



**ENGLISH A1 – HIGHER LEVEL – PAPER 2**  
**ANGLAIS A1 – NIVEAU SUPÉRIEUR – ÉPREUVE 2**  
**INGLÉS A1 – NIVEL SUPERIOR – PRUEBA 2**

Monday 11 May 2009 (morning)  
Lundi 11 mai 2009 (matin)  
Lunes 11 de mayo de 2009 (mañana)

2 hours / 2 heures / 2 horas

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer one essay question only. You must base your answer on at least two of the Part 3 works you have studied. You may include in your answer a discussion of a Part 2 work of the same genre if relevant. Answers which are not based on a discussion of at least two Part 3 works will not score high marks.
- You are not permitted to bring copies of the works you have studied into the examination room.

**INSTRUCTIONS DESTINÉES AUX CANDIDATS**

- N'ouvrez pas cette épreuve avant d'y être autorisé(e).
- Traitez un seul sujet de composition. Vous devez baser votre réponse sur au moins deux des œuvres de la 3<sup>e</sup> partie que vous avez étudiées. Le cas échéant, vous pouvez inclure dans votre réponse une discussion sur une œuvre du même genre littéraire étudiée dans la 2<sup>e</sup> partie du programme. Les réponses qui ne sont pas basées sur au moins deux des œuvres de la 3<sup>e</sup> partie n'obtiendront pas une note élevée.
- Vous n'êtes pas autorisé(e) à amener des exemplaires des œuvres que vous avez étudiées dans la salle d'examen.

**INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS ALUMNOS**

- No abra esta prueba hasta que se lo autoricen.
- Elija un tema de redacción. Su respuesta deberá basarse en al menos dos de las obras estudiadas en la Parte 3. Se podrán hacer comentarios sobre una obra de la Parte 2 del mismo género, si fuera necesario. Las respuestas que no incluyan una discusión sobre al menos dos obras de la Parte 3 no recibirán notas altas.
- No se permite traer a la sala de examen copias de las obras estudiadas.

Answer **one** essay question only. You must base your answer on at least two of the Part 3 works you have studied. You may include in your answer a discussion of a Part 2 work of the same genre if relevant. Answers which are **not** based on a discussion of at least two Part 3 works will **not** score high marks.

### Drama

1. The success of any drama depends on the credibility of the protagonists. Referring closely to **at least two** of the plays you have studied, explore to what extent and in what ways they illustrate the truth of this statement.
2. Looking closely at **one or more** of the following elements: lighting, sound and music, discuss the ways in which they can affect the presentation of ideas in **at least two** of the plays you have studied.

### Poetry

3. Does knowledge of the background of a poem, whether historical, biographical, social or otherwise, limit or enhance one's understanding of the work? Refer closely in your answer to works by **at least two** poets you have studied.
4. In what ways do poets use the portrayal of landscape to explore human experience? Referring to works by **at least two** poets you have studied, consider this use of landscape.

### Prose: The Novel and Short Story

5. Authors use the portrayal of characters who are somehow trapped or imprisoned as a means to criticize society. Referring closely to **at least two** of the works in your study, show to what extent and in what ways this statement is true.
6. Analyse the extent to which the reliability of the narrator can affect the reader's understanding of events in **at least two** of the works you have studied.

### Prose: Other than the Novel or Short Story

7. In prose other than the novel and short story, content is more important than style. To what extent does this statement apply to **at least two** of the works you have studied?
8. Discuss the treatment of poverty in **at least two** of the works in your study.

**General Questions on Literature**

9. Writers of literature rarely offer answers that resolve the issues they raise. To what extent and in what ways does this statement apply to **at least two** of the works you have studied?
  
  10. In what ways is the literature you have studied concerned with gaining, maintaining or losing a paradise of some kind? Refer closely in your answer to **at least two** works.
  
  11. Poetry can be prosaic and prose can be poetic. Explore this statement in relation to the varieties of language used in **at least two** of the works you have studied.
  
  12. “There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so.” To what extent do **at least two** of the the works you have studied present concepts of good and bad as a matter of perception?
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