



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]*.

Blank page  
Page vierge  
Página en blanco

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**

Text removed for copyright reasons  
The original extract can be found at:  
[http://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/ShowUserReviews-g186338-d187674-r115733388-Imperial\\_War\\_Museum-London\\_England.html](http://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/ShowUserReviews-g186338-d187674-r115733388-Imperial_War_Museum-London_England.html)  
(title: "If you like or want to learn WWI and WWII history, you will be happy")

Text 2



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Imperialwarmuseumatriumpanorama.jpg>

## 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 wrap<sup>1</sup> 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 Airfix<sup>2</sup> 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

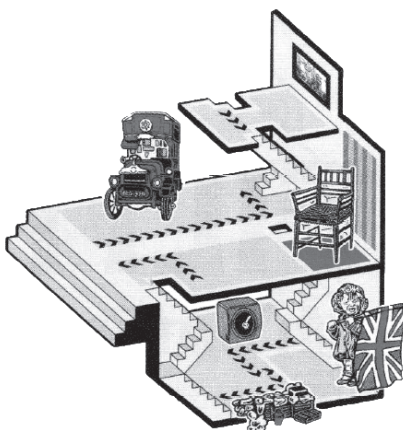
Take the stairs up to the World War I art gallery and John Singer Sargent's immense "Gassed". It's huge! And really depressing! There isn't time to appreciate the superb Holocaust exhibition (though you should go another time), so slink back to the ground floor.

### 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 away<sup>3</sup> 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 Ferdinand<sup>4</sup> 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"<sup>5</sup> 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](mailto:lunchhour@timeout.com)**

© *Time Out* magazine, 7–13 April, 2011. Reprinted with permission.

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

<sup>2</sup> Airfix: model aeroplane kits

<sup>3</sup> having it away: having sex

<sup>4</sup> Franz Ferdinand: a UK rock band

<sup>5</sup> 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**

Text removed for copyright reasons  
The original extract can be found at: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/43523273/The-Reluctant-Fundamentalist-Mohsin-Hamid>  
(from “But listen! Did you hear that ...?” to “it was not my intention to be rude.”  
From the novel *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* by Mohsin 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](http://www.guardian.co.uk) (2001) Issue: Thursday 19 April 2001

---

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