



**MARKING NOTES  
REMARQUES POUR LA NOTATION  
NOTAS PARA LA CORRECCIÓN**

**November / novembre / noviembre 2008**

**ENGLISH / ANGLAIS / INGLÉS A2**

**Standard Level  
Niveau Moyen  
Nivel Medio**

**Paper / Épreuve / Prueba 1**

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## Standard Level, paper 1

These notes to examiners are intended only as guidelines to assist marking. They are not offered as an exhaustive and fixed set of responses or approaches to which all answers must rigidly adhere. Good ideas or angles not offered here should be acknowledged and rewarded according to the criteria. Similarly, answers which do not include all the ideas or approaches suggested here should not be so heavily penalized as to distort appreciation of individuality.

### SECTION A

This question invites the candidate to consider two texts about islands: an article that promotes visiting or owning a private island, and an excerpt from Daniel Defoe’s novel *Robinson Crusoe*.

A barely satisfactory answer will:

- identify a common theme
- note that text 1 (a) is an article that promotes visiting or owning a private island, while text 1 (b) is an excerpt from a novel about being stranded on an island
- call attention to at least one stylistic feature of each text.

A better answer may:

- comment on the use of first person in text 1 (b) and the second person in 1 (a)
- note text 1 (a) is intended to appeal to an audience who is either wealthy or interested in the lives of the rich and famous
- call attention to the use of names and numbers in text 1 (a) and the use of words with a negative connotation in text 1 (b)
- contrast the sense of luxury in 1 (a) and deprivation in 1 (b).

The best answers may:

- comment on the perceptions of isolation in texts 1 (a) and 1 (b)
- comment on the contradictory experiences: what is promoted as an idyllic escape in 2005 is described as hardship in 1719
- compare the more informal use of language in text 1 (a) with the more formal use in text 1 (b)
- note the purpose of the sub-headings “Evil” and “Good” in text 1 (b)
- consider the use of persuasive language in text 1 (a)
- consider Crusoe’s preoccupation with time in text 1 (b)
- comment on the use of proper nouns in text 1 (a)
- note that 1 (a) refers to “playing Robinson Crusoe” in positive terms, while text 1 (b) explores the grim reality of this character.

**SECTION B**

This question invites the candidate to consider two texts about the weather: an excerpt from Doris Lessing’s memoir, *Going Home*, and a letter to the editor.

A barely satisfactory answer will:

- note that both texts are about weather
- call attention to the different genres; one an excerpt from a memoir and one a letter to the editor
- mention at least one stylistic feature of each text: *e.g.* repetition, simile, alliteration, or personification in text 2 (a); repetition, lists, or use of adjectives in text 2 (b)
- note that the first person is used in both texts.

A better answer may:

- be more specific about the shared theme, noting that the author in text 2 (b) dislikes being hot and that the author in text 2 (a) is attracted to the power of the African sun
- discuss the stylistic devices in more detail, noting some of the literary elements in text 2 (a) and the epistolary elements in text 2 (b)
- note that the author of text 2 (b) argues that weather is neutral and weather forecasters should strive to be impartial
- contrast the differing responses to the English and African sun in text 2 (a), noting that the author feels a personal or even proprietary relationship to the sun.

The best answers may:

- make effective comments about the use of perspective/point of view in both texts
  - discuss the different kinds of power attributed to the sun in text 2 (a)
  - note that both authors express dislike for the English sun, but do so for different reasons
  - contrast the author’s preference for impartiality in text 2 (b) with the personal and partial representation of the sun in text 2 (a)
  - note that the author in text 2 (b) calls for impartial weather forecasts but that his own responses to the weather can be characterized as personal and partial.
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