**Language Paper Two**

**Revision!**

**SECTION A:**

Question 1: Choose four statements which are True **(4 marks)**

Question 3: How is language used… **(12 marks)**

Question 2: Use details from both sources to write a **summary (8 marks)**

Question 4: Compare how the two writers convey their different attitudes to…  
**(16 marks)**

**SECTION B:**

* Opinion Based Writing! You could be asked to give a speech or write a persuasive argument or article.
* It is important that your written piece is in the correct form! (Letter/article etc…)

**Timings:**

**Question 1** – 5 minutes

**Question 2** – 15 minutes

**Question 3** - 10-15 minutes

**Question 4** – 20-25 minutes

**Insert**

The two Sources that follow are:

**Source A: 21st Century non-fiction**

A magazine article called *Social Notebook*

**Source B: 19th Century literary non-fiction**

‘The Sunday Morning Markets’: an extract from a book called *London Labour and the London Poor.*

**Adapted from an article in *Prospect Magazine* by Paul Barker.**

**Source A:**

**Social notebook** By Paul Barker, 20 February 1996

The bridge carrying the M25 southwards into Kent juts up, like an awkward insect, beyond the dumpy dome and ready-made cornices of the Thurrock Lakeside shopping centre. The centre and the retail park next to it occupy about two million square feet. Three-and-a-half million people live within 30 minutes’ drive, and on a Saturday most of them seem to be trying to get into its car park.

Lakeside is a strange mixture of flashiness and plain grot. A “vertical feature” tells you the time and temperature as you drive along the M25. Then you turn off past the Essex Arena (for car racing) and the War Zone (for paintball games). A 20 acre lake offers windsurfing and an imitation Mississippi riverboat.

Opened only six years ago, by Princess Alexandra, its magnetism already terrifies Oxford Street, where traders muse about the attraction of roofing their street over, and perhaps having their own security guards. Malls are mocked as a parody of a traditional city. But Jane Jacobs, heroine of the urban conservation movement, wrote that “the bedrock attribute of a successful city district is that a person must feel personally secure among all these strangers.” Enclosed and video-scrutinised, Edge City makes people, especially women, feel safe. No panhandlers here. No need to carry bags slung across your chest.

The new centres are different from the basic air-conditioned shopping mall. The first of these modest precursors opened in Milwaukee in 1956, a year after the first McDonalds. The first in Britain opened at Brent Cross, North London, 20 years ago. But today’s luxuriant, baroque centres are like mini-cities. Drive past the Meadowhall Centre outside Sheffield, and look down on its green dome in the old wasteland of the lower Don Valley. Apart from the shops, there are two office parks. Warner has opened an 11-screen multiplex cinema. Sheffield’s first supertram line runs from the old city centre to Meadowhall. Locally, high hopes for regeneration are placed on the “rippling-out” effect of Meadowhall.

I love these centres. The first time I went into the MetroCentre, I had been travelling the grey streets of the north-east. If the alternative was Sunderland High Street or Peterlee, then the MetroCentre is where I would shop. In design the centres have as much in common with theme parks as with department stores: perhaps more. At the Metro you can leave your children while you shop, in a pick ‘n’ mix amusement zone like the late-lamented Fun House at Blackpool Pleasure Beach. Shoppers go about with cheerful, sprightly step. They have dressed up to come here.

On the upper floor there is a classical corner with Corinthian columns and statues in creamy fibreglass, and box trees made of plastic. A sign welcomes you to “Roman Shopping.” In architects’ drawings of their city schemes, you find little groups of tables with happy urbanites chatting under the sunshades. A bit like a tourist brochure. You seldom see this in Britain in real life. But you see it in the Roman Forum at the MetroCentre, where the electricity always shines.

**Source B:**

BY Henry Mayhew, first published in 1851

Henry Mayhew was a social researcher in favour of social reform. In this extract, he describes a Sunday morning market in London in the mid-19th century.

**The Sunday Morning Markets**

1.Nearly every poor man’s market does its Sunday trade. For a few hours on the Sabbath morning, the noise, the bustle, and scramble of the Saturday night are repeated, and but for this opportunity many a poor family would pass a dinnerless Sunday. The system of paying the mechanic late on the Saturday night – and more particularly of paying a man his wages in a public-house – when he is tired with his day’s work lures him to the tavern, and there the hours fly quickly enough beside the warm tap-room fire, so that by the time the wife comes for her husband’s wages, she finds a large portion of them gone in drink, and the streets half cleared, so that the Sunday market is the only chance of getting the Sunday’s dinner.

Of all these Sunday-morning markets, the Brill, perhaps, furnishes the busiest scene; so that it may be taken as a type of the whole.

11.The streets in the neighbourhood are quiet and empty. The shops are closed with their different-coloured shutters, and the people round about are dressed in the shiney cloth of the holiday suit. There are no ‘cabs’, and but few omnibuses to disturb the rest, and men walk in the road as safely as on the footpath.

15.As you enter the Brill the market sounds are scarcely heard. But at each step the low hum grows gradually into the noisy shouting, until at last the different cries become distinct, and the hubbub, din, and confusion of a thousand voices bellowing at once again fill the air. The road and footpath are crowded, as on the over-night; the men are standing in groups, smoking and talking; whilst the women run to and fro, some with the white round turnips showing out of their filled aprons, others with cabbages under their arms, and a piece of red meat dangling from their hands. Only a few of the shops are closed, but the butcher’s and the coal-shed are filled with customers, and from the door of the shut-up baker’s, the women come streaming forth with bags of flour in their hands, while men sally from the halfpenny barber’s smoothing their clean-shaved chins. Walnuts, blacking, apples, onions, braces, combs, turnips,, herrings, pens, and corn-plaster, are all 25.bellowed out at the same time. Labourers and mechanics, still unshorn and undressed, hang about with their hands in their pockets, some with their pet terriers under their arms. The pavement is green with the refuse leaves of vegetables, and round a cabbage-barrow the women stand turning over the bunches, as the man shouts, ‘Where you like, only a penny.’ Boys are running home with the breakfast herring held in a piece of paper, and the side-pocket of the apple-man’s stuff coat hangs down with the weight of the halfpence stored within it.

31.Presently the tolling of the neighbouring church bells break forth. Then the bustle doubles itself, the cries grow louder, the confusion greater. Women run about and push their way through the throng, scolding the saunterers, for in half an hour the market will close. In a little time the butcher puts up his shutters, and leaves the door still open; the policemen in their clean gloves come round and drive the street-sellers before them, and as the clock strikes eleven the market finishes, and the Sunday’s rest begins.

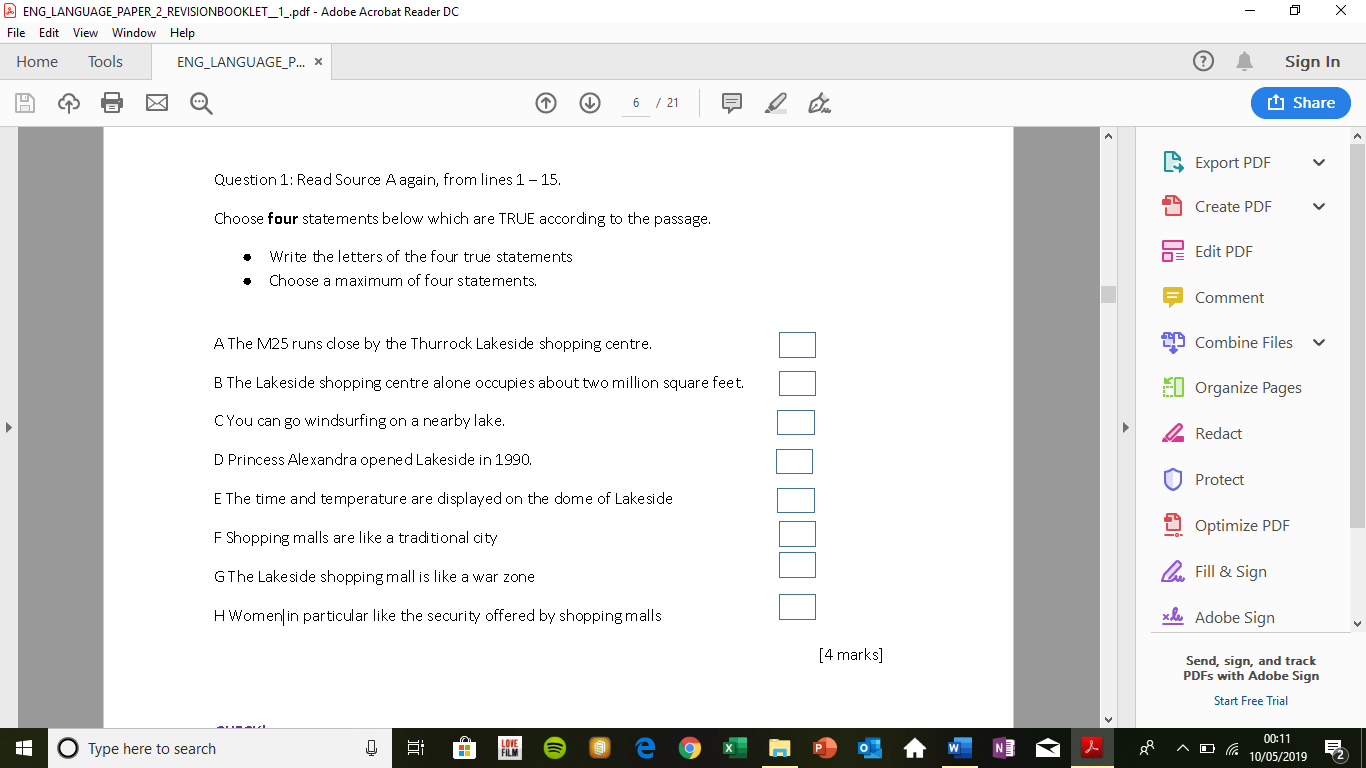
**Q1: True/False question**

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



**Question 2: 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]

**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]**

**QUESTION 4: COMPARISON QUESTION**

**For this question, you need to refer to Source A and Source B.**

Compare how the two writers convey their attitudes to the places they describe.

In your answer, you could:

● Compare their attitudes

● Compare the methods they use to convey their attitudes

● Support your ideas with quotations from both sources

**[16 marks]**

**Q5 Section B: TRANSACTIONA WRITING**

‘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]**