

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

Friday 9 May 2003 (morning)  
Vendredi 9 mai 2003 (matin)  
Viernes 9 de mayo de 2003 (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 (Text handling).
- Answer the questions in the Question and Answer Booklet provided.

**LIVRET DE TEXTES – INSTRUCTIONS DESTINÉES AUX CANDIDATS**

- Ne pas ouvrir ce livret avant d’y être autorisé.
- Ce livret contient tous les textes nécessaires à l’épreuve 1 (Lecture interactive).
- Répondre à toutes les questions dans le livret de questions et réponses.

**CUADERNO DE TEXTOS – INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS ALUMNOS**

- No abra este cuaderno hasta que se lo autoricen.
- Este cuaderno contiene todos los textos requeridos para la Prueba 1 (Manejo y comprensión de textos).
- Conteste todas las preguntas en el cuaderno de preguntas y respuestas.

TEXT A

# WORLDWIDE VACATIONS WITH CONTIKI

## About Contiki



Contiki is the world's largest travel company for 18-35 year olds! Our mission is to be the best cost/quality youth tour operator in the world. We want to spread the message that we are a reliable operator that delivers a quality product at great value.

## FAQs

Answers to the most frequently asked questions.

### How much free time will I have?

We design our tours so that you'll have lots of free time to do your own thing. Not only do we schedule free time, but you can venture off on your own at any point during the tour.

### [ - X - ]

That depends on where you are going. For most of the tours, we operate luxury motor coaches and therefore carry between 25-50 per tour. On some tours such as Hawaii and Alaska we use smaller vehicles, mini coaches or all-terrain vehicles, which carry 8-20 people.

### What are optional excursions like?

We have included a great number of excursions in all our tours. Personal choice is important and our clients like the idea of choosing whether or not to be included on optionals such as a Gondola ride in Venice. From experience, we know which optionals have proved most popular with our clients. These optionals do cost extra and can be purchased through your tour manager when on the tour.

### [ - 1 - ]

There's something for everyone! The tour manager will always give the group a variety of options. For those of you looking for a little adventure, there are nightclubs and bars. If you want a quiet evening, some of the hotels have swimming pools, jacuzzis, and in-room movies. Contiki tries to offer alternative evenings where events are organized (e.g. pub nights or a Tuscan dinner). Remember the legal drinking age in the US is 21, 19 in Canada, and 18 in Europe.

### [ - 2 - ]

If you're planning on coming alone (and nearly half of our clients do) and don't want to pay for a single room, no worries, we'll set you up with a roommate - same sex, of course!

### [ - 3 - ]

That will depend on which tour you take. A good guesstimate would be between US\$50-100 for each day you are on tour.

### [ - 4 - ]

It's far safer to purchase traveller's cheques before your trip rather than carrying large amounts of cash. Buy them in small denominations (e.g. US\$20) and get them from internationally recognized companies such as Thomas Cook or American Express.

### How much should I pack to go on tour?

Decide how much clothing you want to take, cut that amount in half, and that's how much you'll need. Remember that depending on the season in the country to which you're travelling you may need some warmer clothes, at least for the evening.



TEXT B

## TRAFFIC LIGHTS THAT THINK AHEAD

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**T**he work of police and firefighters is filled with risks, but not always for the most obvious reasons. One of the dangerous tasks they face is racing to the scene of an emergency. Each year, hundreds of North Americans are killed when drivers fail to heed a police car's or fire truck's flashing lights and siren. To cut down on collisions at intersections, many communities in Canada and the United States have automated their traffic lights so they switch to green for police and firefighters answering a distress call, and signal red in all other directions. But now a company in California, USA, called E-View Safety Systems Inc. is taking the concept one step further.

Last month, Monrovia, a town in California with 41,000 residents, voted to test E-View's technology. Ten fire trucks and 20 police cars will be equipped with an electronic device that, when manually activated by a police officer or firefighter, will be able to change the traffic lights at any of eight intersections from as far away as one kilometre. The signal will also light up a large electronic display panel mounted on the arm of the traffic lights to read "emergency vehicle approaching". A map of the intersection will appear, along with a movable icon of the emergency vehicle as it comes near. Monrovia police Chief, Joseph Santoro, says the technology will be particularly useful during car chases. "In Canada, you guys probably have a few pursuits," says Santoro, "but down here in California, there are pursuits going on all the time." In fact, after a spate of ugly incidents, the Canadian government amended the criminal Code in 1999 so that anyone who flees police faces tough penalties.

Santoro's assessment of the new technology will include a recommendation on whether E-View's light-changing system should be activated automatically. In Ottawa, Canada, the fire department already has automated systems. John Nicholls, superintendent of signals and data communications for the city, cautions against a manual system since it requires an element of judgment. "The driver has enough to concentrate on," says Nicholls, "without wondering about when it is he's going to be triggering this intersection."



TEXT C



## THE ELEPHANT WOMAN

Four baby elephants are slowly trundling along the dry ground in the blazing African sun, their feet brushing up clouds of dust. They're just what you would expect to encounter on safari – except that the scene is not the wilderness of Africa's vast plains but a neat house on a farm. This is Daphne Sheldrick's "home" for young orphaned elephants in Kenya which she shares with her two grown-up daughters. It is the triumph of a remarkable woman who has dedicated 40 years to saving wild animals, orphaned mainly by humans. At the moment the young elephants are enjoying themselves, rolling tyres on to their trunks and playing together, therapy to ease the trauma of having seen their parents hacked to death.

The African elephant is particularly endangered by man's greed, thanks to its ivory tusks. Poachers shoot mature elephants, leaving their helpless young to starve. Like human toddlers, they cannot cope without their parents. The nature of the elephants' death is particularly distressing to their young because elephants are social creatures, and will help a family member or friend who is ill. Often family members will return to the bones of dead elephants many years later.

Daphne's father arrived in Kenya in 1908. She grew up in the African bush and came to love the many wild animals as well as the domestic animals she had to look after on her father's farm. "I had a succession of pets – deer, water buck, impala, young zebra. When they grew up and went off into the wild I felt dreadful. The hardest and most necessary lesson I had to learn was how to say goodbye. Wild animals never really belong to you – they're just on loan."

In the first years of her elephant sanctuary, many of the young ones died. Each death was more distressing than the last. Elephants are extremely sophisticated mammals and their needs, both physical and emotional, are complex. Daphne discovered, for instance, that baby elephants are unresponsive to many kinds of milk. It was only by trial and error that she discovered that a product developed for milk-sensitive human babies was the ideal elephant food.

From then on, discoveries followed more rapidly – for example, baby elephants need three-hourly feeds and body warmth. "I know more about elephants than most – particularly scientists. You have to take into account that all animals are different. Some are passive, some neurotic, and some excitable. When you mother an animal, you feel what it feels."

"Elephants do have long memories," Daphne says, "and they go [ – X – ] a period of deep grieving [ – 32 – ] their dead that will often last three or four months, which is when the really intensive care comes [ – 33 – ]. You cannot force-feed them, so you have to try to persuade them." That is no easy task when you consider that they must take ten pints [5.7 litres] of milk in just one 24-hour period if they are to survive. Adult elephants spend three-quarters of the day feeding and can eat [ – 34 – ] to 225 kilos [500 pounds] of food a day.

Baby elephants are sent long distances to be put [ – 35 – ] Daphne's care, and her love and knowledge ensure their survival and eventual rehabilitation. But, despite growing international recognition of the plight of elephants in general, the wider problems of their conservation remain.



TEXT D



## *DOES VIOLENCE MAKE A GOOD MOVIE?*

Many people are concerned about the amount of violence in today’s movies, especially the action and adventure types that are popular with young audiences. It seems that few movies today – except those specifically for children – are being made without the customary fight scenes, car chases, shoot-outs, knife fights, and technicolor explosions of people and property. Below are five reasons why we see so much violence, and why we’re likely to keep seeing **it** in the future.

[ – X – ]

Most viewers want to exercise their emotions, and violence is one of the easiest ways to produce emotional thrills or jolts. Many people watch violent movies for the same reason that they ride roller coasters – the experience may be terrifying, but **it** is never boring.

[ – 36 – ]

Filmmakers study their audience profiles carefully, and they know that young people account for eighty percent of ticket sales, even though **they** are only twenty-five percent of the overall population. Unlike adults, young viewers will also watch their favourite films over and over again, often renting the video of a film they enjoyed originally on the big screen. Action and horror films, with high levels of explicit violence, have proven to be popular with young audiences.

[ – 37 – ]

Recent history shows that violent movies make money, and that very violent movies make the most money. American exports dominate the “big budget” market around the world, and successful international sales are often necessary for these films to make a profit. Since violence is internationally understood, distributors like to stick with what sells.

[ – 38 – ]

However, as audiences become accustomed to more and better effects in each new movie, producers have to outdo their competitors by developing even more spectacular effects. Thus, big budget films – in which millions have been invested for the special effects alone – can make **their** small budget competitors seem dull and boring. So when we pay to see a big budget extravaganza with great special effects, we send a clear message to producers that this is what we want, and as a result, this is what we get.

[ – 39 – ]

This “formula” goes back to the hero myths of ancient cultures and reinforces the perpetual rift between good and evil. For example, Hercules and Thor<sup>1</sup> vanquished their opponents through violence, not negotiation.

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<sup>1</sup> Hercules and Thor are gods described in classical European mythology.