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

Wednesday 5 November 2014 (afternoon)

Mercredi 5 novembre 2014 (après-midi)

Miércoles 5 de noviembre de 2014 (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

# A woman's career is taking off



Meet Isabelle de Montet-Guerin, the first British female test pilot at Airbus.

## What inspired you to become a test pilot?

I grew up with flying. My Dad was in the Royal Air Force and he always encouraged my interest. After he died, I had my first flying lesson. I was 12 at the time, and I did it as a tribute to him.  
5 After this first lesson, I was determined to become a pilot.

One obstacle early on was the cost of the training. My mum said: "Fine, if you want the licence you're going to have to pay for it yourself because I just can't afford it". So I started washing cars and doing all sorts of odd-jobs to raise the money, and eventually I managed to secure two scholarships from the Air Force to make my dream come true.

## 10 What is your working day like?

My working day begins around 7am with a "rejected take-off", which is like driving your car at a speed of 115mph to make sure the brakes work. After that we may fly up to twice a day. If we're conducting a "first flight profile", which is the very first time a new aeroplane takes off, every system needs to be tested very thoroughly. The crew can consist of up to 11 people if we are testing the Airbus A380. When we're testing the A320, there are four of us,  
20 two of whom are pilots. We finish around 7pm each day.



## How did your career progress?

I've been with Airbus for 18 months now. When I started I was based in Toulouse in France, and then I moved to Hamburg in Germany. Previously, I had spent 10 years with British Airways, and just under two years with a company called Cobham FRA before that.

## 25 Are there any disadvantages to being a test pilot?

For someone thinking about this career, I would caution them that it is very hard to have a social life. We work long and irregular hours. But, personally, I love my job and would never want to do anything else. Even when I was at test pilot school and worked six days a week, 16 hours a day, the only thing I can remember from that time was how happy I was. I had to work extremely  
30 hard during the entire training, but the rewards at the end of it are really worth it.

Extract: ©Telegraph Media Group

Photo: "Airbus A380" by Dmitry A. Mottl - Own work. Licensed under Public Domain via Wikimedia Commons-[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Airbus\\_A380.jpg#mediaviewer/File:Airbus\\_A380.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Airbus_A380.jpg#mediaviewer/File:Airbus_A380.jpg)

**TEXT B**

# **Don't be an online store sample**

Photo removed for copyright reasons

Let's face it: social media stalking has pretty much become normal.

One simply needs a few spare minutes, a mild curiosity, and a reasonable excuse to browse through someone's photos, favourite quotations, and personal info. In less than two minutes one can know all about what Sally Somebody has been doing in the last six months.

5 This topic is the beginning of a lecture we've all heard before from our parents and teachers. It's the one about "privacy" and "real friends" and "wasting time". Do they understand what it's like to be a kid growing up in the 21st century? How could they possibly realize the popularity and love that lie waiting at the fingertips of a social media user?

10 They don't get that we young people need to post pictures of ourselves in the bathroom mirror pursing our lips, or showing off our muscles to friends. They don't understand that if we go too long without writing a status update, we'll become irrelevant and fade into obscurity.

We post attractive pictures of ourselves as if we're preparing a TV commercial. "Look at me," we cry out inside, "I'm worth it. Don't you think I'm worth it?"

15 Unfortunately, using social networking as a way to feel valued can't give us what we want. By laying ourselves bare (literally and otherwise), we give others a substitute for the real us.

It's like free samples in stores; people take those and eat them because they're free, and they're there. If our pictures are there, people will look; not necessarily because they care, but because they're bored and it's entertaining to peek into someone else's life. We look, judge, and move on.

20 We young people are SO much more than an album of photos, and a collection of statuses. We are worth more than 50 "likes" or 20 comments. When we give away pieces of ourselves online, we just look needy. I think anyone of us who can uphold some mystery and be secure without frequent peer approval has depth and confidence. But I guess this is all just a part of growing up in the 21st century.

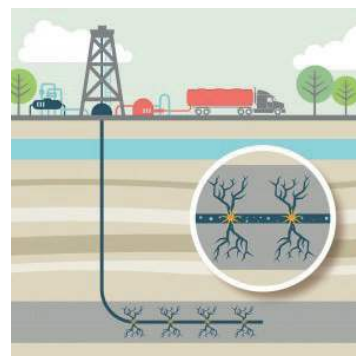
Anna Toth, www.richmond-news.com (2012)

TEXT C

# Is it worth the risk?

Energy consumption is rising and so countries try to find new methods to become more independent, using their own resources. Some countries already use fracking to extract natural gas, many others are exploring this method.

5 Fracking is the process of extracting natural gas from shale rock layers deep within the earth. It makes it possible to extract natural gas from shale rocks that were once unreachable with conventional technologies.



10 It is a relatively new method of gas exploration and raises many environmental questions worldwide. Piers Verstegen, the director of the Conservation Council of Western Australia says: "Fracking cannot occur without causing massive and irreversible environmental damage." Mr Verstegen claims it has devastated large areas and poisoned communities in the United States and says: "After seeing this, I vowed I would do whatever I could to stop this happening in Western Australia."

15 Michael Lynch, of Forbes Magazine, in an article on how the Australian government tries to deal with public concerns over the use of fracking, reports: "As in the US and elsewhere, it has been a contentious practice, with serious questions being raised about the possible contamination of groundwater. Many have urged that the practice be banned as a precaution to eliminate any possibility of pollution."

20 He continues: "The Australian authorities have [ - X - ] to satisfy the public that the risk can be minimized. This has been [ - 28 - ], in part, by listening carefully to their concerns, rather than dismissing their worries as uninformed. Although comments at a meeting I [ - 29 - ] suggested that this had not been completely successful, it does seem to have [ - 30 - ] to ease fears."

25 A major obstacle in Australia to public acceptance of any mineral exploitation is the government ownership of all mineral rights, meaning that the payments and other benefits which the landowners receive are limited to the small amounts that drillers offer. Not surprisingly, those whose land is used for gas production are less than thrilled at the disruption to their lives, which doesn't provide them with significant benefits.

30 Is fracking worth the risk? At this point, the jury is still out.

Text: Adapted from [www.what-is-fracking.com](http://www.what-is-fracking.com), [www.perthnow.com.au](http://www.perthnow.com.au) and [www.forbes.com](http://www.forbes.com) (2013)  
Image: <http://bucultureshock.com/frack-fracking/>

## TEXT D

# Doctors Without Borders

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- ❶ Every day, we hear in the news of people suffering in war zones, being devastated by natural disasters and outbreaks of infectious diseases. Help from other countries is often difficult and stopped at borders for many reasons.
- ❷ In these situations, the organization “Doctors Without Borders” is essential. Doctors and journalists in France originally created this international medical humanitarian organization in 1971. It is often referred to as MSF after the French name “*Médecins Sans Frontières*”. Today, it includes organizations from 19 countries around the world.
- ❸ MSF provides independent, impartial assistance in more than 60 countries to people whose survival is threatened by violence, neglect, or catastrophe. These are primarily due to armed conflict, epidemics, malnutrition, exclusion from health care, or natural disasters.
- ❹ The organization aims first and foremost to provide high-quality medical care to the people who need it the most. It does not promote the agenda of any country, political party, or religious faith.
- ❺ At its core, the purpose of humanitarian action is to save the lives and ease the suffering of people caught in acute crises, thereby restoring their ability to rebuild their lives and communities.
- ❻ On any given day, more than 27 000 committed individuals, representing dozens of nationalities, can be found providing assistance to people around the world. They are doctors, nurses, epidemiologists, laboratory technicians, mental health professionals, and others working together.
- ❼ “Doctors Without Borders” staff are supported by their colleagues in offices around the world. The vast majority of aid workers are from the communities where the crises are occurring although ten percent of each team are international staff.



[www.doctorswithoutborders.org](http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org) (2014)