



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

Friday 9 November 2001 (morning)
Vendredi 9 novembre 2001 (matin)
Viernes 9 de noviembre de 2001 (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 (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

In 1999 many people around the world were concerned that computers would stop working at midnight on the 1st of January 2000. The reason for their concern was that computers had not been programmed to change the date and time from 1999 to 2000. In response to this, governments and private companies spent a lot of money in an attempt to find a solution to a possible technological disruption.

This story was published in early January 2000.

The Emperor and the Monster

Once upon a time there was an emperor of a far country who was much loved by his people, but there came a time when the people grew restless, thinking to themselves: "He may be a very good emperor, but he is slightly dull and never does much except be much loved by us."

5 And the emperor, sensing their restlessness, called his vizier to him and said, "O vizier, my people are restive. How can I make them happy without actually doing anything very much?"

The vizier said: "You must fight a monster and defeat it, thus earning the gratitude of your nation."

The emperor was alarmed and said: "What monster? I am not very good at fighting monsters."

10 The vizier smiled and said: "You will not have to fight the monster. It will be such a terrifying monster that nobody will see it. We shall merely report the monster to the people and tell them that it is coming. Later on we shall tell them we have killed it."

"I think I catch your drift," said the emperor. "But what shall we call this monster?"

"Why don't we call it Y2K?" replied the vizier.

"Excellent," said the emperor.

15 So the emperor and the vizier told the people that Y2K was coming to eat them and kill them, and that it was such a powerful monster that it could keep their frozen pizzas frozen and silence their sound systems and that it would make aeroplanes fall out of the sky. And the people were terrified. But the emperor told the people not to worry, because he would fight the monster personally. And when the time came, he went away and came back
20 saying he had slain the monster, and in their gratitude the people gave him large sums of money, at his request.

25 But in some parts of the kingdom there were rebellious spirits who went on television to say that there had been no monster at all and that the emperor had invented it to frighten them, and they asked for proof of the monster's existence. And the emperor had them executed as mischief-makers, for he said that if there was any more such talk, Y2K's children would hear it and come back to make even more trouble. And people thought: "What trouble? There has been no trouble." But they did not dare say it.

TEXT B

HOW TO ... get a flight upgrade

Flying economy class need not mean long queues, cramped seats and inedible meals. By knowing a little about how airlines operate, you could maximise your chances of being offered added extras such as exit seats, deluxe departure-lounge access and even an upgrade.

5 First of all, by taking only a 'carry-on' bag, you can by-pass most of the check-in procedure, and speed your departure from the airport on arrival. Ring the airline to find out if they offer alternative methods of checking in. British Airways provides nine ways of checking in for people leaving London, including by telephone, fax, via your hotel and at railway stations. And as with any form of face-to-face persuasion, looking the part is the key. You are not going to get an upgrade to business class if you turn up wearing scruffy jeans and a T-shirt.

10 Choosing when to check in can also influence your chances. By flying late in the evening or early in the morning, you will miss the period of the day when most business-class travellers fly. So by turning up late, you might find that economy class is getting full - *i.e.*, your signal to subtly angle for an upgrade. Let the check-in staff know that you know the lingo. Ask them smoothly: "Is it a full load today? Is there any cabin roll planned?"

15 If you are a relatively frequent traveller, you may have an air-miles card or, better still, be a member of a frequent-flyer scheme. If so, you have a greater chance of being upgraded. Try to insist that on your ticket your PNR (Passenger Name Record) carries a 'pre-authorisation to upgrade'. If not, ask for an SFU code (Suitable for Upgrade).

20 Failing an upgrade, go for the next best thing - the exit seats. By every emergency exit is a row of seats with acres of leg-room. The airlines must fill these seats with people they deem to be "the able-bodied"; if you fit the description, ask if they are available. You will also most likely be sitting opposite the cabin crew during take-off and landing, and therefore have a chance to get them on your side. Once in the air, the cabin crew hold the key to determining whether you deserve any special attention.

TEXT C

Being a father in Britain

- ❶ In the past, men were in command. Today's male carries around in his head notions of manhood formed over a number of centuries. In the nineteenth century, a man was meant to be a leader in public life, a patriarch at home. Being a male was the very definition of health and maturity. The typical successful man was supposed to have a range of positive virile qualities, but he was also supposed *not* to have opposite qualities – fragility, weakness, vulnerability, emotionality, impetuosity, dependence, nervousness – the qualities considered typical of women at the time.
- ❷ Yet, a particular problem of modern family life – the separation of home from work and, with it, the reduction of the importance of fatherhood – was already starting. The father may have been the formal head of the family, but he had in effect lost to his wife the roles of child adviser, moral guide and decision-maker.
- ❸ [- *example* -] the twentieth century, the belief began to take root that men were biologically designed to play little or no part in looking after children. [- 24 -] the 1960s, fatherhood as a social role had shrunk and paternal authority had become reduced to two tasks: head of the family and breadwinner. It reduced even further in the 1970s. [- 25 -] the 1980s and 1990s efforts were made to rebuild the male role within the family with the emergence of the so-called 'new man' embodying traditional 'feminine' virtues. The majority of fathers, however, did not change their views, and remained 'old'.
- ❹ [- 26 -] changes were occurring in family life that were starting to endanger the very role of males as fathers and family men. One of the most remarkable changes in personal life in the developed world in the twentieth century was the increase in divorce. [- 27 -] 1970 and 1996, the number of divorces almost doubled, by which time the United Kingdom had the second highest divorce rate in the European Union, at 29 per 1,000 population, exceeded only by Belgium.
- ❺ In England and Wales in 1995 there were 155,000 divorces, affecting just over 160,000 children, twice as many as in 1971. The majority of these children ended up losing regular contact with their natural fathers. Many divorced fathers establish new families. Some escape, freed of responsibilities and duties. Others drift away, embittered.
- ❻ More than 40% of men who don't live with their children don't mention that they are fathers in national surveys. Some have never been involved with their children. In 1996, about 8% of all birth certificates in Britain did not reveal the identity of the father – 51,000 births, or one in every twelve children born, almost three-quarters more than the proportion in 1971.

TEXT D

£400 a year, plus company bike

- 5 This week we'll all be asked to offer our time for charity. TimeBank, a collection of citizens active in charitable work, is launched on Tuesday with the aim of encouraging people to give their time as well as their money. 35
- 10 Will it work? The experience of Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) suggests it will. More Britons than ever are signing up to work as its volunteers, with a 61 per cent increase in applications to join programmes over the past six months. In 1999 it received more than 50,000 calls from professional Britons keen to ditch jobs and commit to two years of voluntary aid work in developing countries. 40 45
- 15 VSO has been keen to bring the concept of volunteering into the 21st century- as shown by its humorous cinema and bill-board advertising campaign. Designed to attract a 'young professional crowd', it features mock job adverts with slogans such as "Business adviser wanted, company bike included", and 20 "Accountant wanted, £400 per year package". 50
- 25 The charity attributes the dramatic increase in applications not to its 'aspirational and contemporary' campaign but to a general backlash against 'consumer culture'. 55
- 30 Catrina Nevin-Ridley, a VSO spokeswoman, said: "It's a reaction against the stress and spend lifestyle of the late 20th century. Materially successful people feel there's something missing - they're not gaining personal fulfilment 60
- from their careers and want to get back to what's important." According to the (recent) VSO report *Material World*, Britons are desperate to return to a belief in 'society' - in a global context.
- Georgiana Jones is 26 and has done volunteer work abroad and at home. Two years ago, she spent six months running a mosquito infested organic farm in Bolivia where she milked cows, ground corn and worked with farmers on self sufficiency. She feels that some volunteers see overseas projects as little more than exciting and prestigious working holidays, a little like students' gap years.
- "And a few volunteers can be arrogant and have the sort of attitude typified by some volunteer organizations in the 1960s - there is sometimes an element of wanting to pat the 'poor little natives' on the head, or order them about. Volunteering provides some people with spiritual fulfilment. But we want to empower Third World communities, not create dependencies."
- Thus overseas volunteering - theoretically an antidote to the Me Culture - risks becoming a manifestation of self-interest and self-indulgence. According to the National Centre for Volunteering, most of us volunteer for self-interested rather than selfless reasons, wanting skills development and a sense of personal achievement.