



22132013



ENGLISH A: LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE – HIGHER LEVEL – PAPER 1
ANGLAIS A : LANGUE ET LITTÉRATURE – NIVEAU SUPÉRIEUR – ÉPREUVE 1
INGLÉS A: LENGUA Y LITERATURA – NIVEL SUPERIOR – PRUEBA 1

Thursday 2 May 2013 (morning)
Jeudi 2 mai 2013 (matin)
Jueves 2 de mayo de 2013 (mañana)

2 hours / 2 heures / 2 horas

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Section A consists of two texts for comparative analysis.
- Section B consists of two texts for comparative analysis.
- Choose either Section A or Section B. Write one comparative textual analysis.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[20 marks]*.

INSTRUCTIONS DESTINÉES AUX CANDIDATS

- N'ouvrez pas cette épreuve avant d'y être autorisé(e).
- La section A comporte deux textes pour l'analyse comparative.
- La section B comporte deux textes pour l'analyse comparative.
- Choisissez soit la section A, soit la section B. Rédigez une analyse comparative de textes.
- Le nombre maximum de points pour cette épreuve d'examen est *[20 points]*.

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS ALUMNOS

- No abra esta prueba hasta que se lo autoricen.
- En la sección A hay dos textos para el análisis comparativo.
- En la sección B hay dos textos para el análisis comparativo.
- Elija la sección A o la sección B. Escriba un análisis comparativo de los textos.
- La puntuación máxima para esta prueba de examen es *[20 puntos]*.

Choose either Section A or Section B.

SECTION A

1. Analyse, compare and contrast the following two texts. Include comments on the similarities and differences between the texts and the significance of context, audience, purpose and formal and stylistic features.

Text 1

"If you like or want to learn WWI and WWII history, you will be happy"

⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙ *The Imperial War Museum reviewed 24 July 2011 by "a parent" from California*

8 people found this review helpful

The contemporaneous letters and newsreels are better than having your kids read a history text. It is suitable for adults without kids and for those with kids. While I can spend hours in any museum, my daughter cannot, and we had agreed "no more" museums with pictures on walls – ie, art museums. The Imperial War Museum was fine for both of us. As an American, I appreciated learning more of WWI and WWII before the US entered. For example, the newsreels and papers show the public's fear that England would be embroiled in another "Great War" in the tense times of 1938 when Neville Chamberlain was acclaimed for placating Germany purportedly to achieve "peace in our time". Exhibits describe the Japanese invasion of China. Maps, papers, letters, etc, make the time period come alive.

For younger kids, the first floor allows them to see tanks and guns, and the lower floors have a walk through of a WWI trench and an "experience" of a WWII air raid (there is sometimes a line for that, so put one member of your group in to hold a place if you have ones for whom a 10 minute wait seems an eternity.) The exhibits do not glorify war, but certainly make me grateful for what the English people endured and their RAF¹ accomplished in the fight for an Allied victory. You can spend as long or as little as you like here, depending on your interest in reading exhibits and studying detail. The fighting gear exhibits (first floor has an early tank, some large artillery, but not as many as at the Smithsonian²), and they were less to my daughter's interest than they would have been to my sons'; the larger planes are at the non-London location³. The exhibits do not glorify war, but help you understand the complexities and give an impression of English soldiers and citizens' experiences. We were glad we got the audio tour.

Having just visited another Holocaust Museum, my child did not want to see that exhibit, which I wanted to do, and am unable to report on that. In sum, this museum is worth a visit, but I would certainly see the Churchill War rooms over this museum.

Visited July 2011

Was this review helpful? Yes

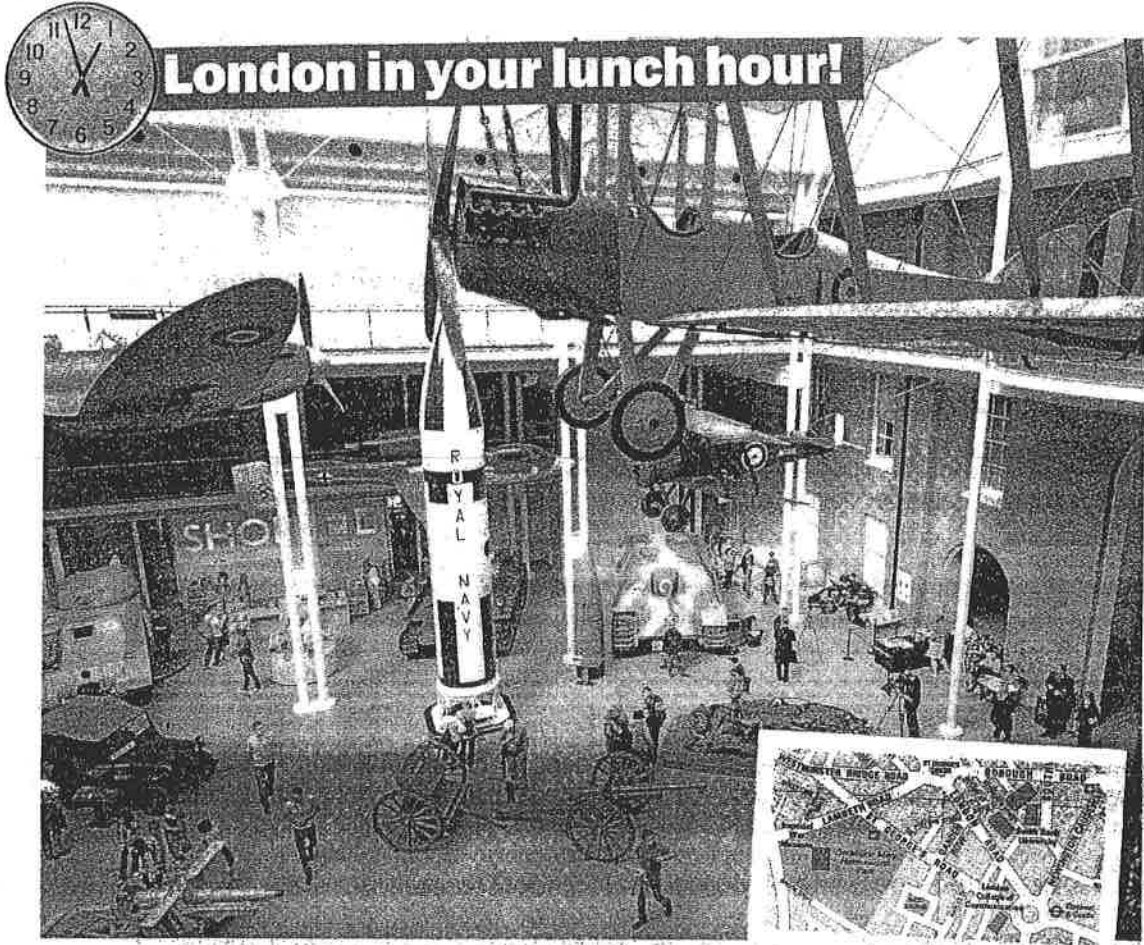
Adapted from www.tripadvisor.co.uk (2011)

¹ RAF: Royal Air Force

² the Smithsonian: a museum in Washington DC

³ non-London location: reference to the RAF museum at Hendon, north of London

Text 2



Bomb round the Imperial War Museum

Office. Tube. Horrors of War.

Sandwich. Back to office with new outlook on life. An hour very well spent.

Unless your office is down Lambeth way, the trip to and from this museum is probably going to shave half an hour off your lunch break. But fear not – with military precision (and an M&S wrap¹ on the tube) the Imperial War Museum is doable – just stick to our steps.

Stage one 0–5 mins

Nip through the main entrance to check out the cool planes, tanks, boats and submarines on the ground floor. It's like Airfix² come to life. This place will be fun! First item of note: the red bus that was used to transport soldiers in World War I.

Stage two 6–10 mins

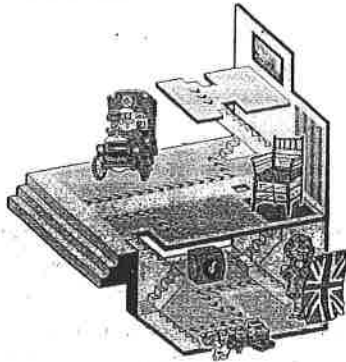
Take the stairs up to the World War I art gallery and John Singer Sargent's immense "Gassed". It's huge! And really depressing! There isn't time to appreciate the superb Holocaust exhibition (though you should go another time), so slink back to the ground floor.

Stage three 11–17 mins

Enter the "Children's War" exhibition, and wander round the spooky 1940s house – a replica of a suburban home, complete with Vera Lynn records, gas masks and a mother having it away³ with an American airman in exchange for silk stockings. Buy the accompanying book in the gift shop and read up on the bits you missed.

Stage four 18–20 mins

You should be on the lower ground floor. Find the Death Clock that ticks at the rate of one casualty of war a minute.



Stage five 21–23 mins

Read the "Countdown to the First World War" for an explanation of how the Great War began. Note that Franz Ferdinand⁴ were involved. It still doesn't make any sense, does it?

Stage six 24–27 mins

Follow the stench to "The Trench Experience", an exhibit that relives the horrors of trench warfare, minus the rats, blood, mud, bullets and bad poetry. "Blackadder"⁵ it ain't. Then whizz back up to the main gallery.

Stage seven 28–28.5 mins

By now, a profound sense of depression at man's inhumanity to man will probably have set in. This will not be negated by the German periscope you can peek through on the way out.

Finish 28.6–30 mins

Sprint to the tube with a newfound appreciation of life. The 3pm meeting you were dreading will suddenly seem less of a chore.

Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Rd, SE1 6HZ (7416 5000/ www.iwm.org.uk). Lambeth North tube or Elephant & Castle tube/rail.

**Tell us about perfect lunchtime escapes near your workplace!
Email lunchhour@timeout.com**

Adapted from *Time Out* London April 7–13 2011

¹ an M&S wrap: a type of sandwich from the chain store Marks and Spencer

² Airfix: model aeroplane kits

³ having it away: having sex

⁴ Franz Ferdinand: a UK rock band

⁵ Blackadder: a TV comedy series set in the trenches during World War I

SECTION B

2. Analyse, compare and contrast the following two texts. Include comments on the similarities and differences between the texts and the significance of context, audience, purpose and formal and stylistic features.

Text 3

The narrator is host to an American...

But listen! Did you hear that, sir, a muffled growl, as if of a young lion held captive in a gunnysack? That was my stomach protesting at going unfed. Let us now order our dinner. You would rather wait, you say, and eat upon your return to the hotel? But I insist! You must
5 not pass up such an authentic introduction to Lahori cuisine; it will, given the dishes for which this market is justifiably renowned, be a purely carnivorous feast – one that harks back to an era before man's knowledge of cholesterol made him fearful of his prey – and all the more delectable for it.

Perhaps because we currently lack wealth, power, or even sporting glory – the occasional
10 brilliance of our temperamental cricket team notwithstanding – commensurate with our status as the world's sixth most populous country, we Pakistanis tend to take an inordinate pride in our food. Here in Old Anarkali that pride is visible in the purity of the fare on offer; not one of these worthy restaurateurs would consider placing a western dish on his menu. No, we are surrounded instead by the kebab of mutton, the tikka of chicken, the stewed foot
15 of goat, the spiced brain of sheep! These, sir, are *predatory* delicacies, delicacies imbued with a hint of luxury, of wanton abandon. Not for us the vegetarian recipes one finds across the border to the east, not the sanitized, sterilized, processed meats so common in your homeland! Here we are not squeamish when it comes to facing the consequences of our desire.

For we were not always burdened by debt, dependent on foreign aid and handouts;
20 in the stories we tell of ourselves we were not the crazed and destitute radicals you see on your television channels but rather saints and poets and – yes – conquering kings. We built the Royal Mosque and the Shalimar Gardens in this city, and we built the Lahore Fort with its mighty walls and wide ramp for our battle-elephants. And we did these things when your country was still a collection of thirteen small colonies, gnawing away at the edge of a continent.

25 But once more I am raising my voice, and making you rather uncomfortable besides. I apologize; it was not my intention to be rude.

From the novel *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* by Moshin Hamid (2007)

Text 4

Extract from a speech by Labour Foreign Secretary Robin Cook to the Social Market Foundation in London*

London was first established as the capital of a Celtic Britain by Romans from Italy. They were in turn driven out by Saxons and Angles from Germany. The great cathedrals of this land were built mostly by Norman Bishops, but the religion practised in them was secured by the succession of a Dutch Prince. Outside our Parliament, Richard the Lionheart proudly sits astride his steed. A symbol of British courage and defiance. Yet he spoke French much of his life and depended on the Jewish community of England to put up the ransom that freed him from prison.

The idea that Britain was a "pure" Anglo-Saxon society before the arrival of communities from the Caribbean, Asia and Africa is fantasy. But if this view of British identity is false to our past, it is false to our future too. The global era has produced population movements of a breadth and richness without parallel in history.

Today's London is a perfect hub of the globe. It is home to over 30 ethnic communities of at least 10 000 residents each. In this city tonight, over 300 languages will be spoken by families over their evening meal at home.

This pluralism is not a burden we must reluctantly accept. It is an immense asset that contributes to the cultural and economic vitality of our nation. [...] Our cultural diversity is one of the reasons why Britain continues to be the preferred location for multinational companies setting up in Europe.

And it isn't just our economy that has been enriched by the arrival of new communities. Our lifestyles and cultural horizons have also been broadened in the process. This point is perhaps more readily understood by young Britons, who are more open to new influences and more likely to have been educated in a multi-ethnic environment. But it reaches into every aspect of our national life.

Chicken Tikka Masala is now a true British national dish, not only because it is the most popular, but because it is a perfect illustration of the way Britain absorbs and adapts external influences. Chicken tikka is an Indian dish. The masala sauce was added to satisfy the desire of British people to have their meat served in gravy. [...]

The modern notion of national identity cannot be based on race and ethnicity, but must be based on shared ideals and aspirations. Some of the most successful countries in the modern world, such as the United States and Canada, are immigrant societies. Their experience shows how cultural diversity, allied to a shared concept of equal citizenship, can be a source of enormous strength. We should draw inspiration from their experience.

Adapted from www.guardian.co.uk (2001)

* Social Market Foundation: a "think tank" that advises governments on new ways to marry economic and social policy