

**English B – Standard level – Paper 1**  
**Anglais B – Niveau moyen – Épreuve 1**  
**Inglés B – Nivel medio – Prueba 1**

Monday 4 May 2015 (morning)  
Lundi 4 mai 2015 (matin)  
Lunes 4 de mayo de 2015 (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

# The Types of Handshakes... You Better Grab The Right One!

by Sam Diener on August 20, 2009

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I did not learn how to shake hands properly until I was 23. That’s four years of high school, four years of college, and nearly a year in the work world. In fact, I probably spoiled thousands of first impressions before finally someone was generous enough to say, “Hey Sam, you are an idiot.” Well, not an “idiot”, but you get the point.



There are different types of handshakes: they all mean something different. Just in case you didn’t know this, your bad handshake will cost you: the interview, the contact, your job, or any other situation where you meet people for the first time. You **are** your handshake. A handshake that gives the wrong information is an awful message to send to someone when you first meet. Don’t let your hand seem like a dead fish. Don’t crush the other’s bones, either.

Okay, here are a few rules:

1. Handshakes last at the longest for one second.
2. Always, **always** shake with your right hand. If you use your left hand, this might seem rude to some people. As a follow up to this, if you have a nametag, it always goes on your right side so it is in perfect view of the other person when they shake your hand.
3. Do not cover the other person’s hand or use two hands in your shake. That can sometimes be seen as aggressive, or too personal.
4. Avoid being in the dominant position when you shake hands. The dominant person in the handshake comes over the top and takes the upper position (think palm down) in the shake. You don’t want to seem as if you were pushing yourself on the other person.
5. The business handshake has the palm perpendicular to the floor. However, your initial handshake as a job-seeker or in presenting yourself to any authority should be with an open palm presented face up at a 45 degree angle, at which point you accept their hand. This gives the perception that you are open and interested in what the person has to say.

Text: Adapted from [www.samdiener.com](http://www.samdiener.com) (2009)

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**Text B**

Text and image removed for copyright reasons

Article: please go to this link: <http://google-au.blogspot.co.uk/2013/06/google-science-fair-australian-teenager.html>

Photo: please go to this link: <http://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/news/nsw/viney-kumars-emergency-vehicle-approach-app-is-a-winner/story-fni0cx12-1226693061804>

Text C



## Interview with Sir David Attenborough

After another summer of intermittent but intense heat waves across Europe, the challenge of combating climate change is a concern that is becoming more and more urgent. Sir David Attenborough, the distinguished natural history programme-maker and WWF\* ambassador, is now convinced that this is perilous and all too real. He explains why to WWF's Peter Denton.



Nearly 30 years ago, Sir David declared that mankind had unprecedented control over the world. What happened next was climate change – a global phenomenon.

"That's so," agrees Sir David. "We're going to find irreversible, more extreme weather changes. It's not just rainfall – there'll be more violent rain storms, and heat waves will be more severe."

One long-term result of this will be modification of vegetation and land, which itself will bring about a new distribution of wildlife. Some species, says Sir David, will lose out completely.

"Arctic animals will have nowhere to go," warns Sir David. "There doesn't seem much doubt that unless something happens, we will go on losing ice, and polar bears will find it increasingly hard to hunt. They are certainly on the list of the highly endangered animals; for the first time not because of man's destruction, not because of his hunting, but because their basic living conditions have changed and disappeared."

Sir David wonders: "The issue is, how great are the variations we are seeing and have seen over the past few years? Are they within the bounds of normal variation that Europe has experienced over the past thousand years, or are they in excess of that? The only way you can answer that sensibly and responsibly is to get the evidence."

### WWF's view

So is climate change as serious a problem as WWF says it is? "Yes, I would have thought probably in excess of that. I think that there are very great dangers."

"The trouble is," Sir David warns, "we're piling damage upon damage. A carbon dioxide molecule will survive in the atmosphere for a century or more. So all we can do is reduce the rate at which we're adding to it to try and slow things down."

35 “We'll never reverse the damage caused by climate change”, Sir David says, “but if we consider it seriously and learn to lessen its effects, the catastrophe foreseen by some can be avoided. In the end, it's down to us.”

Text: [http://www.wwf.org.uk/about\\_wwf/other\\_publications/annual\\_review\\_archive/sir\\_david\\_attenborough.cfm](http://www.wwf.org.uk/about_wwf/other_publications/annual_review_archive/sir_david_attenborough.cfm)

Image: Wildscreen's photograph of David Attenborough at ARKive's launch in Bristol, England © May 2003

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\* WWF: The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international non-governmental organization working on issues regarding the conservation, research and restoration of the environment.

Text D



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You’ve probably heard the word “bystander” used to describe those who witness physical bullying and do nothing, but did you know that it’s possible to be a bystander to cyberbullying, too? “Cyberbullying” means using any kind of technology to threaten, hurt, or humiliate others.

5 Whenever you read an abusive comment posted on someone’s timeline, look at embarrassing photos of someone, or follow a link to online content that is designed to abuse or embarrass someone, you are a bystander. Bystanders to cyberbullying can play a huge role in putting a stop to this abuse.

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- Part of what motivates cyberbullies is the belief that others approve of what they are doing. Speaking out against what’s happening can take away the motivation to keep doing it.
- 10 • If you step in, other people are more likely to step in too. Most young people are just waiting for someone to take the first step.
- Young people are more likely to convince each other to stop bullying than adults are. You can have a bigger impact on cyberbullying than your teachers or parents.

[ - 40 - ]

- If you see cyberbullying on Facebook, you can report it as abusive.
- 15 • If you know the person who is cyberbullying, you can message them to let them know that you are upset by what they are doing, and ask them to stop.
- If it’s safe to do so, you can take a stand by commenting on a post, for example: “I’m going to unfollow this thread because I think it’s hurtful. I encourage others to do the same.”

[ - 41 - ]

20 As a bystander, you can help by being a friend to the person who has been targeted. You can also encourage them to call Kids Help Phone to speak to a counsellor. Don’t worry, callers are always anonymous and it’s always confidential.  
Kids Help Phone number: **1-800-668-6868**.

Adapted from <http://kidshelpphone.ca> (2012). Used with permission.