

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

Wednesday 3 May 2017 (afternoon) Mercredi 3 mai 2017 (après-midi) Miércoles 3 de mayo de 2017 (tarde)

2 hours / 2 heures / 2 horas

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Question 1 consists of two texts for comparative analysis.
- Question 2 consists of two texts for comparative analysis.
- Choose either question 1 or question 2. 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 question 1 comporte deux textes pour l'analyse comparative.
- La question 2 comporte deux textes pour l'analyse comparative.
- Choisissez soit la question 1, soit la question 2. Rédigez une analyse comparative de textes.
- Le nombre maximum de points pour cette épreuve d'examen est de [20 points].

Instrucciones para los alumnos

- No abra esta prueba hasta que se lo autoricen.
- En la pregunta 1 hay dos textos para el análisis comparativo.
- En la pregunta 2 hay dos textos para el análisis comparativo.
- Elija la pregunta 1 o la pregunta 2. Escriba un análisis comparativo de los textos.
- La puntuación máxima para esta prueba de examen es [20 puntos].

Choose either question 1 or question 2.

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 A

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ARCADIA IAIN PEARS

Three interlocking worlds.

Ten characters looking for answers.

But who controls the future – or the past?



In the basement of a professor's house in Oxford, fifteen-year-old Rosie goes in search of a missing cat – and instead finds herself in a different world.

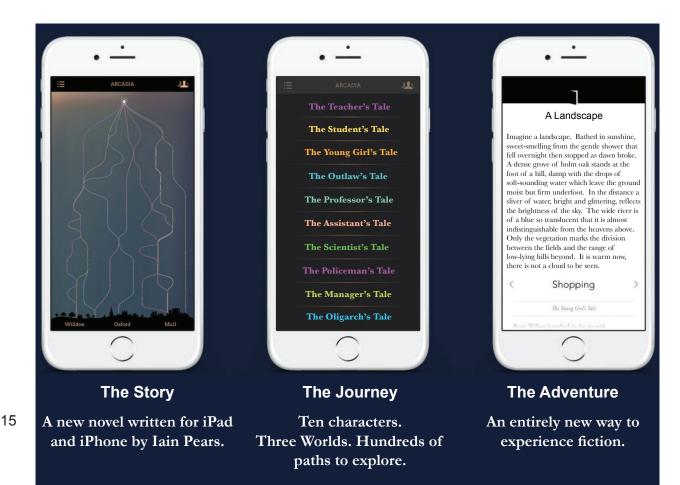
Anterwold is a sun-drenched land of storytellers, prophecies and rituals. But is this world real – and what happens if she decides to stay?

Meanwhile, in a sterile laboratory, a rebellious scientist is trying to prove that time does not even exist – with potentially devastating consequences.

From bestselling author Iain Pears comes Arcadia: a groundbreaking new novel written for iPhone and iPad.

Download the app for free now

Unlock the complete novel with a single in-app purchase.



"I wanted to do something new. I wanted to give you the freedom to put the tale together in your own way." — lain Pears

Q&A WITH IAIN PEARS ABOUT ARCADIA

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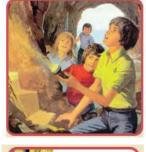
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Arcadia is being released simultaneously as an app, a hardback and an ebook. Can you describe what the differences will be for readers between the three formats?

The main difference is between the app and the other versions. The app is considerably longer as a large amount of text had to be cut out to create a linear narrative which made sense. The app offers the reader the chance to fashion the narrative according to taste; a reader can begin with any tale, read all or part of it before switching to another, and can leave out sections which do not appeal. The idea is that they can approach the story in the most comfortable way, rather than having a structure decided for them by the author. This can't be done in the novel version which is essentially one person's choice (mine) of how to read it.

Adapted from http://arcadiatheapp.com (2016)

Text B









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The Famous Five

The Famous Five are among Enid Blyton's¹ best-loved creations and countless children have gone adventuring with them since the publication of *Five on a Treasure Island* in 1942, the first of twenty-one full-length adventures and numerous short stories.



BESTWISHES

Armed with maps, torches, packets of sandwiches and a plentiful supply of ginger-beer, Julian, Dick, Anne, their tomboy cousin George (Georgina by rights) and Timmy the dog like nothing better than to spend their holidays hiking and biking, camping and exploring by themselves, invariably falling into adventure.

Friends like Jo the gypsy girl, young Tinker Hayling, Sooty

Lenoir, and even George's scientist father (Uncle Quentin to the others), often get caught up in the strange goings-on too.



And what thrilling places they visit and discover — Kirrin Island, Smuggler's Top, Owl's Dene, the lighthouse at Demon's Rocks and farms, castles, caves and secret passages galore.

Whether they're outwitting thieves, smugglers or kidnappers, seeking hidden treasure or encountering spook trains, the Five's courage and determination always wins through!

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Enid Blyton's original books were charmingly illustrated by Eileen Soper but there have been numerous interpretations and adaptations of the Famous Five over the years including continuation novels written by French author Claude Voilier, cinema films, stage plays, two television series and, more recently, a Disney cartoon series featuring the children of the Famous Five.

FAMOUS FIVE

Guid Bluton



However, the twenty-one original books have never been out of print and remain popular with readers worldwide. Long live the Famous Five!

FAMOUS FIVE BOOKS, STORIES AND GAMES

Original Famous Five Novels by Enid Blyton
Famous Five Short Stories by Enid Blyton
Famous Five Omnibus Editions
Famous Five TV Annuals

Famous Five Continuation Novels by Claude Voilier
Famous Five and You Continuation Novels by Mary Danby

45 Just George Spin-off Novels
Hodder 2004 Collection Editions
Famous Five Specials
Disney's "Famous 5 on the Case" Cartoon Series
Famous 5 Adventure Game Books by Stephen Thraves

50 Famous Five Games and Puzzles

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All rights reserved.

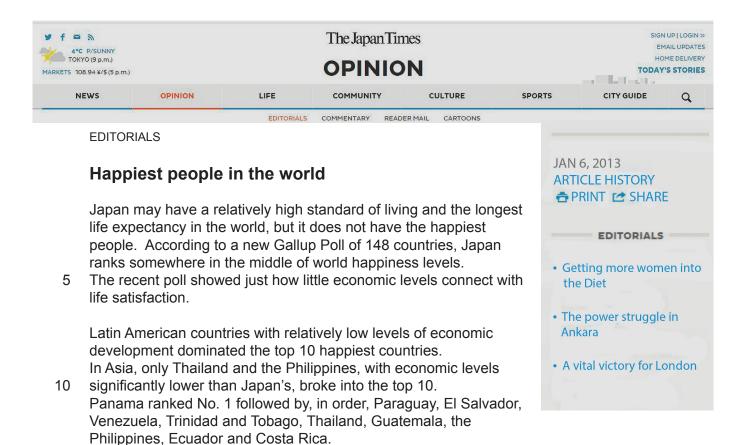
² lashings: a plentiful supply

¹ Enid Blyton: (1897–1968) famous author of adventure stories for children

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 C

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The worldwide poll found that happiness was only indirectly connected to material-centered lifestyles. Canada has the highest college graduation levels, Qatar the highest income, Germany and France relatively high income and long vacation time, but none of these countries made the top 10.

In contrast, Italy and Greece, with their debt-ridden economies, were in the top 20. Guatemala's civil war and gang violence did not keep it from reaching seventh place.

These paradoxes of happiness certainly come in part from cultural factors such as the tendency of some cultures, Japan's for example, to refrain from open expression of positive emotions. However, they also point toward a new view of economics.

In a study by Jeffrey Sachs, director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University, slightly different criteria placed wealthier countries like Denmark, Finland and Norway in higher positions.

Because of these discrepancies, happiness may appear to be a subjective, intangible quality that is hard to define and harder to measure. However, happiness remains one of the most meaningful and deeply felt life experiences and has become an important new way of finding economic priorities.

- The growing field of such studies has established happiness as a new measurement with important implications for individuals and policymakers alike. Japan's newly elected leaders should take note that the past emphasis on economic growth and material gains is out of date. New measures of happiness, such as Bhutan's well-known Gross National Happiness concept*, are growing in importance and need to be included in government initiatives.
- Like Singapore, last on the Gallup Poll, Japan's relatively high economic level has been achieved through high pressure, tight schedules and a work-life balance tipped very far toward work.

What most Latin American interviewees cited as the source of their daily happiness — taking pleasure in friends, family, nature and religion — have been neglected in many economically developed countries by striving for material comforts.

As a new government ponders Japan's future, it should be clear that higher income, without other types of nonmaterial gains, means very little.

[...]

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Decisions about economic policy and social change should incorporate the findings of the aforementioned studies and focus on nonmaterial improvements to Japanese life.

Instead of continuing to focus on numerical economic growth by exploiting ever more resources, both human and natural, other issues should be given greater consideration.

[...]

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The government can also focus on the enrichment of community, family life, education and leisure pursuits. Those issues should no longer be considered exclusively as individual choices or consumer options, but an essential and basic part of what government supports for its citizens.

From the Japan Times, 6 January 2013. Used with permission.

^{*} Bhutan's Gross National Happiness concept: The concept implies that sustainable development should take a holistic approach towards notions of progress and give equal importance to non-economic aspects of wellbeing.

Text D

In the summer of 1902, the American author Jack London documented his first-hand experience of the life of the urban poor in London, England.

My first impression of East London was naturally a general one. Later the details began to appear, and here and there in the chaos of misery I found little spots where a fair measure of happiness reigned – sometimes whole rows of houses in little out-of-the-way streets, where artisans¹ dwell and where a rude sort of family life obtains. In the evenings the men can be seen at the doors, pipes in their mouths and children on their knees, wives gossiping, and laughter and fun going on. The content² of these people is manifestly great, for, relative to the wretchedness that encompasses them, they are well off.

But at the best, it is a dull, animal happiness, the content of the full belly. The dominant note of their lives is materialistic. They are stupid and heavy, without imagination. The Abyss³ seems to exude a stupefying atmosphere of torpor⁴, which wraps them about and deadens them. Religion passes them by. The Unseen holds for them neither terror nor delight. They are unaware of the Unseen; and the full belly and the evening pipe [...] is all they demand, or dream of demanding, from existence.

This would not be so bad if it were all; but it is not all. The satisfied torpor in which they are sunk is the deadly inertia that precedes dissolution. There is no progress, and with them not to progress is to fall back and into the Abyss. In their own lives they may only start to fall, leaving the fall to be completed by their children and their children's children. Man always gets less than he demands from life; and so little do they demand, that the less than little they get cannot save them.

At the best, city life is an unnatural life for the human; but the city life of London is so utterly unnatural that the average workman or workwoman cannot stand it. Mind and body are sapped⁵ by the undermining influences ceaselessly at work. Moral and physical stamina are broken, and the good workman, fresh from the soil, becomes in the first city generation a poor workman; and by the second city generation, devoid of push and go and initiative, and actually unable physically to perform the labour his father did, he is well on the way to the shambles at the bottom of the Abyss.

Jack London, *The People of the Abyss* (1903)

artisan: a skilled workman

² content: contentment, condition of being satisfied

³ abyss: a deep pit; figuratively speaking: the world of despair

torpor: lethargy, inaction

⁵ sapped: weakened, drained of vitality