



ENGLISH A1 – STANDARD LEVEL – PAPER 2
ANGLAIS A1 – NIVEAU MOYEN – ÉPREUVE 2
INGLÉS A1 – NIVEL MEDIO – PRUEBA 2

Monday 12 November 2007 (morning)
Lundi 12 novembre 2007 (matin)
Lunes 12 de noviembre de 2007 (mañana)

1 hour 30 minutes / 1 heure 30 minutes / 1 hora 30 minutos

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer one essay question only. You must base your answer on at least two of the Part 3 works you have studied. You may include in your answer a discussion of a Part 2 work of the same genre if relevant. Answers which are not based on a discussion of at least two Part 3 works will not score high marks.
- You are not permitted to bring copies of the works you have studied into the examination room.

INSTRUCTIONS DESTINÉES AUX CANDIDATS

- N'ouvrez pas cette épreuve avant d'y être autorisé(e).
- Traitez un seul sujet de composition. Vous devez baser votre réponse sur au moins deux des œuvres de la 3^e partie que vous avez étudiées. Le cas échéant, vous pouvez inclure dans votre réponse une discussion sur une œuvre du même genre littéraire étudiée dans la 2^e partie du programme. Les réponses qui ne sont pas basées sur au moins deux des œuvres de la 3^e partie n'obtiendront pas une note élevée.
- Vous n'êtes pas autorisé(e) à amener des exemplaires des œuvres que vous avez étudiées dans la salle d'examen.

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS ALUMNOS

- No abra esta prueba hasta que se lo autoricen.
- Elija un tema de redacción. Su respuesta deberá basarse en al menos dos de las obras estudiadas en la Parte 3. Se podrán hacer comentarios sobre una obra de la Parte 2 del mismo género, si fuera necesario. Las respuestas que no incluyan una discusión sobre al menos dos obras de la Parte 3 no recibirán notas altas.
- No se permite traer a la sala de examen copias de las obras estudiadas.

Answer **one** essay question only. You must base your answer on at least two of the Part 3 works you have studied. You may include in your answer a discussion of a Part 2 work of the same genre if relevant. Answers which are **not** based on a discussion of at least two Part 3 works will **not** score high marks.

Drama

1. *Either*

- (a) Some plays appeal more to the head than the heart, while others seem to want to evoke an emotional response. Referring to **at least two** works you have studied, discuss with specific evidence the ways in which playwrights have appealed either to the “heads” or the “hearts” of their audiences, or to both.

Or

- (b) Drama sometimes invites us to become acquainted with times and cultures not our own. What particular situations perhaps different to your own circumstances have **at least two** playwrights included in their plays and by what dramatic means have they delivered them to their audiences?

Poetry

2. *Either*

- (a) Poetry can be an effective means to present oppositions and tensions which are difficult or even impossible to resolve, but which can give life to a poem. How have **at least two** poets in your study used such means to create lively and engaged poems?

Or

- (b) Ideas and emotions are not the only things poetry can offer us. In your study of **at least two** poets, what else have you found poetry can offer the reader?

Prose: The Novel and Short Story

3. *Either*

- (a) Many novels and short stories present familiar character types or themes. By what means have **at least two** writers in your study managed to use such familiar elements and still create successful works?

Or

- (b) “What *happens* in fiction is what distinguishes it...” Using **at least two** works, show how far your interest in novels and short stories has been based on the events and how much of your interest has been in other aspects?

Prose: Other than the Novel and Short Story

4. *Either*

- (a) The potential clash of desire and responsibility can create some interesting problems for writers of such forms as letters, essays, travel narratives or autobiographies. Discuss the ways in which **at least two** writers in your study have presented and explored such a conflict.

Or

- (b) Writers of prose other than fiction (*i.e.* **not** novels or short stories) are likely to have characteristic ways of presenting people in their works. Compare the ways in which **at least two** writers in your study have chosen to present portraits of people.

General questions on Literature

5. *Either*

- (a) Consider the ways in which public places and/or private or solitary moments are used by **at least two** writers in works you have studied and the effects achieved through such settings.

Or

- (b) Often an element in a work that appears early or at the beginning will appear in similar or transformed ways in later or concluding parts of the work. How have **at least two** writers in your study used such elements to bring unity **or** surprise **or** other effects into their works?

Or

- (c) Reminiscence can play an important role in literary works. By what means and with what effect have **at least two** writers in your study included effective use of reminiscences in creating their works?

Or

- (d) “One of the things a writer is for is to ask difficult questions.” Choosing some of the difficult questions posed in **at least two** works you have studied, connect their significance to the way they are presented by writers.