



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

Monday 8 May 2006 (morning)  
Lundi 8 mai 2006 (matin)  
Lunes 8 de mayo de 2006 (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.

TEXT A

## A Gold Medal for Determination

When Wilma Rudolph was four years old, she had a disease called polio which causes people to be crippled and unable to walk. To make matters worse, her family was poor and could not afford good medical care. She was from a large family. She was the 20th child of 22 children. Her father was a railroad porter and her mother was a maid.

Her mother decided she would do everything she could to help Wilma to walk again. The doctors had said that she would not be able to walk. She took her every week on a long bus trip to a hospital to receive therapy. It didn't help, but the doctors said she needed to give Wilma a massage every day by rubbing her legs. She taught the brothers and sisters how to do it, and they also rubbed her legs four times a day.

By the time she was 8, she could walk with a leg brace. After that, she used a high-topped shoe to support her foot. She played basketball with her brothers every day.

Three years later, her mother came home to find her playing basketball by herself bare-footed. She didn't even have to use the special shoe.

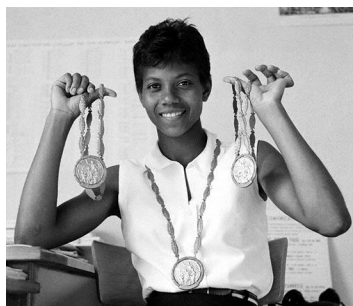
A track coach encouraged her to start running. She ran so well that during her senior year in high school, she qualified for the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne, Australia. She won a bronze medal in the women's 400-meter relay.



In 1959, she qualified for the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome by setting a world's record in the 200-meter race. At the Olympics that year she won two gold medals; one for the 100-meter race and one for the 200-meter race. Then she sprained her ankle, but she ignored the pain and helped her team to win another gold medal for the 400-meter relay!

She retired from running when she was 22 years old, but she went on to coach women's track teams and encourage young people. Wilma thought that God had a greater purpose for her than to win three gold medals. She started the Wilma Rudolph Foundation to help children learn about discipline and hard work.

She died of brain cancer in 1994. Even though she is no longer alive, her influence still lives on in the lives of many young people who look up to her.



**TEXT B**

# Monkey Mia

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The Australian beach resort of Monkey Mia is one of the few places on earth where wild dolphins interact with humans. Given its name, you would expect the West Australian coastal town to be full of monkeys. In fact, the town takes its name from an old slang word for sheep and the aborigine word for home. However, people travel to Monkey Mia to see neither sheep nor monkeys, but dolphins.

Monkey Mia is one of the few places in the world where dolphins swim into shallow water specifically to interact with humans. Indeed, it is a regular occurrence for a community of about 400 bottlenose dolphins that live in the bay.

10 According to a local story, the strange relationship began in the 1960s, when the wife of a fisherman began wading into the sea to feed dolphins. Soon, other residents joined her and now at least 200,000 tourists a year go there to see the sociable marine mammals. Not surprisingly, it is also a place where marine biologists come to study dolphin behaviour.

15 “There’s no better place in the world to meet wild dolphins,” says Richard Connor, a marine biologist at the University of Massachusetts. He says the dolphin community is very intelligent and complex – the males form alliances to protect themselves from other males.

20 Closer to shore, tourists wade into the water and watch volunteers feed fish to the dolphins who have learned to trust humans. The volunteers – who work together with the resort to protect the dolphins – are careful not to allow dolphins to become dependent on the free lunches. They keep their handouts to a minimum and after a few minutes the dolphins leave for deeper waters in search of food.

25 Monkey Mia’s closeness to Shark Bay makes it popular with dolphins. The bay has the largest sea grass beds in the world and is full of marine life, making it like a ‘restaurant’ for both bottlenose dolphins and sharks. However, it is not the shark that represents the major threat to the town’s dolphin community, but humans. While jet skis are banned, many dolphins have been harmed by boat engines. Others risk drowning when caught in fishermen’s nets.

For Monkey Mia, which depends on the dolphins and the hundreds of thousands of tourists they attract, these dangers could be very bad news indeed.



TEXT C

## Watch Out For Lefty

An Italian psychiatrist once came up with the notion that there are a lot of left-handed people in the world's jails. Left-handedness, he argued, tended to be a characteristic of the born criminal. He was, of course, blabbering through his hat. His views are now almost totally discredited and left-handers (also known as southpaws or lefties) can now  
5 walk the streets with their heads held high.

This story indicates the way lefties have been misunderstood and maligned over the years. Indeed, ill-will towards them in the past was so intense that some cultures would thrust the left hand of a left-handed child into boiling water. In other countries, left-handed  
10 children were punished by teachers who would often tie their left hands behind their backs and force them to use their right. Even today women from rural areas of Japan are likely to be divorced if caught using their left hands, while African women from certain Niger river tribes are not allowed to cook using their left hands.

On the whole, though, we are far more tolerant than we used to be about left-handedness. However, as many lefties will tell you, we are living in a world generally geared to  
15 righthanders.

In their studies, researchers have found out that lefties have a number of special abilities. Some of these can be quite unique. They are the sort of people who like playing hunches and, more often than not, their hunches pay off. That means they may well become astute  
20 businessmen. Lefties also have more spatial awareness than right-handed people. Many tend to become not only tennis champions but also architects and computer designers. They are also good at jigsaw puzzles.

How long have lefties been around? Impossible to say. Today there are thought to be up to 200 million left-handers around the world. But even scientists cannot agree on how they got that way.

**TEXT D**

## Open Your Txtbks

A public school headmaster in Britain has introduced more English lessons because he believes pupils’ literacy is being corrupted by text-messaging.

Mr. Repper, a teacher at the Wisbech Grammar School, has upped the number of classes from five to six a week for students at his school. The additional lessons were brought in after teachers noticed a steady deterioration in standards of spelling and grammar among its students.

Mr. Repper is a firm believer that teachers must keep up with advances in technology. However, he believes that text-messaging could have contributed to the problem because of its increased popularity and condensed way of writing. Young people use shortened words and a variety of symbols to speed up the process of typing.

According to Mr. Repper, “I think it’s great they can communicate with text messaging as it shows they are keeping up with technology. But these children are going to have to sit down and write a job application letter or they may have to write reports. The computer won’t be able to do this for them. Students must know how to spell and use proper grammar.”

Educational researcher, Dr. Susan Murdoch, is only half in agreement. She states that teachers must recognize the advantages associated with text messaging. She cites a number of studies that have shown the advantages of texting. The most significant is the effect that text messaging has had on hand coordination. Research shows that the thumb does half the overall work of the hand. But its typing skill has emerged only with text messaging. Before that the thumb was relatively unused in our daily lives. Now with typing and texting its ability has re-emerged.

According to Dr. Murdoch, even the *Oxford English Dictionary* has recognized the importance and growing popularity of text messaging with a new section on abbreviations and symbols used in text messaging.

