

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**ENGLISH J350 and ENGLISH LANGUAGE J355**

**Exemplar Scripts for Units:**

***A652 Spoken Language***

**Scripts A & B: Task A1(ii) Michael Parkinson**

**Script D: Task A1 (i) Barack Obama**

***A680 Information and Ideas Exam***

**Scripts E & F: Foundation tier**

**Scripts G & H: Higher tier**

# SCRIPT A

## To what extent is Michael Parkinson an effective interviewer?

Context

Michael Parkinson is best known for his interviews. He has been interviewing people for over 30 years. He began working at the BBC as a Current Affairs Producer. In 1972, he had his own interview show called Parkinson. He did this for 11 years. For a little while after, he appeared on radio and he had his own show. But in 1995, he continued his interview show. At the age of 71, he retired. This was in 2007. ✓

Links to the question set

An effective interviewer consists of being able to build a rapport. Also having an interview structure of Adjacency Pairs. This is a question followed by an answer. As well as that, the interviewer should be able to communicate with their guest, verbally but also through use of non-verbal communication. ✓

Context

In Michael Parkinson's interview with Ali G, he came out to be an effective interviewer. As Ali G is a comedian, Michael Parkinson didn't have to talk much, as Ali G did most of the talking. In terms of rapport, Michael Parkinson, throughout the interview, was nodding, listening and laughing.

terminology

This is known as Speaker Support. Parkinson built a good relationship with Ali G, as you could see by their body language. Both Ali G and Michael were leaning back in their chairs. This shows that they ~~are~~ were both relaxed due to the warm atmosphere produced through rapport.

builds on knowledge

In the interview, Parkinson gets down to Ali G's

# SCRIPT A

quote level. He asked him what "Booyakasha" means. This is Ali G's idiosyncrasy so he would be comfortable talking about it. Also Michael Parkinson mirrors his hand signs such as "westside". This portrays examples to support that Michael Parkinson is interested in what Ali G is saying and shows that he is listening.

Another interview where Michael Parkinson shows his effectiveness is in the interview with David Beckham. Parkinson set the scene, saying "must talk about the game", which will open David up. Also they are talking about something that David Beckham is interested in, football. This will create David Beckham to start talking easierly as he has a lot of experience in the subject. why?

Michael Parkinson is able to build a rapport through his openers and joking with David. Also you can see that Michael Parkinson is interested through his use of non-verbal communication. This is nodding of the head, leaning in and eye contact, throughout the interview.

David Beckham is naturally a nervous person in interviews, as you can see through his developed hedgers and fillers. These are words like 'er', 'um' etc. Therefore when Michael Parkinson sees that David is struggling, Michael adds a comment to beckon David on, to keep him talking. This shows awareness of the situation. Also Michael Parkinson says "That's interesting", which will boost David to talk more.

most interviews are set out in the structure

# SCRIPT A

of Adjacency Pairs. This is a question followed by an answer. The Ali G and David Beckham interviews are good examples of this structure. Michael Parkinson sets the scene, then they take it in turns talking. This is also known as turn taking.

example?

In the interview with Meg Ryan, everything starts to break down. This shows that a good interview and an effective interviewer is also based upon the interviewee.

context

In the interview, as Meg Ryan walks on set, Michael Parkinson says "Don't sit in my chair". He probably didn't mean it in a horrible way, perhaps he said it a little jokingly, but Meg Ryan did not like what he said. She was put off with his comment, therefore she was distant throughout the whole interview.

good example

Michael Parkinson's attempt to build a rapport with him and Meg Ryan wasn't working. Throughout the interview, there was this awkward tension. He even said "not getting very far in this conversation."

There was no turn taking in the interview, which led ~~the~~ to them talking over each other. Meg Ryan, at one point, said "I so don't think you're right". Eventually this led to a kind of debate. However, when Michael Parkinson tries to rebuild the rapport by leaning in, this has an opposite effect on Meg Ryan as she was backing away from him.

development point

Through her body language, you could tell that she was not relaxed. She looked uncomfortable

## SCRIPT A

and her body language was all closed. This is shown by her crossed arms and legs.

In this interview, we are led to believe that Meg Ryan was jet lagged. This would mean that she was already on edge and would have had a cold, bitterness about her. Therefore she wouldn't have been herself and, had a short fuse which could have been sparked by the earlier comment, "don't sit in my chair".

✓ In conclusion, I believe that Michael Parkinson is a very effective interviewer. But because rapport works both ways, Meg Ryan wouldn't let herself bond with Michael, ~~for~~ which ~~caused~~ the break down in the interview.

Michael Parkinson is able to build a rapport and unconsciously create a warm atmosphere. Also use of non-verbal communication is able to open up his guest, creating the structure of ~~Adjacency~~ Adjacency Pairs.

Again guest comparison with other interviewers  
If you compared Michael Parkinson to Jonathan Ross, you can see that he is much better. Jonathan Ross talks too much, making the interview more about him. Also there is a big desk in between and the interviewer. This will automatically disconnect him with his guest.

Overall, Michael Parkinson is a great interviewer.

**Band 3 - 14 marks**

## SCRIPT B

In this essay i will be talking about michael parkinson.

Michael Parkinson's show's was first broadcasted in 1971, which at one point had a viewing peak of 16 million people. Parkinson also has been a-knighthood by the queen which he is very very proud of.

Michael uses alot of techniques when he is interviewing he uses discourse markers to move onto the next question, Parkinson also uses a technique called "flirting" he once said that he thinks flirting is one of the best techniques to interviewing. Michael is ~~very~~ good at organising turn-taking because if a couple come onto the show, michael would ask them a question and he would ~~ask~~ one of them to answer and then the other one, or he would ask one of them a certain question and let them answer and ask there parent/wife/husband, who-ever-it-may-be to say what they think.

Structure?

rapport

When Michael Parkinson ~~is~~ interviewed  
he builds a good rapport  
with them and he likes to  
have a laugh and a joke.  
Michael is very clever how he  
picks his vocabulary because he  
knows how to find out things  
without hurting anyone or he  
will use his body language or  
use his hands such as  
when he was talking to the  
~~Beckhams~~ he went to David if  
you ever... then stopped made a  
gun with his hand and put it  
to his head, this shows  
Parkinson didn't want to say  
that but wanted to find out  
something.

support

One thing that most people like  
about Michael Parkinson is that  
he makes a nice conversation  
with everyone and doesn't want  
people to feel cross-examined.

You can tell that Michael  
is a caring person because  
he cared a lot for Jade Goodie  
~~and~~ he said "he hated what  
the press done to her, they  
know she has cancer so  
let her enjoyer the rest  
of her life".

## SCRIPT B

Structure

Michael Parkinson uses open, closed, leading, or tag questions for example:

Open questions:

Support

Paul McCartney: He ask him "So why rock and roll" and Paul replied "I just love it you know, and it is something I have always wanted to do".

Victoria Beckham: Parkinson asked her "what did you think of all the rumours going around about David cheating on you?" She replied "I wanted to believe he hadn't done it but there was a bit in my mind saying has he done this

Leading question:

Meg Ryan: Parkinson asked her "you once said that acting was not in your nature"? She said back

shocked "I didn't well I think what I meant was it is

aboard for me and don't come as naturally to me as some people.

Robbie Williams: Michael says to Robbie with delight "You have had a massive break though in your career, you're not just a recording artist you are something much bigger". He replied "yes I know it is really amazing what has happened to me I never thought I would be here!"



## SCRIPT B

Tag questions:  
 Beckhams: Michael said to David  
 "So was it love at first  
 sight"? David replied with a  
 smile "yes i felt like it was  
 love at first sight as  
 soon as i saw her on  
 the telly i thought thats  
 the woman i wanna be with".

agenda structure  
 Michael Parkinson always has  
 a reason to interview someone  
 for example:  
 Jeremy Clarkson: was talking about  
 Top Gear.  
 Meg Ryan: was realising a film.  
 Beckhams: was promoting there  
 book.  
 Paul McCartney: was telling everyone  
 that he is doing a tour.  
 Robbie Williams: was talking  
 about his career and how  
 far he had come.

Band 5 - 6 marks

# SCRIPT D

## Controlled Assessment - Spoken Language A652

This study will analyse the speech of Barack Obama - his Inaugural Speech, and his "O. I. Spill" address from the Oval Office.

Obama's inauguration speech had a large audience present that day and was viewed by billions of people across the globe. The presence of an audience at the inaugural speech can be seen to influence his style of spoken language as he uses non-verbal aspects of speech making throughout it, as well as taking pauses to encourage and accommodate crowd response. He looks to his audience, from right to left, using eye-contact at various points during the speech. This establishes rapport and engages the audience with his <sup>speech</sup> <sup>performance</sup> <sup>style</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>spoken</sup> <sup>language</sup>.

He opens the speech by establishing a clear relationship with the audience by saying "My fellow citizens". <sup>using</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>formal</sup> <sup>mode</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>address</sup> doesn't alienate them as it does give the audience the feeling that their new president is one of them. After the word "today", he takes a dramatic pause for emphasis and then says that he is <sup>feeling</sup> <sup>humbled</sup>. Other emotive verb <sup>phrases</sup> <sup>used</sup> add to this in a triple: "humbled", "grateful" and "nervous". This reinforces these words in the listeners' minds. He builds rapport by using personal pronouns: "our nation" and "our ancestors". He uses ~~the~~ same old-fashioned words like "bestowed" and "borne".

# SCRIPT D

- These might make him more believable and seems intelligent. At important points, he nods his head for emphasis.

The speech also uses lots of figurative language. He uses metaphors which give a poetic feel and help us visualise his words. Some of the metaphors are also examples of antithesis - "rising tides of prosperity ... still waters of peace" AND "gathering clouds ... raging storms". These are used rhetorically here, but he looks at the audience and engages them through eye-contact. ✓ <sup>engaging</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>communion</sup>

The change in direction of his speech is punctuated with a long pause after the connective "yet". After this he talks a lot faster and he speaks louder and louder using hand gestures for emphasis when he says "we're the people". This keeps the relationship between Obama and his audience strong. He also changes the length of his sentences and some parts of the speech stand out. For example, "So it has been." He increases the volume of his voice when saying that he challenges the faces "will be met" and this makes it seem as if he is very determined. He repeats the sentence that "On this day" things will change and his hand forms a fist to show how much he believes it. This part of the inauguration speech builds up in pace and volume.

next page

# SCRIPT D

to the most important and memorable triple in the speech:

"All are free, all are equal and all..." He pauses here to allow his audience to respond with applause. Finally, President Obama uses his fist again to show his strength and determination as he talks about all the people who died "for us." <sup>A high point of his speech</sup>

In the "Oil Spill" <sup>speech</sup> ~~address~~ from the Oval Office to Obama does not use ~~as~~ many non-verbal aspects as a public speaker. He doesn't have an <sup>live</sup> audience as it is recorded. Also he doesn't want to seem to be nervous emotional or worried because there has been a national disaster. He wants to seem calm and confident in the "Oil Spill" address so sits still ~~for a long time~~ and only uses very small hand gestures. <sup>He still</sup> uses eye contact by looking straight at the camera which makes it seem as if he's looking straight at his audience.

He starts formally by saying "As we speak..." and also uses the pronoun "our" to establish a relationship with his audience. In this speech he says some parallel phrases which are like balanced sentences with two parts which are rhetorical. <sup>For example</sup> he says "At home... at abroad". He says these words loud to emphasise them. In this part he also uses alliteration in "recover rebuild" - this makes it stick in the <sup>listener's</sup> ~~reader's~~ memory longer. He uses metaphors in this speech too. Metaphors and verbs to do with war are used eg "brave" "battle we're waging" "assaulting" "fight" and "mobilize". He makes it seem that he is waging war against the oil spill. He also uses similes such as "like an epidemic" to help the ~~the~~ listener picture what it is he describes.

# SCRIPT D

In the "Oil Spill" address President Obama uses <sup>stated</sup> ~~superlatives~~ <sup>perceptive</sup> ~~superlatives~~ when he says "our nation's best" and he also <sup>uses</sup> ~~says~~ <sup>uses</sup> statistics as facts eg 90% to reassure the audience that something is being done about it. His voice is very calm and is steady in this speech which gives us a calm and reassuring impression of him. He gets louder when he says about things he is going to do. For example when he says "But make no mistake" and he also uses hand gestures here. He can also draw the audience's attention to what he says <sup>he</sup> will do by slowing down when he says: "We will fight," "We will ~~make~~," "We will do" and this rule of three works persuasively here. It seems like he is doing something positive to fix the oil spill problem. He uses many strategies by at the end of this part of the speech but the words like "almost" make us maybe think that we shouldn't trust these numbers as they don't seem ~~true~~ accurate. Obama is a very skilled public speaker in these two speeches he uses non-verbal, verbal and language techniques very well throughout.

A Band 1 Response 18/20

A perceptive and original response to two aptly chosen speeches. You show analytical understanding of language variation and choices, supporting your response with apt and discriminating references. A high level of sustained insight in evidence.

Band 1 - 18 marks



SC0226622

**F****GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION****ENGLISH/ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Information and Ideas (Foundation Tier)

**A680/01**
 19 + 14 + 23 = 56  
 02/01
**Monday 10 January 2011****Morning****Duration: 2 hours**

Candidates answer on the question paper.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- Reading booklet insert (A680/01/RBI – inserted)

**Other materials required:**

None

Candidate  
forename

Centre number

Script E

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Find the question number.
- The instructions for each question are given in brackets.
- Write your answer clearly in the space provided.
- Use black ink.
- Read the question carefully before you answer.
- Write your answer in the space provided, or on a separate sheet of paper if necessary.
- Write your candidate number and question number(s).
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

Write your candidate number, centre

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- **Section A** is worth **40** marks. You are advised to spend **about 1 hour** on it.
- **Section B** is worth **40** marks. You are advised to spend **about 1 hour** on it.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **80**.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



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Answer all the questions in Section A and one question in Section B.

### Section A: Non Fiction and Media

You are advised to spend about one hour on Section A.

#### Question 1

Read carefully *Orang-utans: Just Hanging On* on pages 2–3 of the Reading Booklet Insert. Then answer Question 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d. These questions will be marked for reading.

- 1 (a) From **paragraph one** (beginning 'Orang-utans are our close relatives...'), write down **two** things that make orang-utans seem almost human.

1	In paragraph one it says "whether it's their alert eyes, grasping hands."	[1]
2	In paragraph one it says "Or desire to be hugged".	[1]

- (b) From **paragraph two** (beginning 'That's not surprising...'), write down **two** facts about adult male orang-utans.

Fact 1	"an adult male orang-utan is four times as strong as an adult male human."	[1]
Fact 2	"and is the largest animal to dwell in trees."	[1]

- (c) Give **two** possible meanings of the title '*Orang-utans: Just Hanging On*'

Meaning 1	"Just hanging on", maybe hanging onto a branch, makes you think the article is about how they live their life.	[1]
Meaning 2	"Just hanging on", maybe the article is talking about how orang-utans are becoming extinct but are managing to "hang on" in life a little bit longer.	[1]



- (d) Re-read the passage from paragraph three beginning 'The natural habitat...' to the end of the text.

Using your own words as far as possible, outline what you learn about orang-utans and the threats they face.

[14]

Orang-utens live in the Southeast Asian rainforest, where it is easy to find the fruit<sup>0</sup> that the Orang-utans love to eat.

Climbing in and out of the ~~leaves~~<sup>trees</sup> you think would be hard for those animals, think again. This is made <sup>easy for this</sup> ~~which one~~ species with their flexible hips<sup>0</sup> and feet, like hands<sup>to grip the branches & leaves</sup> it's like as if the animal has four arms and no legs whereas they're like us humans, <sup>two</sup> ~~2~~ arms and <sup>two</sup> ~~2~~ legs.

Orang-utens are very intelligent animals indeed, whether they're ~~at it~~ in the wild or in captivity, there is always ONE way to express their intelligence. ~~For~~ instance Orang-utens in captivity use their intelligence and skills to solve problems whereas wild Orang-utens use their skills and intelligence to ~~create~~ <sup>make</sup> and use tools. NO wonder why their name in <sup>Malay</sup> ~~English~~ means "man of the forest". Impressive!





Orang-Utan's population levels are roughly half of what <sup>it</sup> was expected to be 10 years ago! Shocking, I know!!!

Their future relies on the Indonesian and Malaysian land owners who could either keep the orang-utans by saving the forests or get rid of the Orang-Utans by cutting down the rainforest, which is being harvested by the logging industry which the Orang-Utans have to compete against so they ~~can~~ live an ordinary life.

The threats Orangutans may face;  
• Their homes being cut down<sup>R</sup> you think would be enough, being limited to a small amount of area to live in is worse when farmers use that area to produce their livelihoods.

• LAST, BUT WORST OF ALL... PET TRADE!

Orang-Utans are very popular for pet trade, they sell for alot of money and are seen as the ideal house pet by many families.

You would think having your home demolished would be enough ~~But~~ Being "plonked" in a home is disastrous for them, and they will not lead a happy life in a humans home!

~~\*~~ But then being poached on what's left of your home and sold on the black market is worse, alot worse!

Turn over

Ab 4 13

19



## Question 2

Read carefully the leaflet *Koyah's mother has got him this far. Now he desperately needs you* on pages 4-5 of the Reading Booklet Insert.  
Then answer questions 2a and 2b. These questions will be marked for reading.

- 2 (a) The leaflet encourages you to support the campaign to protect orang-utans.  
How do the **headings** and **photographs** help to do this?

[6]

The <sup>new</sup> image on the first page connotes a baby Orang-utan, lost who needs help. The image makes you feel sorry for the poor animal, a really emotive image ~~wkes~~ that brings out the soft side of you.

Headings stand out when they're in bold, to catch your attention, also short and snappy headings have an edge to it, which gets your attention and makes you think about the question now.

Using "shocking" and "cute" images really captures your inner feelings and makes you think about how lucky you are.

Titles such as "Koyah can't defend his home from destruction. But you can help", you just want to do the most you can to help Koyah.

The colours of the images + background go well together, the pictures against a white background makes them stand out.

B6

3

Turn over



- (b) The leaflet encourages you to support the campaign to protect orang-utans. How does the **language** in the leaflet help to do this?

In your answer you should write about:

- **Information** used in the leaflet
- some of the **words** and **phrases** used in the leaflet.

[14]

The size of the information in this leaflet isn't too much, it's the right amount.

The information ~~in~~ in the leaflet holds a lot of facts, like "the species faces extinction in the next three decades if the current annual death rate increases by just 2%".

The information and the language used is used as a persuasion to help these species survive like "By adopting Koyah for as little as £3 a month, you can help us defend his whole species from poaching, habitat destruction and forest fires". "If as little as £3 a month can help these animals, then of course it'll help them". That's what people think when they read it, so using emotive language as a persuasion is a great idea. Repetition of this is used as a reminder of how little it costs a month to save so many lives.

When they say "Koyah is a baby Orangutan and is still entirely dependent on his mother, Ibu", it makes you think like a mother/father, if you were Ibu you would want your child to



be safe and you would do anything to help them.

The last section with the title "Adopt Koyah and help protect the <sup>A</sup> last Orang-Utans from extinction", basically says if you adopt Koyah for £3 a month, they will give you a ~~letter~~ cuddly toy of the Orang-Utan and a certificate, using this as a "bribe" or "persuasion". You also get some pictures of him and some information about him and his species.

This makes you feel like if you do this you will be so proud of yourself for doing the "right" thing.

Because the Orang-Utan is <sup>very</sup> cute <sup>and</sup> because it is "endangered", <sup>B</sup> that word makes us humans think harder about whether to give £3 a month. "Each animal is around for some reason/purpose, we shouldn't get rid of them. We should help them", is what some of you might be thinking.

Using strong meaning words, affects the reader <sup>in some way</sup> and touches them in many different ways.

Using rhetorical questions as titles such as "Can the survivors rely on you?", makes you think about the whole subject more and harder.



## Section B: Writing

You are advised to spend about one hour on Section B.

Answer ONE question. Write the number of the question you have chosen at the top of your answer.

This answer will be marked for writing. Plan your answer and write it carefully.

Leave enough time to check through what you have written.

Either

3 'Everybody should support at least one charity.'

Write your views.

[40]

Or

4 A magazine has a regular feature entitled 'If I ruled the world ...' in which writers put forward their own ideas about how to make life better.

Write your own article for the magazine.

You could write about:

- who you want to make life better for;
- what you would do;
- why you think it matters.

[40]

o Who to make life better for

- Disabled people -  
- elderly.

- Poor people in South Africa - Asia.  
- everyone.

o What I would do.  
- stop war.

- give aid to all people who need it  
- build homes for poor + tedc's across world.

- special apparatus's.

- help stop pollution on earth.

o Why I think it matters

- we should all be happy
- make the world a better place
- so that we live longer.

Alliteration  
Fact

Opinion

Rhetorical Question / repetition

Exaggeration

Statistics

Tripart.

Text  
Audience  
Purpose.



"If I ruled the world..." is what I'm ~~guessing~~ guessing many of you have thought about before?

What would I do? Who would I make life better for? Why do I think it matters? These are some of the many questions that race through my mind and I'm here to answer them for you!

Now, Now, Now, what would I do? Helping everyone would be my main aim <sup>here are a few that</sup> would help:

- The Disabled & the elderly.
  - The Poor and all people in LEPC's.
  - The injured in war.
  - Families, young moms + dads.
  - People with personal problems.
  - Schools, college and University pupils.
- And the list could go on forever

There are so many things I can think of doing to help and I'll give you a list of them now:

- STOP WAR!
- Give aid to the people around the world who need it.
- Build homes/shelter for the LEPC's or any one in the world who needs shelter.
- Build special apparatus <sup>to</sup> for help people to get around.



- o Help people to stop polluting the earth making it a healthier place and a more economically friendly place to live.
- o Stop crime by higher security, where one you go, clamping down on people on possession of guns or weapons, + clamping down on drug users + dealers.

Why do I think it matters?

It's a good question that one, and easy for me to answer but first, you have to think about it.

I want everyone in this world, and this world itself to be a happier place, with a bright sparkle to it.

Cleaning the world up means that there <sup>are</sup> ~~are~~ likely going to be less problems facing earth, less pollution which means global warming becomes less etc.

If we stop war then hopefully everyone will be happier. Revenge is a child's way of thinking, not a logical way. Those people who demand war say to the people of their country, "Jump" and we say "How high?" just because they are in a higher position.



mean vs in life. We are all humans and we should not be emotionally or mentally blackmailed or forced to do anything!!!

Just think about doing the right thing and make your country and this world a better place! Please!!!!

Now take a clear look at what I have written and think carefully and hard. Ask yourself the same questions that I have asked myself and see what you come up with. ~~write~~

Write to me with any of your responses, but write down what you immediately think, see if you would actually help this world to make life better for the benefit of others or just for the benefit of yourself.

Think hard and carefully, also here's another question for you yourself to answer -

"Would I be a good leader of this world? Or wouldn't I?" (don't be embarrassed, give it a go!)

23

15 + 8







SC0226691

**F****GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION****ENGLISH/ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Information and Ideas (Foundation Tier)

**A680/01**

$$16 + 12 + 20$$

$$16 + 12 + 20$$

**Monday 10 January 2011**  
**Morning**
**Duration: 2 hours**

Candidates answer on the question paper.

**OCR supplied materials:**

- Reading booklet insert (A680/01/RBI – inserted)

**Other materials required:**

None

Candidate  
forename

Centre number

**INSTRUCTION**

- Find the relevant question number.
- The insert will be provided.
- Write your answers in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but on each sheet you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- **Section A** is worth **40** marks. You are advised to spend **about 1 hour** on it.
- **Section B** is worth **40** marks. You are advised to spend **about 1 hour** on it.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **80**.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



170335801

Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

### Section A: Non Fiction and Media

You are advised to spend about one hour on Section A.

#### Question 1

Read carefully *Orang-utans: Just Hanging On* on pages 2–3 of the Reading Booklet Insert. Then answer Question 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d. These questions will be marked for reading.

- 1 (a) From **paragraph one** (beginning 'Orang-utans are our close relatives...'), write down **two** things that make orang-utans seem almost human.

1	desire to be hugged ✓	[1]
2	grasping hands ✓	[1]

- (b) From **paragraph two** (beginning 'That's not surprising...'), write down **two** facts about adult male orang-utans.

Fact 1	<sup>adult</sup> male orang-utan ✓ is four times as strong as an adult male	[1]
Fact 2	the largest animal to dwell in trees ✓	[1]

- (c) Give **two** possible meanings of the title '*Orang-utans: Just Hanging On*'

Meaning 1	the climb trees so the hang ✓ on to the trees	[1]
Meaning 2	they need ✓ to hang on to their lives and survive	[1]



- (d) Re-read the passage from paragraph three beginning 'The natural habitat...' to the end of the text.

Using your own words as far as possible, outline what you learn about orang-utans and the threats they face.

[14]

the orang-utans natural habitat is the tree tops  
of the Southeast Asian rainforest. They ~~sets~~ <sup>act</sup> like  
they have 4 arms because their feet are hand like.  
In the wild they are capable of creating and  
using tools and those in captivity can think and  
solve problems. The name orang utan translates  
into 'man of forest'.

an ~~more~~ <sup>of</sup> 20,000 orang-utans <sup>are</sup> still alive  
in the wild. It is 30-50% <sup>fewer</sup> ~~of~~ what was estimated  
10 years ago. Their lives depend on the Indonesian  
and Malaysian <sup>013</sup> people who they share their land  
with.

orang-utans like to travel round the forest  
collecting bugs, different fruits and <sup>02</sup> bark. The logging  
industry are destroying the orang utan habitat by  
collecting the wood. <sup>(T15)</sup> (T)

farmers even sometimes have to <sup>T</sup> ~~kill~~ <sup>T</sup> the  
orangutans because they got nothing to eat and  
resort to eating the farmers' food.

~~So~~ <sup>T</sup> a lot of them have fallen victims of the  
~~black market~~ <sup>T</sup> illegal pet trade <sup>T18/19</sup> and poachers grab  
<sup>T</sup> orang utans and sell them on the black  
market. <sup>T</sup> Range of O + T points <sup>B1/4</sup> ~~black market~~

Generally clear focus

Some evidence 2 own words



## Question 2

Read carefully the leaflet *Koyah's mother has got him this far. Now he desperately needs you* on pages 4–5 of the Reading Booklet Insert.  
Then answer questions 2a and 2b. These questions will be marked for reading.

- 2 (a) The leaflet encourages you to support the campaign to protect orang-utans.  
How do the **headings** and **photographs** help to do this?

[6]

<sup>headings P</sup>  
They tell us that care help is the only option for their survival. they gives us facts and opinions on the orang-utans "orang-utans could be extinct within 10 years".

<sup>(P)</sup>  
The pictures make us feel sorry for them, and because it's ultimately our fault that their dying. <sup>1st</sup> The pictures show the destruction we've caused to their habitat. also 1st of the pictures show us what we can <sup>P</sup> receive if we do help them. ~~these~~

Mainly descriptive

B5

4



- (b) The leaflet encourages you to support the campaign to protect orang-utans. How does the **language** in the leaflet help to do this?

In your answer you should write about:

- **information** used in the leaflet
- some of the **words** and **phrases** used in the leaflet.

[14]

in the first section 'After millions of years on earth... (A)  
 we can already see what damage we have caused...  
 and they use shocking facts followed by how we  
 can stop like "the species faced extinction in the next  
 3 decades" followed by the solution to it which is  
 donating money. "can the survivors (B) B  
 rely on you?" is telling me that alot have already died and  
 the remaining will soon die if they don't get help.  
 in the second section 'every day orang-utans like  
 Kapi' is telling me how hard life is facing all  
 these dangers. A it is also saying how the WWF have  
 secured a deal A to protect some of the rainforest.  
 in the final section it tells us how we can  
 help and the rewards we get A for helping with  
 the website in bold to attract one.

Mainly descriptive

35

8

12



3.

3. I don't think every one should support at least 1 charity ~~because~~ but <sup>I do</sup> think that people should give ~~to~~ charity whether ~~it's a charity shop or~~ ~~buying or donating to or from a charity shop or~~ putting a few pence in a charity money box it still helps. But I think ~~it's~~ selfish not to give to charity. ~~NP~~ ~~if you or however~~ if you or someone you're close to was saved by a charity I would give alot to that charity after what they did to help. Also if you are rich I would recommend building your own charity or giving alot to a or lots of different charities. I also think ~~it's~~ <sup>important</sup> ~~necessary~~ to get involved by maybe setting up a raffle / cake sale or even working at a charity if you've got the time, because ~~there's~~ nothing greater than the feeling of helping someone or even saving their life.

I think ~~it's~~ better to give 50% of what you want to give to 2 charities rather than 100% to 1 charity because that way you've helped a range of people or even animals. You just need to remember how lucky you are and to give money to help someone get the life they've always wanted.

Also choose the charities well because there are some odd charities about but that's just opinion. If you feel that you can't give to charity because you haven't got any money etc don't worry because

Turn over



there's a chance that you might get helped by a charity and when you are good to go ~~maybe~~ ~~just~~ think of what they did to help you when you needed it most then think of how you can help them to ~~to~~ show how much you appreciate it, because that way someone in need like you were would get the treatment they deserve. ~~maybe~~ Maybe it would continue like a cycle of receiving or giving ~~just~~ <sup>just think</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>mainly</sup> ~~what~~ a charity can give to ~~you~~ but what you can give to a charity.

Trust me, just giving a few pounds to charity WILL make your day a happy day and even ~~more~~ <sup>better</sup> it will make someone else's day a happy day that could even change their life forever.

Charities are all different in their own ways from local charities to international charities helping dogs to children in poverty changing their lives forever or giving them a holiday that they thought they would never get but either way something to remember.

Just remember this when you see an opportunity to give to charity, because you just might save someone's life.

If I haven't changed your mind about charities and you the person who doesn't want



to give just give it a shot or even buy some trade  
goods like chocolate or bananas because that way  
you might get something <sup>better out of</sup> ~~more out of~~ it. But I think  
that the best reward is just by donating.

Not always able to control ~~means~~ <sup>material</sup>

Vocab. doesn't really convey shades of meaning.

Structured with some sense of direction.

~~limited attempt to achieve something~~

Paragraphs Developed.

13

Sentence Structures tendency to lose control of

ambition structures - repetitive sentence types.

Sp. secure

Punct. generally accurate for sentence separation

7

20





F

Tw Script C

A682  
High

- Use black ink.
- Write the information required in the spaces above.
- Use both sides of the paper.
- Write the question number in the left-hand margin.
- Rule a line across the page after each answer.
- Do all your rough work in this answer book and cross it through without making it illegible. Do not tear out any part of this book. All work must be handed in.
- Write the numbers of the questions you answer in the order attempted in the left-hand column of the boxes opposite.
- Check that you have written the information required on each additional sheet used and have attached each sheet to this book.

Question  
number

[illegible]

Total

Leave  
blank

1- Doug helps the Elephants by living with them. He has done this for 20 years. He checks on their teeth. He also helps to recover them when others would have killed them. He also teaches the locals about them and <sup>looks after</sup> ~~researches~~ into elephant conflict mitigation. He forms bonds with the Elephants. By looking after the Elephants they help him teach guests about the way they act. He helps to educate both humans and Elephants. \* \* \* on last page!

2  
10  
9  
3  
10+

2- In the article they use a picture of all 3 elephants. They have used a low camera shot to manipulate the image and make them look bigger. This could make the audience feel scared of the elephants. The writer has used this to manipulate the audience and anchor the purpose of the text - to inform. It also anchors the caption 'a bit too big to be cuddly'.

'Absolutely Elephants' is a pun from 'absolutely'. This ~~make~~ gives the text a jokey tone and yet with a serious underlying message. It also tells you what the article is about straight away which makes it easier for the audience to understand what is going on.

## Script 9

how?

Leave  
blank

'Gentle Giant' is alliteration and it again gives the text a jokey tone. It also makes the audience empathise with the elephants and think that they are nothing to be scared of. This also anchors the picture because it says that they are 'giants' and yet they are not too dangerous.

The cloud in the corner of the image which is followed by blue sky could connote that they were badly behaved (the cloud) but better times are coming (blue sky). Alternatively it could connote that the cloud is following them and that there is a dark side to them. ~~\*\*\*\*\*~~

\* \* \* \*

The phrase 'a lot of bull' is a pun from the common swear phrase 'A lot of bull s\*\*t'. This makes gives the article another jokey tone and entertains the audience, making it a lighthearted read. how? meaning?

B4.

6

- 3 The word 'shooting' right at the start of the text has many negative connotations from the start and creates a serious tone. It also shocks the reader and manipulates them to read on. Orwell?

The writer uses distancing pronouns like 'they' to describe the crowd. He then uses personal pronouns like 'he' to describe the elephant. This makes the audience dislike the crowd and feel sorry for the Elephant. This, again, creates a serious and negative tone to the piece which effects the reader as well.

The phrase 'vaguely uneasy' connotes his feelings about killing the Elephant. ~~and~~ It suggests that inside he wants to, needs to, kill the Elephant and yet he can't bring himself to do so. This leaves the reader unsure about what the character is going to do.

He then personified the crowd making them seem like they are the ones doing the evil and not him. He uses metaphors like 'sea of faces' and he makes them seem like they are his 'army' and they are going to war with the Elephant. This is very emotive towards the audience and they feel sorry for the Elephant, maybe even scared for him. question?

He also anchors this now by saying, 'I was only an absurd puppet pushed

to and pro by the will of those faces behind me.' This shows the writer's attitudes and connotes that he hates killing animals. This is very emotive for the audience and ~~connotes~~ alienates the crowd. This keeps the negative tone throughout.

He also uses the word 'flocked' which connotes they are like sheep and will all follow ~~one~~ another to wherever the leader goes. The gun is personified as being the leader and this helps the author to convey his feelings on Elephant shooting and creates a negative and gloomy tone.

B4 (6)

4- Lesser creatures. Insignificant. Pointless. That is what some people think. Beautiful. Important. Significant. That is what I think.

What do you think?

75% of people are in the 1<sup>st</sup> group of ~~people~~. And yet animals create the biodiversity we need to survive. Without a plethora of creatures we would cease to exist.

There is a food chain. Much like the order ~~one~~ you or I might have in work or

# Script 9

~~the~~ school. But take out some of those key members <sup>no matter how small they may seem</sup> and the whole system falls apart. Humans are animals. And we treat fellow humans with respect, responsibility and we notice their rights. However; animals have rights too and yet we, as a people chose to ignore ~~them~~ <sup>them</sup> and we alienate them from our society.

Only 1 in 10 people know that animals have rights and only 1 in 50 pay attention to their welfare. I believe that we, as a people should have the tendency to stick with them and respect them.

But, despite all this people still dare to ask the question: Do we worry too much about the welfare of animals? What do you think? Animals are extremely important. After all, in the creation story God created animals before humans! And, we are only 1 minute gene away from being the same as chimps and monkeys...

Just 'paws' for thought on that... ✓

2 years ago I met a monkey called Tamzin. She was, like many of us humans, trapped. Both metaphorically and

Literally speaking. Her life was spiraling into a pit of malnutrition and poverty...

She had been trapped in a net of woe and sorrow for what seemed like eternity. She longed to return to the utopia of free life. That is, if she could make it in time...

She wasn't aware of her welfare and rights. But I was. Are you?

Eventually, through my tenacious work, she was ~~prosed~~ made free. But, she didn't make it. However, the question is now posed: If we all knew and cared about animal welfare, would she still be with us?

Every day, 100 animals are caught for endless reasons. Every day 5 of them die. What have they done?

Lived! or That is all they have done. They have done what they need to do. We are destroying our planet, but monkeys don't come and kill, capture and keep us. Do they...

Beautiful. Important. Significant. This is what I think we should be thinking about animals. Because you

# Script 9

Leave blank

never know. One day they may fight back...

28

B3

B3

18

10

\* This may be because he feels guilty about it and is trying to console himself by blaming the crowd.

\*\* and that he is constantly trying to make what he is doing acceptable and right.

\*\*\* Doug gives the elephants food. He he introduces movies about them and he looks at them closely. The elephants also do lessons, for example: How the trunk works. Doug has also changed an Elephant from being a killer of humans to a kind creature.

add-ons

\*\*\*\*

how?

B4

5

5

The informality of the phrase 'Elephant snog' ~~can~~ suggests that the elephants are very nice. Alternatively it could suggest that it is un-wanted due to the informality of it all. It is very light hearted. This phrase is anchored by the image of the elephants trunk, making it humorous and enjoyable.



# Script H

[illegible]

- Use b.
- Write
- Use both sides of the paper.
- Write the question number in the left-hand margin.
- Rule a line across the page after each answer.
- Do all your rough work in this answer book and cross it through without making it illegible. Do not tear out any part of this book. All work must be handed in.
- Write the numbers of the questions you answer in the order attempted in the left-hand column of the boxes opposite.
- Check that you have written the information required on each additional sheet used and have attached each sheet to this book.

Write here how many supplementary sheets you have used (if any).

Total

~~63~~ (2.1) ~~64~~ 11

[illegible]

The work of Doug Groves helps elephants in the following ways: he keeps them alive, he gives them a better life, he is a companion to them, he protects them through the law, he gives them a chance to be with humans in a safe environment, he improves their behaviour and he allows them to express themselves.

2.2  
3 3  
(hint 4)  
12.15

Doug Groves work helps humans by helping them understand elephants, allowing <sup>them</sup> to see elephants up close, educating them about elephants bodies and behaviour, teaching people how to behave around elephants, helping them solve ~~com~~ issues with elephants, letting them see the day to day life of an elephant and giving people advice on how to react to elephants.

6.6  
10.10  
(7  
11.11  
(hint 4)

PAND 2

Has overview. Effective organisation

(102)  
9.

2) The article portrays elephants as playful animals. The pictures show them with their trunks ~~strewn~~ over 'the author' and him smiling. This shows that the once 'delinquent' elephants ~~really~~ just want to have fun. Another picture shows one elephant giving the camera 'a kiss'. This displays the elephants caring qualities by comparing their actions to those of humans who care for each other. It also conveys his fun-loving side through his interaction with the people behind the camera.

✓  
✓  
✓

The article conveys that the elephants have changed. At the start of the article

in large text is the phrase 'asbo elephants'. This makes us imagine the elephants being anti-social and may even give us the bizarre image of elephants graffitiing, but, as the article continues we discover that they have become 'reformed characters' and that they can now 'be trusted'. This change in <sup>the</sup> language describing the elephants allows us to recognise their transformation and lets us understand that they have 'deffinately changed'.

The elephants are also portrayed as potentially dangerous creatures. We are told that they can grow to 'the weight of a double decker bus'. This makes us think of the devastation they could cause and makes us feel frightened. They are also described as having been involved in the 'death of a human'. This further exaggerates our fear of them and makes us question how anyone can feel safe around them. BAND 3

Secure understanding / Careful supporting reference

- 3) George Orwell conveys his feelings to the reader through the drama and tension he creates. He tells of how, as he prepared to shoot, 'the crowd grew cold and still'. This delays the action, and builds the tension. The delays shows that he doesn't want to shoot the elephant but <sup>he</sup> grudgingly decides he 'ought to'. He also refers to the moment he aimed his gun being like when a 'theatre curtain go up'. This makes us imagine the drama of both the curtain going up and the action of the

10.  
11

## Script H

performance itself. The crowd behind him adds to idea that he is on stage like a 'conjuror about to perform a trick'. This makes us imagine the nerves he would have felt.

He also displays his thoughts and feelings through his references to 'the crowd'. He tells us they are 'two thousand at the least' and how he was their 'puppet'. This makes us imagine the pressure he must have felt to do right by the 'growing' crowd and that he couldn't really make his own decision and ends up doing what he 'ought to do' by the crowd.

Orwell also puts across his thoughts and feelings <sup>through</sup> his portrayal of the elephant. He refers to the animal as 'grandmotherly'. This makes us further sympathise with his not wanting to shoot it, who would shoot their grandmother?! It also allows us to feel his sympathy for the elephant. His tactic of wanting to 'test the behaviour' of the elephant further conveys his apprehensiveness to shoot it and makes us feel sorry for the situation Orwell has been placed in.

Secure - Some analytical comment.

10

4) Do we worry ~~(to)~~ much about animal welfare?  
I will explore if - in today's world - we can afford to care so much about animals, if we should worry at all and if there are more important things to think about.  
In the world's current economic state, is it ~~financially~~ <sup>more important</sup> ~~more~~ to spend money protecting penguins or our pockets? Every year, millions of pounds are spent on conservation and protection projects and, whilst I ~~ex~~ accept that a lot of people like animals, this is not acceptable at the moment. Governments are making cutbacks, people are going into debt but of course, none of that matters while we still have the white rhino! Call me cynical but I believe it far more important to save people from starvation, diseases etc. than saving a rare bird from ~~extinction~~ <sup>extinction</sup>, which brings me on to my next point.  
Although many of us would be sad to see the polar bear <sup>go</sup>, if / when it does, it will have run its natural, biological course. Pandas for example, cute and cuddly yes but an evolutionary nightmare. They are supposed to be carnivores ~~that~~ <sup>but</sup> have devolved into bamboo eating slobs. The reason their numbers are decreasing is that they can't be bothered to breed! They are a lost cause and (whilst I accept that some animals are becoming extinct because of poachers etc.) should be left to run their biological course, we have neither the money, nor the right to interfere.

Script H

Leave  
blank

Finally, I ask, is animal welfare really that important in a modern world? As I have covered, our economy is in tatters but that is ~~not~~ the only priority on my list above saving the blue whale. Rising CO<sub>2</sub> levels are threatening the very existence of this planet; famine, poverty and disease are rife in the poorer parts of our world; natural disasters such as the boxing day Tsunami and Hurricane Katrina caused utter devastation even in the world's richest country, and I could go on. The simple fact is, animal welfare is far less important than some of the other issues we face today so yes, we worry too much.

Confident. Consistently relevant. BAND 2.  
Range of structures for effects.  
Mainly secure.

22

+ 12

34