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

Thursday 16 May 2019 (afternoon)

Jeudi 16 mai 2019 (après-midi)

Jueves 16 de mayo de 2019 (tarde)

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 Pros and Cons of Joining a Fraternity or Sorority<sup>1</sup>



One of the biggest decisions we incoming college students face is whether to join a fraternity or sorority. This can determine who you are friends with for the next four years and who you date. It can also affect where you live and even your career after graduation.

5 Before making the leap, you'd better consider both the benefits and disadvantages to membership.

First, the good news:

- **Ease of making friends:** Students who have difficulty sustaining friendships may find that joining a fraternity or a sorority is a great way to bond with others and feel a crucial sense of belonging.
- 10 • **Leadership training:** Every member is expected to do their part to keep the organization running. Members get responsibility for projects that teach discipline. This can boost your self-esteem and those accomplishments also look pretty good on a résumé.
- **Academic achievement:** College students in a fraternity or sorority tend to do better academically than the average college student. That's not surprising when you consider  
15 that older "brothers" and "sisters" are responsible for tracking the academic progress of younger members.
- **Networking:** The benefits go beyond the college years. Fraternities or sororities are powerful networking organizations, giving recent graduates access to mentors in their chosen field.

20 Now, potential pitfalls:

- **Time commitment:** Joining one of these organizations is a serious commitment. Those students who have difficulty with time management, those with special learning needs that require additional time for studies, or students who want to pursue other interests should be cautious about the time needed to invest in a fraternity or sorority.

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- **Cost:** College costs are already high. Call yourself lucky if you manage to find out exactly how much more you'll pay to join a fraternity or sorority.
- **Alcohol abuse:** These organizations are intended to be social, which means frequent parties, tailgates<sup>2</sup> and other opportunities for drinking to spin out-of-control.

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Ultimately, the decision is a deeply personal one. But it's one that will be easier to make if you've done your homework first! Post your comments below.

Adapted from [www.yellowbrickprogram.com](http://www.yellowbrickprogram.com)

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<sup>1</sup> fraternity or sorority: a society for male or female students in a university or college

<sup>2</sup> tailgates: a tailgate party is a social gathering held on and around the back end of a parked vehicle

## Text B

**Youngsters guide the elderly in the digital world**

- ❶ Every week, 12-year-old students at a Saint-Léonard elementary school get to switch roles and become teachers. The Grade 6 students pair up with senior citizens from local retirement homes to teach them about technology and social media at a resource centre as part of a program called Inter-âge.
- ❷ The program has allowed seniors to decipher the workings of social networks, even if some were a little skeptical at first about their young teachers.
- ❸ “When I came here, I wanted to learn how to use social media,” said Francine Goudreault, who recently retired. “At the beginning, I found it a little odd having Grade 6 students as our teachers,” she said. “But now I love it.”
- ❹ The lessons are personalized and based on need and skill levels. Inter-âge is not a mandatory part of the curriculum, but creator and teacher Pierre Poulin said the majority of the class participates.
- ❺ Student Luciana Diaz slowly taught Gilles Lebrun how to use a tablet, while a classmate showed an 81-year-old woman how to contact her loved ones in Italy through FaceTime.
- ❻ Nicole Pedneault, who helps run the program, says seniors aren’t as shy when they are taught by children. The courses have helped them become more proficient in the digital world. Inter-âge makes it possible for young students to share their knowledge and passion for technology while also learning from their older pupils.
- ❼ The project has also helped build close relationships, like the one between Fernande Forest and student Daniel Ardiles. “We talk about his family, my family, our personal lives,” said Forest. Inter-âge gives students a chance to flourish outside of regular classwork.



[Marie-France Bélanger, Radio-Canada]

Text C

## Do you talk to yourself?

Image removed for copyright reasons

- ❶ Being caught talking to yourself is embarrassing. Clearly, this is because the entire purpose of talking aloud is to communicate with others. But given that so many of us do so, could it be normal after all or perhaps even healthy?
- ❷ Psychologist Paloma Mari-Beffa said that talking out loud – known as inner talk – helps you to control yourself. It also may be a sign of high cognitive functioning. We often engage in deep conversations at 3 a.m. with nobody else but our own thoughts. This inner talk is very healthy, having a special role in keeping our minds fit. It helps us organise our ideas, consolidate memory and modulate emotions.
- ❸ The Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget observed that toddlers begin to control their actions as soon as they start developing language. When approaching a hot surface, the toddler will typically say “hot” out loud and move away. This kind of behaviour can continue into adulthood.
- ❹ Non-human primates obviously don’t talk to themselves but have been found to control their actions by using different parts of the brain depending on whether the task is visual, such as matching bananas, or auditory, such as matching voices. However, when humans are tested in a similar manner, they seem to activate the same areas of the brain regardless of the type of task.
- ❺ [ – X – ] a fascinating study, researchers found that our brains can operate much like those of monkeys if we just stop talking to ourselves. In the experiment, the researchers asked participants to repeat meaningless sounds out loud [ – 24 – ] performing visual and sound tasks. [ – 25 – ] we cannot say two things at the same time, muttering these sounds made participants unable to tell themselves what to do in each task. [ – 26 – ] these circumstances, humans behave as monkeys do, activating separate visual [ – 27 – ] sound areas of the brain for each task.
- ❻ This study elegantly showed that talking to ourselves is probably not the only way to control our behaviour, but it is the one that we prefer and use by default. However, this does not mean that we can always control what we say. Indeed, there are many situations in which that kind of talk can become problematic.

Text adapted from Paloma Mari-Beffa, Bangor University. <https://theconversation.com>

Text D

## Collaborative Consumption

5 This month we were lucky enough to chat to the Australian author Rachel Botsman, who coined the phrase “collaborative consumption”. If you are new to the concept, collaborative consumption is a powerful cultural and economic force that is changing what we consume and how we consume it. It’s a move away from hyper-consumption to a notion of sharing resources. As a result, we’re buying less stuff and making meaningful connections that are strengthening our communities in the process.



Q: [ - X - ]

10 A: It’s about how technology is taking us back to old market behaviours – swapping, trading, lending, sharing – but re-inventing them. It’s also about unlocking the idling capacity of all the assets we have and using technology to redistribute this to places where it’s needed. Think about the average car that sits parked for many hours a day. No wonder we’re embracing car-share schemes which give us access to a car, without the cost and hassle of owning one.

Q: [ - 31 - ]

15 A: Collaborative consumption usually involves some sort of human connection and the number one benefit turns out to be social. The other plus is that it gives you a little extra money.

Q: [ - 32 - ]

20 A: We’re a little behind, but I see that as an opportunity for entrepreneurs. A lot of clever bods<sup>1</sup> are taking successful ideas from overseas and bringing them here.

Q: [ - 33 - ]

A: Whenever we’re at the start of a new invention, there are jobs that go away but also many that will be created. It’s like when they invented the printing press; they wondered what would happen to all the scribes<sup>2</sup>.

25 **Q: [ - 34 - ]**

**A:** One of the fastest-growing spaces is virtual currencies. We're also seeing a lot of ventures in the financial sector. Products will change too but there will be more of a reinvention of the way we think about them.

30 If you want to know more about collaborative consumption, check out Rachel's talk for TEDx Sydney.

Text: Rachel Botsman, author and Oxford University Trust Fellow  
Photo: Max Doyle

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<sup>1</sup> bod(s): a person

<sup>2</sup> scribe(s): a person who copies out documents, especially one employed to do this before printing was invented

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