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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

Tuesday 4 November 2014 (morning)
Mardi 4 novembre 2014 (matin)
Martes 4 de noviembre de 2014 (mañana)

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 *[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

Sunday 2 September 1666

(Lord's day). Some of our mayds sitting up late last night to get things ready against our feast to-day, Jane called us up about three in the morning, to tell us of a great fire they saw in the City.¹ So I rose and slipped on my nightgowne, and went to her window, and thought it to be on the backside of Marke-lane at the farthest; but, being unused to such fires as followed, I thought it
 5 far enough off; and so went to bed again and to sleep. About seven rose again to dress myself, and there looked out at the window, and saw the fire not so much as it was and further off. So to my closett to set things to rights after yesterday's cleaning. By and by Jane comes and tells me that she hears that above 300 houses have been burned down to-night by the fire we saw, and that it is now burning down all Fish-street, by London Bridge.² So I made myself ready presently,
 10 and walked to the Tower and there got up upon one of the high places, [...] and there I did see the houses at that end of the bridge all on fire, and an infinite great fire on this and the other side the end of the bridge. [...] So down, with my heart full of trouble, to the Lieutenant of the Tower, who tells me that it begun this morning in the King's baker's house in Pudding-lane, and that it hath burned St. Magnus's Church and most part of Fish-street already. So I [went] down to the
 15 waterside, and there got a boat, and there saw a lamentable fire. Poor Michell's house, as far as the Old Swan, already burned that way, and the fire running further, that in a very little time it got as far as the Steelyard, while I was there. Everybody endeavouring to remove their goods, and flinging into the river or bringing them into lighters³ that layoff; poor people staying in their houses as long as till the very fire touched them, and then running into boats, or clambering from one pair
 20 of stairs by the waterside to another. And among other things, the poor pigeons, I perceive, were loth⁴ to leave their houses, but hovered about the windows and balconys till they were, some of them burned, their wings, and fell down. [...]

So I was called for, and did tell the King and Duke of Yorke what I saw, and that unless his Majesty did command houses to be pulled down nothing could stop the fire. They seemed
 25 much troubled, and the King commanded me to go to my Lord Mayor from him, and command him to spare no houses, but to pull down before the fire every way. [...] And walked along Watling-street, as well as I could, every creature coming away loaden with goods to save, and here and there sicke people carried away in beds. Extraordinary good goods carried in carts and on backs. At last met my Lord Mayor in Canning-street, like a man spent, with a handkercher
 30 about his neck. To the King's message he cried, like a fainting woman, "Lord! what can I do? I am spent: people will not obey me. I have been pulling down houses; but the fire overtakes us faster than we can do it."

Having seen as much as I could now, I [...] walked to my boat; and there upon the water again, and to the fire up and down, it still encreasing, and the wind great. So near the fire as we could
35 for smoke; and all over the Thames, with one's face in the wind, you were almost burned with a shower of firedrops. [...] As it grew darker, [the fire] appeared more and more, and in corners and upon steeples, and between churches and houses, as far as we could see up the hill of the City, in a most horrid malicious bloody flame, not like the fine flame of an ordinary fire.

Account of the Great Fire of London, 1666, adapted from the diary of Samuel Pepys (1633–1703)
first published in 1825.

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- ¹ City: London
² London Bridge: bridge over the River Thames that flows through London
³ lighters: barges for carrying cargo on a river
⁴ loth: (variant spelling of loath), reluctant

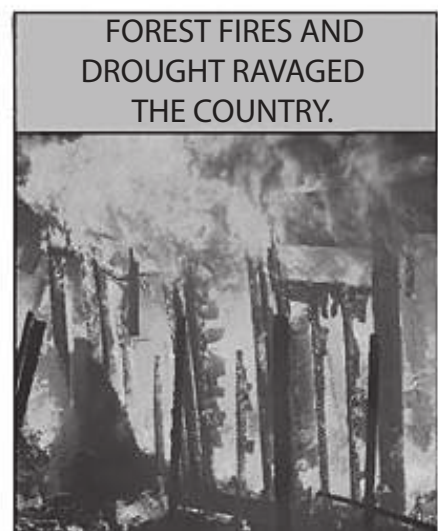
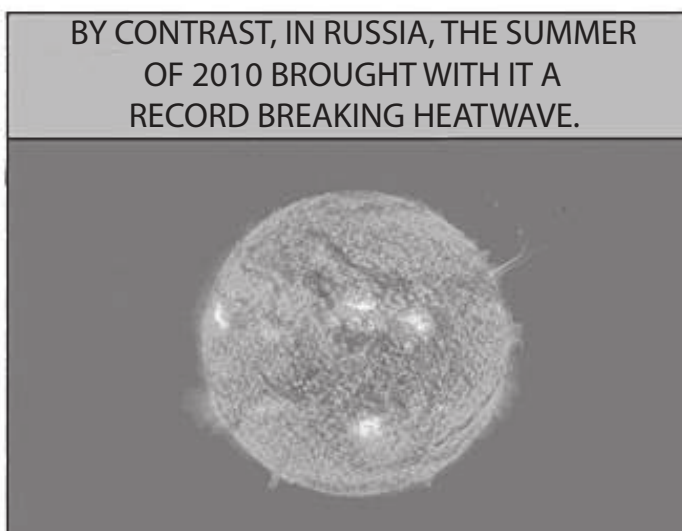
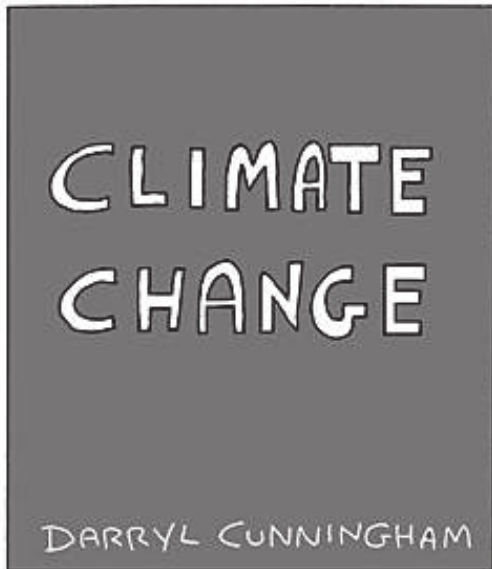
Text B

Please go to <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2013-01-05/conditions-cool-as-fires-devastate-tasmania/4453532> and use the article, images and photos to answer the questions.

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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





ICE CORE SAMPLES FROM GREENLAND, ANTARCTICA, AND MOUNTAIN GLACIERS,



HAVE GIVEN SCIENTISTS INFORMATION ON THE EARTH'S CLIMATE GOING BACK THOUSANDS OF YEARS.



IN THE LAST 650, 000 YEARS THERE HAS BEEN SEVEN CYCLES OF GLACIAL ADVANCE AND RETREAT.



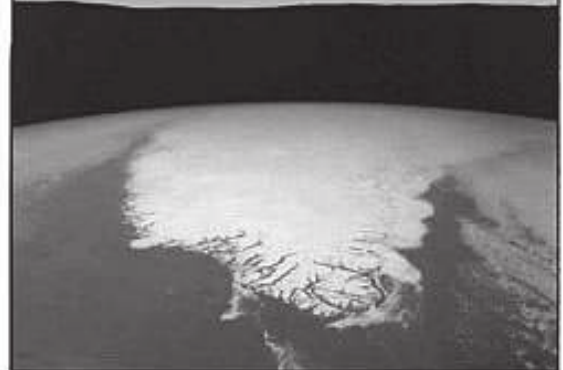
MOST OF THE CHANGES WERE DUE TO SMALL SHIFTS IN THE EARTH'S ORBIT.

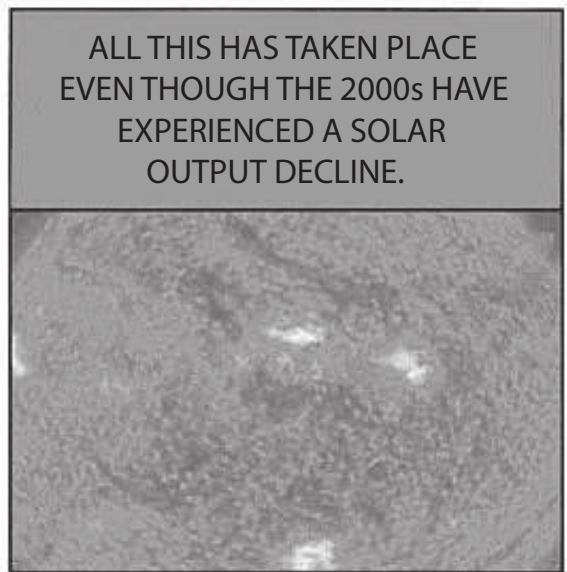
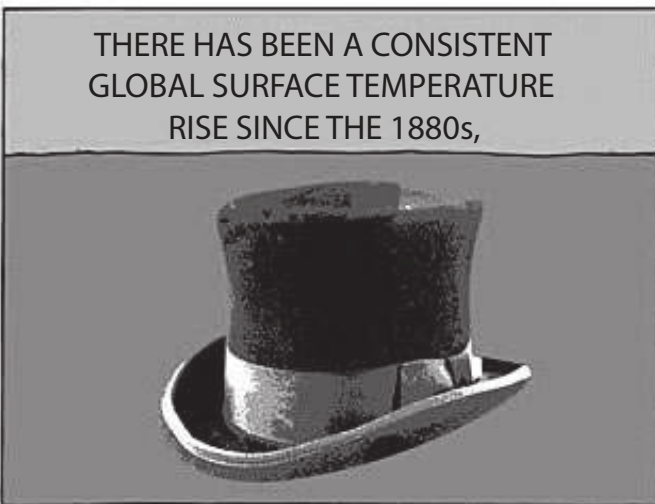
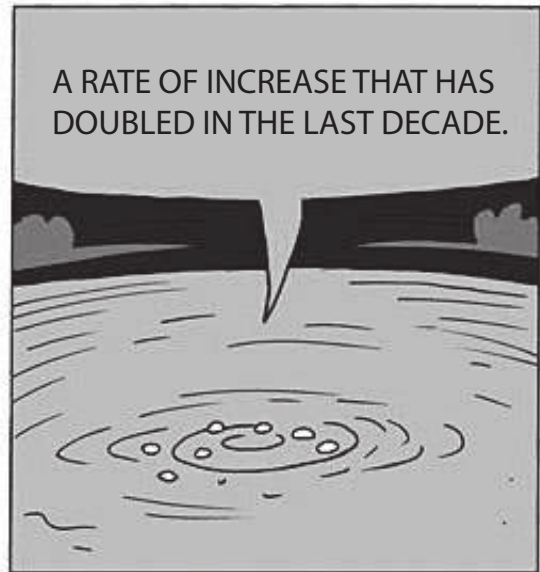


INFORMATION ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CLIMATE COMES FROM EARTH-ORBITING SATELLITES AND OTHER TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES.



FROM THIS INFORMATION THE EVIDENCE FOR RAPID CLIMATE CHANGE IN MODERN TIMES IS COMPELLING.





Daryl Cunningham, *Science Tales: Lies, Hoaxes, and Scams* (2012) Published by Myriad Editions.

Text D

The New York Times

The Opinion Pages

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 2012

LETTERS

Dire Predictions About Climate Change

To the Editor:

In "Game Over for the Climate" (Op-Ed,¹ May 9), James Hansen repeats his urgent warnings that burning Canada's tar sands oil would cause irreversible climate catastrophe. When he says of the risks we face, "if this sounds apocalyptic, it is," he underscores the challenge of awakening those who don't comprehend the sheer magnitude of what is at stake.

The sky may not literally be falling, but unless we find the will to stop extracting oil from dirty tar sands and shift to a clean energy economy instead, the atmosphere will keep changing in ways that will radically disrupt life on this planet.

DAVID A. SCOTT
Vice President, Board of Directors
Sierra Club
Columbus, Ohio, May 10, 2012

To the Editor:

James Hansen is at it again, flogging the dead horse of man-made climate change as a reason to keep Canada's tar sands petroleum locked up forever. For the past 30 years, Dr Hansen has issued ever more dire predictions of catastrophic climate change, while actual conditions have not borne out his doomsday forecasts. If anything, as the climate stubbornly fails to conform to Dr Hansen's predictions, he becomes even more extreme in his outlook.

Dr Hansen made a name for himself in the 1980s by warning that computer models predicted that increasing carbon dioxide levels would result in major global warming. In fact, since 1998, after a decade of temperature rise, average global temperatures have been stable or actually declined, according to several analyses. This unpredicted trend underscores the shortcomings of computer models.

Scientists with political agendas like Dr Hansen use apocalyptic predictions to justify increased government regulation, higher taxes and redistribution of wealth. His latest polemic is no different and would result in major economic impacts on Canadian and American citizens, more government bureaucrats to restrict and regulate fossil fuel production, and reduced living standards.

ERIK AXELSON
Bellingham, Wash.,
May 10, 2012

To the Editor:

Here's hoping that James Hansen's impassioned and well-informed plea to turn back from our destructive use of fossil fuels will not continue to fall on deaf ears in Washington. Skeptics might call him an alarmist, but if anyone is in a position to know the severity of the climate crisis, it is Dr Hansen. All of his findings and predictions, dating to the early 1980s,

have turned out to be disturbingly accurate.

Dr Hansen’s proposed solution — a rising fee on carbon, with revenue returned to the public — is one that ought to be embraceable. But coal and oil interests have helped finance the activities of climate change denialists, making it difficult for politicians to support solutions without risking ouster² from office.

It is up to us as citizens to create a more hospitable climate

for our public officials to take action, or else our children will be left with a climate that is inhospitable.

MARK REYNOLDS
Executive Director
Citizens Climate Lobby
Coronado, Calif., May 10, 2012

To the Editor:

I have no idea whether humans are contributing substantially to global warming, and I agree with those who say we should plan “as if” because not to take

steps could be catastrophic if writers like James Hansen prove to be correct. But consider one of his claims: “Every major national science academy in the world has reported that global warming is real.”

Here’s a news flash: European scientists in the 15th century agreed that the earth was the center of the universe. That didn’t make it true.

GEORGE THOMAS
Warren, N.J., May 10, 2012

New York Times, ‘Dire Predictions About Climate Change’
The Opinion Pages, Tuesday May 15, 2012. Letters to the Editor.

¹ Op-Ed: term coined from “opposite the editorial page,” a place in a newspaper dedicated to commentary and opinion articles, such as James Hansen’s article, “Game Over for the Climate”

² ouster: dismissal