny Depp is famous, handsome and one of the most successful actors on the planet. Yet he is a very reluctant superstar. Here Eileen Condon interviews him.

## First love

5 2 Despite an extremely successful career with several box office hits, the 45-year-old reveals that acting was never his ambition. "I wanted to be a rock star," he says with a smile. "I didn't even think about acting. Hollywood and films were another planet. I was a musician for years and years before I did a movie. It's one of my first loves and still is a great love."

## [ - X - ]

10 3 Despite his success, the star refuses to play the Hollywood game. He turned his back on Los Angeles years ago after falling in love with his French-born partner Vanessa Paradis and her homeland. The pair now divide their time between homes in Paris and the Cote d'Azur – perfect locations, says Johnny, to keep a low profile and raise their two children, Lily-Rose, seven, and four-year-old Jack.

## [ - 6 - ]

15 4 "Although I'm American and I do love my country, I don't want to raise my children there," he explains. "You turn on the TV news and there's another shooting at a high school. I don't think there are proper values in America." He prefers to stay away from the typical movie star lifestyle, bringing his family up in normality.

[ - 7 - ]

20 ⑤ Depp is not only one of the most respected and versatile actors in the business; he is also one of the sexiest. Yet the shy star insists he always hated his sex symbol image and only found true happiness when he became a father. "When my first child was born, there was clarity," he says. "It was the first purely selfless moment that I had ever experienced. It was liberating. Now I just want to spend as much time as possible with my kids."

[ - 8 - ]

25 ⑥ Being a dad has also dictated many of his recent movie choices. The star says he wants to concentrate on movies his kids will be proud of – a decision which has more than paid off. Family films such as *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* and *Finding Neverland* have been huge hits, but it is the *Pirates of the Caribbean* films that have had the biggest impact.

[ - 9 - ]

30 ⑦ The action-packed follow-up films were blockbusters and just as much fun as the first, which explains why Johnny broke his golden rule of not making sequels. "I never quite understood the idea of doing sequels, but the amount of fun I had on the first film was criminal," he explains. "Jack Sparrow is a funny guy and I wanted to meet up with him again." The star made the character his own – even including a set of gold teeth which he kept on when the cameras stopped rolling.

[ - 10 - ]

40 ⑧ With a flood of other movie offers, Johnny is riding the crest of a wave. But the down-to-earth star says the only ambition he has is to watch his kids grow up healthy and happy. "I cannot take this job seriously. There is nothing worse than those actors who seem to think acting is something sacred. At the end of the day, acting is really about lying and, in my case, drinking coffee."

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**Image removed for copyright reasons**

Adapted from *Reach* magazine, company magazine of First Great Western, December 2006

## TEXT C

## BRIONY'S WORLD

She was one of those children possessed by a desire to have the world just so. Whereas her big sister's room was a stew of unclosed books, unfolded clothes, unmade bed, unemptied ashtrays, Briony's was a perfect example of how the world should be: the model farm spread across a deep window ledge consisted of the usual animals, but all facing one way – towards their owner – as if about to break into song, and even the farmyard hens were neatly ordered. In fact, Briony's was the only tidy room upstairs in the house. Her straight-backed dolls in their many-roomed mansion appeared to be under strict instructions not to touch the walls; the various thumb-sized figures to be found standing about her dressing-table – cowboys, deep-sea divers, humanoid mice – suggested by their even ranks and spacing a citizen's army awaiting orders.

A taste for the miniature was one aspect of an orderly spirit. Another was a passion for secrets: in a prized varnished cabinet was a secret drawer opened by pushing against a secret point, and here she kept a diary locked by a clasp. An old tin cash-box was hidden under a removable floorboard beneath her bed. In the box were treasures that dated back four years to her ninth birthday, when she began collecting: a rock that looked like gold, a spell for making rain, a squirrel's skull as light as a leaf.

But hidden drawers and lockable diaries could not conceal from Briony the simple truth: she had no secrets. The fact that she was virtually an only child, as well as the relative isolation of the Tallis house, kept her, at least during the long summer holidays, from girlish conspiracies with friends. Nothing in her life was sufficiently interesting or shameful to merit hiding; no one knew about the squirrel's skull beneath her bed, but no one wanted to know.

The Tallises began [ – X – ] understand that the baby of the family possessed a skill [ – 23 – ] words. Briony was encouraged to read her stories aloud in the library and it surprised her parents and her older sister to hear her perform so boldly. Even [ – 24 – ] their praise and pleasure, Briony could not have been held back [ – 25 – ] her writing. She was [ – 26 – ] course now, and had found satisfaction on other levels; writing stories not only involved secrecy but also gave her all the pleasures of miniaturization. A world could be made in five pages, and one that was more pleasing than a model farm. The pages [ – 27 – ] a recently finished story seemed to vibrate in her hand with all the life they contained.

Adapted from the novel *Atonement* by Ian McEwan (2003)

## TEXT D

## *MY BROTHER, THE BULLY*

From infancy until he graduated from school, the beatings Gordon Cairns received at his older brother's hands were different from routine sibling rivalry. It is true that most violence committed by a sister is verbal or emotional, whereas violence committed by a brother tends to be physical, but rarely did he and his brother just shove each other or wrestle over some toy or other. Instead, Mr Cairns says, his brother Michael would grab him around the neck and punch him.

“Fighting back just made it worse, so I'd just take it and wait for it to be over. People say you should ignore bullying, and that can be good advice if it's only words. But, if it involves physical violence, ignoring it doesn't work. I wish someone had advised me to move away from my brother or go to my own room, because that often works; but no one ever suggested that.”

Recent research found that, of over 2000 children, 35 percent had been hit or attacked by a sibling in the previous year. Victims of bullying were twice as likely to suffer from anxiety and depression. If a man hit his wife, everyone would see that as an assault or a criminal act. But when a child does the same thing to a sibling, it is often regarded as a mere squabble between brothers or sisters.

Sibling violence can be as mild as a shoving match or as savage as an attack with a baseball bat. It is so common that it is almost invisible. Parents often ignore it as a normal part of growing up. “That's how it was with me,” says Gordon Cairns. “I now know that telling the bully how you feel when you're attacked and asking him or her to stop can sometimes work, especially with a sibling. If this doesn't have the desired effect, telling the bully firmly and loudly to stop can often be successful. I didn't have any of this advice to help me. I wish I had talked to my parents about it: looking back, I'm sure they would have made Michael stop.”

Research shows that Mr Cairns's ideas can be effective. A problem can be that children, for various reasons, cannot talk to their parents about bullying. For such victims, it is important to speak to a teacher or another adult that they feel they can trust. Gordon Cairns adds, “I hope the number of bullied children will be greatly reduced. It's very important for the victim to persist in asking an adult for help until the bullying stops. And the victim's family members or relations can really help by telling a responsible adult what is going on. I wish someone had done that for me.”

Clearly, it is essential for parents and teachers to keep their eyes open. Moreover, governments should organise information programmes for parents. The whole community must become aware of the problem.

Adapted from “A Hidden World of Sibling Violence” in *The New York Times*, 9 March 2006

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