



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

Monday 12 May 2008 (morning)
Lundi 12 mai 2008 (matin)
Lunes 12 de mayo de 2008 (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

Shark Spotters of South Africa

- ❶ When a white flag bearing a silhouette of a shark flies on Cape Town’s beaches, the message to bathers is “shark – leave the water or risk being eaten.” With the onset of summer, the “shark season” has begun in the waters near Cape Town. Warmer water means that more great white sharks are swimming closer to the beaches.
- ❷ Armed only with binoculars, Monwabisi Sikweyiya is part of a new line of defence against this predator. Mr Sikweyiya spent years out of work but is now an official shark spotter. The new system takes unemployed people from the Cape Peninsula’s poorest areas and charges them with protecting bathers by providing early warning of approaching sharks. Mr Sikweyiya, who guards Muizenberg Beach, feels the weight of the responsibility. “If someone gets attacked while I’m on duty, I’d never want to come back here,” he said. “The shark moves like a snake and that’s what I’m looking for.”
- ❸ From his observation post, Mr Sikweyiya has spotted great whites on dozens of occasions. Once he spots a shark, he sounds a warning siren, raises the white flag and runs along the beach, shouting to bathers to leave the sea. Shark spotters are much needed as three attacks have recently taken place off Cape Town. Two surfers had chunks torn from their surfboards and one lifeguard lost a foot. About half of all shark attacks recorded worldwide since 1990 have occurred off South Africa.
- ❹ Throughout the 1990s, only seven attacks were recorded off Cape Town. But there have been 12 in the last four years alone. Experts disagree over how to explain this rising trend. Some argue that fish stocks have become smaller, reducing the natural prey of the 1200 great whites in the region. Others blame tourists who go “cage diving”, in which bait is thrown into the sea to attract predators. Experts have said that this could cause the sharks to associate humans with food.
- ❺ Surfers cannot be safeguarded by killing sharks because great whites are a protected species. Metal nets could be used to shield beaches, but the authorities have ruled this out, as they would trap and kill sharks. So, for the foreseeable future, the spotters are the first and last line of defence.

Adapted from *The Daily Telegraph* newspaper,
United Kingdom, 23 October 2006
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TEXT B

BORN FOR HOLLYWOOD

More than half of the 50 000 residents of Ouarzazate, a town at the foot of the Atlas Mountains in Morocco, rely on the film industry for jobs. Mbarka Jakanbaka has appeared in many Hollywood movies over the past 20 years. So many, in fact, that she can't remember the names of them all. Despite her many screen appearances, she's only seen a couple at the cinema.

5 Morocco has long attracted Hollywood and European filmmakers for its varied landscapes, affordability and picture-perfect exotic locations. The town's marketplace, with its red and brown mud houses and unpaved narrow streets, is home to most of the Ouarzazate extras. It has also attracted many US and British movie makers as a location for big-budget films, including *Gladiator* and *Kingdom of Heaven*.

10 The residents depend on the film industry for jobs as extras or stuntmen, or for work behind the camera as technicians, sound engineers or set decorators. When there is no shooting, residents carry on living in their homes of small narrow rooms and corridors. The marketplace area has no running water, so the women wash their laundry at a common fountain. The town's only movie theatre shut down about five years ago because of lack of business.

People of Ouarzazate are grateful to the Hollywood film industry, even though pay is as little as \$15 per day. Those with experience get more – about \$24 per day or as much as \$60. However, inexperienced European and African extras get about \$40 per day and this has led to complaints of discrimination by some Ouarzazate residents.

15 *Kingdom of Heaven*, a \$180 million US production, provided eight months of work for 2800 people. "When the cinema comes here, we are happy," said Azzedine Raoui who has appeared in movies since he was 7. When there's no movie in town, he deliberately remains unemployed so as not to miss a film opportunity.

20 Abdelhaq Ouzzine, 45, considers himself an actor and wants to be treated like one. He is proud of his relationship with the cinema; his father appeared as an extra in the epic film *Lawrence of Arabia* more than forty years ago. "The problem we have in Ouarzazate is that we act but get paid as extras." He added, "If we make a fuss, they may not hire us again." Ouzzine explains that when he played the role of Cain and killed Abel, he only got \$24 per day. "This was an actor's role," he said, "but I kept my mouth shut. We have no union to complain to."

25 Hollywood film industry officials have yet to address this issue but point to the benefits moviemaking has brought to Ouarzazate. Robert Halmi, President of Hallmark Entertainment and Executive Producer of *The Ten Commandments*, believes that "the movie industry is what keeps this town alive".

Adapted from the *City Times* newspaper,
UAE, 28 December 2005

TEXT C

LYING

Research on lying

Research has shown that people are unwilling to lie when speaking to someone else, perhaps because they fear being caught out, either by their voice or their body language. When people want to be economical with the truth, they are more likely to send an email than **they** are to pick up the phone or speak face-to-face.

[– X –]

- 5 A study of office conversations, phone calls and emails revealed that up to a third were intended to deceive. When trying to get out of a difficult situation, workers tended to resort to email first, followed by phone calls. Face-to-face conversations were least popular with liars. In research conducted by Dr Sandi Mann, occupational psychologist, it was found that up to a third of office communications were less than truthful, with almost half of **these** containing outright lies.
- 10 An additional finding was that it is harder to lie to friends than to enemies.

[– 17 –]

Typical office deceptions included not revealing information, changing the subject and being deliberately confusing. But while email was the most popular method for being economical with the truth, workers hesitated to use **it** for telling complete lies, perhaps because they didn't want a written record of their deception.

[– 18 –]

- 15 What does this research suggest? According to Dr Mann, employers should be on their guard for office deception particularly if the workplace is a competitive one, as employees are more likely to tell lies in **this type of environment**. Also, if employers want the truth, it is better to arrange for a face-to-face meeting.

[– 19 –]

- 20 Although the study did not examine people's motivation for lying, it is thought that most lied to create a good impression.

Adapted from the *Khaleej Times* newspaper,
UAE, February 2005

TEXT D

SCHOOL UNIFORMS: TO WEAR OR NOT TO WEAR

Whether or not public school children should be required to wear school uniforms is a heated contemporary debate.

Many educators and sociology experts believe that students who wear uniforms behave more appropriately, are more likely to follow school rules, and perform better academically than those who do not. They believe that students are often so focused on their wardrobe that it actually distracts them from learning.

The pressure to fit in is important for today's youth. Young people are often ridiculed because of their clothes. Others feel they are judged according to what they wear. School uniforms remove these factors from the school social environment, thus relieving students from peer pressure.

Another piece of support for school uniforms is cost. Experts believe that uniforms are more affordable because there is no longer a need to buy expensive, trendy clothing. However, just as many experts believe that the cost of uniforms is a disadvantage. They believe that buying uniforms actually increases the amount of clothing parents will have to buy because kids will still want and need clothing for after-school activities.

Critics believe that requiring young people to wear uniforms prevents their self-expression and reduces creativity. Experts warn that students who are forced to wear uniforms will only find other, less appropriate ways to express themselves, possibly through inappropriate use of makeup, jewelry and even body piercings.

Comfort is yet another point that is argued. School psychologists believe that children need to feel comfortable to learn effectively. Uniforms reduce one's ability to choose clothing that fits individual comfort needs.

Dr Hilfer, senior American psychologist, sums it up best, "uniforms do eliminate competition, pressure, and assaults perpetrated by older kids on younger kids for their sports shoes and other possessions. They also allow some kids to focus better, especially in the lower grades". But, Dr Hilfer says, there is a downside: "clothes are a source of expression for children, and as kids get older, they become increasingly resentful of uniforms".
