

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

Friday 4 May 2007 (morning)
Vendredi 4 mai 2007 (matin)
Viernes 4 de mayo de 2007 (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

MUSEUM OF WELSH LIFE

See how Welsh people used to live and work at the Museum of Welsh Life, one of Europe's biggest and most exciting open-air museums. You will find 500 years of Welsh history displayed on 100 acres of beautiful countryside, as Wales's journey from rural tradition to industrial powerhouse is traced.



You can visit over forty buildings that have been transported there and carefully rebuilt to illustrate Wales's rich heritage. Highlights include ironworkers' cottages, furnished from different historical periods, a castle, a Victorian school, and a traditional bakehouse selling delicious organic bread and cakes.



There's also a chance to discover traditional construction methods, and see on-going work involved in rebuilding the medieval church of St Teilo, currently being re-erected onsite.

From functional cottage gardens that sustained generations to the picturesque castle gardens, you get a real sense of gardening history as you walk the grounds. Take time to explore the exquisite Rosary and the Arboretum, relax in the Italian Garden (open May-September). Historical talks and demonstrations take place throughout the year.



There's also plenty to do at the museum all year round. Wander through the woods in the autumn or see indoor galleries in the main building, and learn more about Wales from displays of costumes, textiles, musical instruments and farming tools.

The museum comes to life throughout the year with holiday celebrations and feast days, complementing demonstrations of traditional craft skills. If you need more information about events and activities, please call 029 2057 3500, or visit our website at www.nmgw.ac.uk.

TEXT B

HIP-HOP OR SINATRA?

General anaesthesia or local? Hip-hop or Sinatra? These are among the decisions facing Dr. Frank Gentile in his double-duty job as anaesthesiologist and self-styled DJ of the operating room (OR).

5 He doesn't use a microphone, but the eclectic range of CDs he loads in his anaesthesia cart would impress any bona fide disc jockey. Gentile's collection is between 50-100 CDs, and his iPod holds about 5 000 songs. "I choose my music very carefully. I know my surgeons' tastes," says Gentile, anaesthesiology chairman at Edward Hospital. There's Eminem and 50 Cent for one surgeon who likes rap. The songs are "cleaned up" to avoid offending anyone, though. For another doctor it's Metallica. Still others prefer oldies or opera. Gentile picks different
10 types of music for different stages of surgery. Many surgeons prefer up-beat tempos for the final stages and one surgeon "always closes to J-Lo".

15 Many US operating rooms have sound systems, so playing music during surgery is commonplace. Some doctors say it relieves tension. Studies have shown it can benefit patients, sometimes reducing the need for anaesthesia during surgery.



20 In many hospitals, the task of selecting OR music often falls to the anaesthesiologist – and it's one many take seriously. Some say that amassing impressive music collections is a way to ensure being picked when a surgical team is selected. "Sometimes surgeons will say, 'I won't work with a certain anaesthesiologist because he's a fuddy-duddy and I don't like the old, tiresome music he chooses,'" said Dr. Doug Reinhart.

25 Reinhart surveyed 300 anaesthesiologists and found that providing operating room music was among non-medical tasks many performed. Anaesthesiologists in private practice and those under 50 were most likely to serve as operating room DJs. According to Reinhart, the selection of anaesthesiologists as DJ is a natural one as they are less tied to the operating table than surgeons and other staff. They're often free to walk around during surgery, or to change a CD.

30 Gentile thinks music makes surgeons work more efficiently. If things aren't going well during surgery or if the music starts to become a distraction, Gentile says he turns it off. Patients' tastes must also be considered. "We're not going to play rap when there's a 90-year old lady in there – it would scare her to death!" he says.

Dr. Irvine, an orthopaedic surgeon from Oregon, feels differently. He's usually so focused on operating that he barely hears the music and generally lets others decide what to play – "unless they put on something I can't stand, like when they played military music from Eastern Europe. It was too intense," Irvine said.

TEXT C

SOCCER SUCCESS

With the third annual Homeless Street Soccer World Cup kicking off in Edinburgh later this month, Mel Young, Founder of Big Issue Scotland and one of the brains behind this life-changing tournament, explains all to Cathryn Scott.

[- X -]

- 5 It is a tournament bringing together teams from countries across the world, and the players are homeless or long-term unemployed people. Street soccer is played in the street.

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- 10 It was after a conference. Some colleagues and I were discussing how good it had been and brainstorming ways that homeless people could benefit. We first discussed exchanges but decided against it because of visa difficulties and language barriers. So we started joking about inventing an international language that homeless people could all understand. Someone said, “but there is a worldwide international language – football”. That was how it all started.

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- 15 We had to cancel because we couldn’t guarantee our players entry. Despite many meetings, we couldn’t get visas. In America, you see, rules and regulations mean that anyone with a previous drug conviction can’t obtain visas. We tried to explain that the point of this initiative was rehabilitation. US immigration officials were saying, “Yes, we think what you’re doing is wonderful”. But they still wouldn’t let the players in.

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- 20 It’s my hometown and I thought making arrangements would be quick. It’s also a city used to putting on events all year long.

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- 25 Players change beyond recognition. In fact, we conducted a survey to answer this very question. Most of our participants said that the tournament really motivated them. Others found regular employment and improved their housing situation as a direct result of the Homeless Cup.

How can our readers help?

All donations are welcome. We want to finance event costs and develop football around the world.



TEXT D

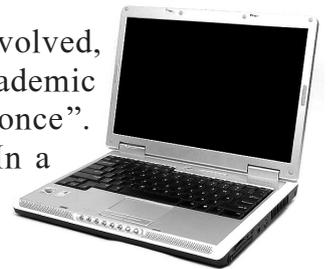
A NEW AGE IN ACADEMICS

Technology takes the concept of “anytime, anywhere” to a higher level where learning is concerned. There are many advantages to using technology in education, particularly Internet tools and resources.

Students can research topics with library catalogues, search engines, and the WWW. They can easily access public databases. Professor Grier from Harvard states, “Back in my day we did research the old-fashioned way”. That meant going to the card catalogue, finding which books and articles we wanted and then searching for them in the dark, dusty, library stacks. Now, the process has changed so much we simply sit behind our computers and access online collections. If we do need to go to the library, we can e-mail and have someone find the books we need. “What is really amazing,” he says, “is that we can do all this from a coffee shop!”

E-mail and listserves support communication between teacher and student, and among peers. With e-mail, students electronically collaborate on research and projects even with those in faraway countries. Instructional materials such as course outlines, lecture notes, presentations, assignments and announcements are shared online.

Despite the advantages associated with technology, serious problems have evolved, namely, plagiarism and copying. A spokesperson for the Center of Academic Integrity stated, “Almost 80% of college students admit to cheating at least once”. Even more shocking is how this practice has increased in popularity. In a U.S. educational report, a survey found that 58% of students let someone else copy their work in 1969, and 97% did so in 1989.



The variety of information on websites is also growing. With video streaming, students can look over the shoulders of archaeologists digging for Mayan artefacts, observe animals in their habitats and interact with NASA astronauts, all in real time. Student Brian Kellerman says, “The Internet has definitely changed how I work. In the past I settled for finding only a couple of resources for papers, usually books, but now I can access triple that in the click of a mouse.”

Jennifer, an honours student, can’t imagine how students used to live without it. “Now when I find a good article that I want to use, I only have to cut and paste the section I need into my paper with its bibliographic reference,” she says. “Twenty years ago people must have had to retype everything they found – or even worse, copy information on notecards.”

Although technology can provide young people with many shortcuts, there are some that go too far. Take American retail heiress, Elizabeth Paige Laurie, who was forced to give back her University of Southern California diploma when allegations were made that she paid another student \$20 000 to write her papers and assignments.