

DOCTOR: . . . because fossils and rocks have been discovered in Antarctica which are the same as those found in places such as Africa and Australia. Q26

INTERVIEWER: Amazing . . . To think that it was once attached to Africa . . .

INTERVIEWER: Now let's just have a look at the Antarctic Treaty. How far back does the idea of an international treaty go?

DOCTOR: Well, as far back as the 19th century, when eleven nations organised an international event.

INTERVIEWER: When was that exactly?

DOCTOR: In 1870. And it was called the Polar Research Meeting. And then, not long after that, they organised something called the First International Polar Year.

INTERVIEWER: And that took place when exactly?

DOCTOR: Over two years from 1882 to 1883. But it wasn't until the 1950s that the idea of an international treaty was proposed. And in 1959 the Treaty was actually signed. Q27 Q28

INTERVIEWER: What do you see as the main achievements of the treaty?

DOCTOR: Well, firstly it means that the continent is reserved for peaceful use. Q29 Q30

INTERVIEWER: That's Article 1, isn't it?

DOCTOR: Yes . . .

INTERVIEWER: That's important since the territory belongs to everyone.

DOCTOR: Yes but not as important as Article 5, which prohibits any nuclear explosions or waste disposal. Q29 Q30

INTERVIEWER: Which is marvellous. Well, I'm afraid we're going to have to stop there because I'm afraid we've run out of time. Thanks for coming along today and telling us all about the centre and its work.

SECTION 4

My topic is handedness – whether in different sports it is better to be left- or right-sided or whether a more balanced approach is more successful. I'm left-handed myself and I actually didn't see any relevance to my own life when I happened to start reading an article by a sports psychologist called Peter Matthews. He spent the first part of the article talking about handedness in music instead of sport, which I have to say almost put me off from reading further. But what I soon became struck by was the sheer volume of both observation and investigation he had done in many different sports and I felt persuaded that what he had to say would be of real interest. I think Matthews' findings will be beneficial, not so much in helping sportspeople to work on their weaker side, but more that they can help them identify the most suitable strategies to use in a given game. Although most trainers know how important handedness is, at present they are rather reluctant to make use of the insights scientists like Matthews can give, which I think is rather short-sighted because focusing on individual flexibility is only part of the story. Q31 Q32 Q33