***Language Paper Two: Viewpoints and perspectives: checklist and examples***

***Q1 TRUE/FALSE QUESTION***

Question 1: Read Source A again, from lines 1 – 15.

Choose **four** statements below which are TRUE according to the passage.

● Write the letters of the four true statements

● Choose a maximum of four statements

***CHECK!***

You should ensure you only read the lines indicated. You may need to re-read the section a few times to thoroughly to check each statement. Be careful, it may not be straightforward as some statements may be partially, but not wholly, true. You should ONLY choose four statements. If you choose more than four, only the first four will be taken into account.

The following are the only correct answers:

● A The M25 runs close by the Thurrock Lakeside shopping centre

● C You can go windsurfing on a nearby lake.

● D Princess Alexandra opened Lakeside in 1990.

● H Women in particular like the security offered by shopping malls.

**Question 2 Summary: You need to refer to Source A and Source B for this question:**

Use details from both sources. Summarise the different reasons why people went to shopping malls in the 20th century and why they went to the Sunday morning markets in the 19th century.

[8 marks]

***Q2 SUMMARY CHECK!***

To do well in this answer you need to:

● Show that you understand the reasons and the differences between them

● Show that you can interpret the detail given in each source

● Make clear connections between the texts

● Refer to detail and use quotations to support the points you make.

It is important to focus closely on this question. You are not being asked to compare the reasons why people went to these places. You are being asked to summarise them. You could quickly list the reasons before writing your answer.

For example:

**20th century 19th century**

Convenient transport -M25/supertram Transport not an issue – on foot

Like a day out for family – cinema/ Men went to smoke and talk – social reasons –

Wind surfing/MetroCentre amusement zone barber’s.

People feel safe – video scrutinised Women went to buy food for Sunday dinner –

You can see things you can’t see in real life all other shops closed – necessity

e.g. Roman Forum Mainly food market – lots of different things:

walnuts, apples – boys went to buy herrings.

Sample response:

There are lots of reasons why people go to shopping malls in the 20th Century. The writer tells us that there is good transport like the ‘M25’ for Lakeside or the ‘supertram’ to meadowhall. This

shows how technologically advanced people are in the 20th century and suggests it is easy to get around which might be why people go to shopping malls for leisure more. In the 19th Century most people would have walked to the markets and perhaps would have gone more for a specific purpose. For people in the 20th century on the other hand, it’s like a day out for the family.There are lots of things to do, such as go to the ‘cinema’ at Meadowhall or go ‘windsurfing’ at a lake near Lakeside. At the Sunday markets on the other hand there is mainly just food to buy. Most of the women went there because they had to buy the food for the Sunday dinner but some men went to smoke and chat and the labourers and mechanics just ‘hang about’. This highlights the stereotypical gender roles that existed where women were more restricted to the domestic sphere. There wasn’t a lot else to do but the men sometimes went to go to the barber’s.

Children go to the shopping malls and their parents can put them in the amusement zone at the MetroCentre but in the 19th century the boys went to buy herrings for breakfast. In the 20th century women like to go to malls because they feel safe there as they are video-scrutinised but in the 19th century, women had to go to buy food though it sounds as though it was fairly safe. All the other shops were closed so this was the only place they could go to.

Of course, if you’re in genuine need of clothes then perhaps you can be forgiven slightly for wanting to go to a shopping mall, however, we live in the 21st century! This is the online shopping era where you don’t NEED to spend a day dismally wandering from shop to shop in desperate search of an item of clothing that might make you look slightly thinner, or taller, or curvier…or whatever else you think that piece of item will do for you.

It doesn’t stop there! Some people actually choose to go there more than once a week! Whatever happened to playing football, playing tennis, going for a run or just enjoying that all too elusive Vitamin D from the sun? I am struggling to find reasons why people feel the need to spend a perfect summer’s day in the sterile environment that makes a shopping mall. Perhaps people don’t realise what there is to do in Birmingham. Let me enlighten you…

**Question 3: The LANGUAGE question**

 Read again lines 15 – 33 in Source B.

How does Henry Mayhew use language to show the reader what the Brill market is like?

You could include the writer’s choice of:

● Words and phrases

● Language features and techniques

● Sentence forms

**[12 marks]**

***Q3 LANGUAGE CHECK!***

You will only get marks for responses that are taken from the indicated lines. The bullet points are prompts to help you. You might notice things such: figurative language, repetition, long sentences that list things for effect, punctuation etc. You should ensure you explain the effects of the writer’s choice of language, use appropriate terminology e.g. adjectives, nouns etc, and use quotes.

Sample response:

Henry Mayhew uses language to show the reader what the market is like. He begins with a short simple sentence where he says that at the entrance to the market sounds are ‘scarcely heard’ conveying a sense of quiet. The reader can imagine straining their ears to hear something. This is juxtaposed with a long, complex sentence which he uses to show the gradual build-up of sounds. At the start there is a ‘low hum’ and this grows to noises that ‘fill the air’. A wide range of nouns are used to describe the sounds and show how they grow from ‘hum’ to ‘shouting’, ‘cries’, ‘hubbub’ and ‘din’. This creates an impression of the hustle and bustle of crowds of people going about their day in the busy market. The noun phrase ‘confusion of a thousand voices bellowing at once’ is effective because the large number ‘thousand’ conveys the sheer scale of people, and thus noises that can be heard. The verb ‘bellowing’ makes the reader think of a very loud sound like a herd of cattle would make suggesting once again how busy and chaotic the market is.

**Q4 – THE COMPARISON QUESTION**

***CHECK!***

This question tests your skill in comparing writers’ ideas and perspectives, as well as how these are conveyed. You should:

● Show that you understand the ideas and perspectives

● Make clear comparisons between the ideas and perspectives

● Explain and compare the methods used to convey the ideas and perspectives

● Use relevant quotations from both texts to support your comparison

● Identify and comment on language

Below are some of the things you might think about!

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Source A** | **Source B** |
| Perspective/Purpose/Audience | 20th – Century journalist 0 Barker – mag.Article – adultsDescribes and argues and gives personal opinion – tries to persuade – has visited malls | 19th-century social reformer – MayhewSocial record? Educated readers – future?Describes – has visited – doesn’t persuade – shows positives. |
| Viewpoint | In favour: ‘I love these centres’ Biased? – sees them as ‘fantasy’ places – not real life. | Distant observer – doesn’t interact with place or people – seems to like it – real place – shopping for Sunday dinner. |
| Tone | Sometimes sarcastic, mocking, humorous | Impartial –informing – educating – addresses reader directly once |
| Language | Conveys tone: ‘dumpy dome’; ‘a strange mixture of flashiness and plain grot’; adjectives/verbs persuade: ‘shoppers go about with cheerful, sprightly step’; ‘the electricity always shines’  | Sounds, movements, lists (adjectives, verbs, nouns etc) |
| Structure | Third person at first – moves from one mall to another – explains attractions – personal viewpoint at end. | Third person throughout – explains and then describes – ends with close of market  |
| Use of evidence  | Only positive details given – avoids negative – quotes expert to support argument.  | Details about place, e.g. sounds, movements – own experience only.  |

**Q4 - Sample response:**

The writers of the sources have different purposes and audiences. Barker is a journalist writing for a magazine and a 20th century audience that will probably already know about shopping malls. Mayhew on the other hand, is a social reformer. He is probably writing for educated people who would not have visited the Sunday market. Barker clearly has a strong personal opinion in favour of shopping malls. He says: ‘I love these centres’. The verb ‘love’ suggests he feels quite an intense connection with shopping malls. Mayhew seems to quite like the Sunday market, but he doesn’t ‘love’ it and doesn’t seem to be trying to persuade his readers to love it either. His purpose seems to be to inform and describe and maybe to record for the future.

There are other differences in their attitudes. Barker seems to see shopping malls as ‘fantasy’ places that are not like real life. The noun ‘fantasy’ suggests that going to a shopping mall is a pleasant form of escapism from everyday life. Mayhew on the other hand, presents the Sunday market as a place where ordinary people go to buy food, and people (women at least) have jobs to do ‘women run to and fro’. The verb ‘run’ suggests chaos and a hectic scenario where the women are desperately trying to get their ingredients together for dinner. This juxtaposes the ‘cheerful, sprightly’ shoppers of the 20th century malls.

**Section B: Writing**

Question 5

‘People waste away their weekends mindlessly shopping in malls when they could be doing so much more with their free time’.

Write an article for a broadsheet newspaper in which you explain your point of view on this statement.

(24 marks for content and organisation

16 marks for technical accuracy)

[40 marks]

In order to do well in your writing, you need to:

● Communicate clearly and effectively

● Match tone, style and register to your purpose and audience

● Develop, organise and structure your information and ideas

● Make clear links within and between paragraphs

● Make effective use of paragraphing

● Choose vocabulary for effect

● Use a range of sentence structures

● Use a range of punctuation

● Spell and punctuate accurately

Sample response:

Did you know that there has been a 60% increase in the number of people visiting shopping malls in the last ten years? Perhaps it is time that we stopped and thought about why this might be happening!

At school yesterday everyone was talking about what they were planning at the weekend. At least half the class said they were going to the local shopping mall: The Bullring.

Shocking! A Saturday afternoon in the summer and people choose to wander aimlessly in an air-conditioned dystopia of consumerism that would make Karl Marx turn in his grave! For what? A pointless meander amongst a throng of people charging in and out of stores like bulls! An apt name for the place. Not to mention the army of personnel to assist with your every need, be it sneezing or simply breathing.

Of course, if you’re in genuine need of clothes then perhaps you can be forgiven slightly for wanting to go to a shopping mall, however, we live in the 21st century! This is the online shopping era where you don’t NEED to spend a day dismally wandering from shop to shop in desperate search of an item of clothing that might make you look slightly thinner, or taller, or curvier…or whatever else you think that piece of item will do for you.

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