

150/06

ENGLISH
HIGHER TIER
PAPER 2

P.M. THURSDAY, 8 June 2006

(2 Hours)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A 12 page answer book.

Resource Material for use with Section A.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **all** questions in Sections A and B.

Write your answers in the separate answer book provided.

You are advised to spend your time as follows:

Section A – about 50 minutes

Section B

Q. B1 – about 35 minutes

Q. B2 – about 35 minutes

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Section A (Reading): 40 marks

Section B (Writing): 40 marks

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

SECTION A: 40 marks

Answer **all** the following questions.

The Resource Material for use with Section A is a leaflet from Sheffield City Council promoting the city of Sheffield.

George Orwell wrote the extract opposite in 1937.

Look at the extract opposite.

A1. Read lines 1-21

What impressions does Orwell give of Sheffield in these lines? You must use the text to support your answer. [10]

A2. Read lines 22-35

According to Orwell, what are the differences between industry in the north of England and industry in the south of England? What explanations does he give for these differences? [10]

Now look at the present-day leaflet advertising Sheffield.

A3. How does this leaflet try to attract visitors to Sheffield?

You may find it helpful to include comments on:

- the choice of pictures;
- the attractions selected for mention;
- words and phrases intended to persuade;
- the overall image of Sheffield presented.

[10]

To answer this question you will need to look at the extract and the leaflet.

A4. Compare the impressions of Sheffield given by Orwell's text and the leaflet.

You should organise your answer into **three** paragraphs using the following headings:

- the impressions of the buildings;
- the impressions of the environment;
- the impressions of the people.

[10]

SHEFFIELD

The passage printed below was written by George Orwell in 1937 after he visited the industrial north of England.

Sheffield, I suppose, could justly claim to be called the ugliest town in the world. Its inhabitants, who want it to be pre-eminent in everything, very likely do make that claim for it. It has a population of half a million and it contains fewer decent buildings than the average East Anglian village of five hundred. And the stench! If at rare moments you stop smelling sulphur it is because you have begun smelling gas. Even the shallow river that runs through the town is usually bright yellow with some chemical or other. Once I halted in the street and counted the factory chimneys I could see; there were thirty-three of them, but there would have been far more if the air had not been obscured by smoke. One scene especially lingers in my mind. A frightful patch of waste ground (somehow, up there, a patch of waste ground attains a squalor that would be impossible even in London) trampled bare of grass and littered with newspapers and old saucepans. To the right an isolated row of gaunt four-roomed houses, dark red, blackened by smoke. To the left an interminable vista of factory chimneys, chimney beyond chimney, fading away into a dim blackish haze. Behind me a railway embankment made of the slag from furnaces. In front, across the patch of waste ground, a building of red and yellow brick, with the sign 'Thomas Grocock, Haulage Contractor'. At night, when you cannot see the hideous shapes of the houses and the blackness of everything, a town like Sheffield assumes a kind of sinister magnificence. Sometimes the drifts of smoke are rosy with sulphur, and serrated flames, like circular saws, squeeze themselves out of the factory chimneys. Through the open doors of the foundries you see fiery serpents of iron being hauled to and fro by redlit boys, and you hear the whiz and thump of steam hammers and the scream of the iron under the blow.

I do not believe that there is anything inherently or unavoidably ugly about industrialism. A factory or even a gasworks is not obliged of its own nature to be ugly, any more than a palace or a dog-kennel or a cathedral. It all depends on the architectural tradition of the period. The industrial towns of the North are ugly because they happen to have been built at a time when modern methods of steel-construction and smoke-abatement were unknown, and when everyone was too busy making money to think about anything else. They go on being ugly largely because the Northerners have got used to that kind of thing and do not notice it. Many of the people in Sheffield, or Manchester, if they smelled the air along the Cornish cliffs would probably declare that it had no taste in it. But since the war, industry has tended to shift southward and in doing so has grown almost attractive. The typical post-war factory is not a gaunt barrack or an awful chaos of blackness and belching chimneys; it is a glittering white structure of concrete, glass and steel, surrounded by green lawns and beds of tulips. Look at the factories you pass as you travel out of London. They may not be aesthetic triumphs, but certainly they are not ugly in the same way as the Sheffield gasworks.

SECTION B: 40 marks

Answer Question B1 and Question B2.

*In this section you will be assessed for your writing skills, including the presentation of your work.
Take special care with handwriting, spelling, punctuation and layout.*

Think about the purpose and audience for your writing.

A guide to the amount you should write is given with each question.

- B1.** *The Rough Guide* is a guide-book for tourists which prides itself on giving frank and honest opinions about places, both the positive and the negative.

Write an entry for a place you know well for inclusion in *The Rough Guide*, including details the tourist board would like visitors to see, but also providing an insider's view of any less attractive features. [20]

The quality of your writing is more important than its length. You should write about one to two pages in your answer book.

- B2.** Imagine you have a friend or relative who has decided to run in the London Marathon (a distance of over twenty-six miles).

Write a letter to your friend or relative giving your opinions. [20]

The quality of your writing is more important than its length. You should write about one to two pages in your answer book.