



**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

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**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. In plays a character who appears briefly, or who does not appear at all, can be a significant presence, contributing to action, developing other characters or conveying ideas. To what extent have you found this to be true of **at least two** works you have studied?
2. “Drama, even in its darkest moments, underscores the strength of the human spirit.” How and to what extent is this true of **at least two** of the plays you have studied?

### Poetry

3. “A great poem puts into words what we already know but had not thought of saying.” How far and by what means have **at least two** poets that you have studied achieved this?
4. “In the language of poetry nothing is usual, casual or arbitrary.” With detailed consideration of the language in poems by **at least two** poets, discuss how far you find this statement to be true.

### Prose: The Novel and Short Story

5. If the climax of a story is the point of highest interest, identify the climax and discuss how and how effectively it is achieved in **at least two** works you have studied.
6. Often in literature there is a character who defies normal standards of greatness and yet rises to heroic stature. In what ways and to what effect have **at least two** writers you have studied explored this possibility?

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

7. Prose works (other than novels and short stories) often deal with transitions in the lives of the writers or other characters. Discuss the role of such transitions and the ways in which they are presented in **at least two** of the works you have studied.
8. Writers may choose a formal or informal style of writing to express their ideas. Characterise the style selected by **at least two** of the writers you have studied, and discuss how that choice affects the work as a whole.

**General Questions on Literature**

9. By what means and with what effect do writers establish and use tone in **at least two** of the works you have studied?
  
  10. “Reading literature is a way of walking in the footsteps of others.” By what means and to what effect do **at least two** writers you have studied help you understand the situations of others?
  
  11. Wit and other comic devices can often add an important edge to what a writer is trying to express. Examine the effects of such devices on the expression of ideas in **at least two** of the works you have studied.
  
  12. “Literature is the embodiment of beauty and intelligence.” To what extent is this true of **at least two** of the works you have studied?
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