



HILLCREST HIGH SCHOOL
ENGLISH HOME LANGUAGE
JUNE 2018, GRADE 9
PAPER 1 (LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT)



Time: 2 hours
Examiner: Mr R. Neale

Marks: 70
Moderator: Mrs N. Atkinson

INSTRUCTIONS & INFORMATION

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS

1. Setting out your work

- a. Draw a 2cm wide margin on the right-hand side of each page of your answer booklet.
- b. Number each answer exactly as the question paper is numbered.
- c. Leave a line after each answer.
- d. Rule off after each section.

2. Structure of the paper: There are three sections. Answer **all** the questions.

- a. SECTION A: Comprehension (30 marks)
- b. SECTION B: Summary (10 marks)
- c. SECTION C: Language (30 marks)

3. Advice

- a. Ensure that you have all 8 pages of this question paper.
- b. Write legibly and present your work neatly.
- c. Read each question very carefully.
- d. Use your time carefully. Suggested time management:
 - i. Section A: approximately 50 minutes
 - ii. Section B: approximately 25 minutes
 - iii. Section C: approximately 45 minutes

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION

QUESTION 1: READING FOR MEANING AND UNDERSTANDING

Read the following texts and answer the questions that follow, in full sentences unless otherwise instructed.

TEXT A

An article from *The Guardian*.

My hero: George Orwell by Margaret Atwood

I grew up reading George Orwell. I was born in 1939, and *Animal Farm* was published in 1945. I read it at age nine. It was lying around the house, and I mistook it for a book about talking animals. I knew nothing about the kind of politics in the book. The only thing I understood about politics was the simple notion that Hitler was bad but dead. To say that I was horrified by this book would be an understatement. The fate of the farm animals was so horrible, the pigs were so mean, the sheep were so stupid. Children can sense injustice from a mile away, and this was the thing that upset me the most: the pigs were so unfair.

The whole experience of reading *Animal Farm* was deeply disturbing, but I am forever grateful to Orwell for alerting me early to the danger flags I've tried to watch out for since. As Orwell taught, it isn't the labels that we use to define ourselves (Christianity, socialism, Islam, democracy) that are important, but the things that people do for those labels.

Animal Farm went against the political views of the time, and he got in trouble for it. People who swim against the stream of popular wisdom, who point out the obvious flaws in the world around them, are likely to be ridiculed. I didn't have all that figured out at the age of nine when I first read *Animal Farm*, but we learn the patterns of stories before we learn their meanings, and *Animal Farm* has a very clear pattern: good ideas are corrupted by those in power, and those who follow don't have the sense to do anything about it.

<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2013/jan/18/my-hero-george-orwell-atwood>

TEXT B



<http://thecomicsnews.com/images/edtoons/2010/0728/race/01.jpg>

QUESTIONS

Refer to text A, paragraph 1:

1. When was Margaret Atwood born? (1)
2. Who is the author of *Animal Farm*? (1)
3. What was the initial reason for Atwood's decision to read *Animal Farm*? (1)
4. Atwood had a strong emotional reaction to reading *Animal Farm*. Describe this reaction in your own words and provide one reason for her reaction. (2)
5. Which group of animals would you say are the villains of *Animal Farm*? (1)
6. What is the defining characteristic of the sheep in *Animal Farm*? (1)
7. Do you think *Animal Farm* has a happy ending? Quote to support your answer. (2)
8. Explain the concept of injustice. (1)

Refer to text A, paragraph 2:

9. In your own words, why is George Orwell Atwood's hero? (2)
10. In the second paragraph, Atwood speaks about the labels we use to define ourselves.
 - a. Two of these labels are religious, while two are political.
 - i. List the two religious labels. (1)
 - ii. List the two political labels.(1)
 - b. According to Atwood is there anything wrong with the labels themselves? Explain her reason for this in your own words. (2)

Refer to text A, paragraph 3

11. Do you think Orwell was a popular person? Quote one word from line 15 to support your answer. (2)
12. In your own words explain the reason for his popularity / unpopularity. (2)
13. In your own words, explain what pattern *Animal Farm* follows. (2)

Refer to text B:

Note: the cartoonist shows three different types of people: one hand is darkly coloured, one hand has painted nails, while one hand has pale skin and belongs to a man.

14. What are the people in the cartoon doing? (1)
15. Describe the different glasses. (3)
16. What do you think the glasses represent? (1)
17. Look at the words, 'To equality' and the picture in the cartoon. What ironic point is the cartoon making? (3)

[SECTION A TOTAL: 30]

SECTION B: SUMMARY

QUESTION 2: SUMMARISING IN YOUR OWN WORDS

Carefully read TEXT C, below.

Summarise the article in your OWN WORDS in a fluent paragraph of 80 words.

NOTE:

- It is not necessary to write down a heading for your summary.
- Indicate an accurate word count clearly at the end of your summary.
- Marks will be deducted if you ignore these instructions

'Down and Out in Paris and London'

Down and Out in Paris and London is one of George Orwell's first published works, an autobiographical account of being poor in Paris and London.

The book opens in Paris where Orwell finds himself without a job and low on funds. Work in Paris is scarce and he eventually has to sell his good clothes, but the money he gets buys bread and butter for no more than a few days. After a dozen weeks (and many bouts of hunger, fatigue, and desperation) he finally lands a jobs at a hotel restaurant as a dishwasher. The work is physically and spiritually exhausting—fourteen hours a day of frantic cleaning, scrubbing, and sweeping in the sweltering heat of a basement kitchen.

Totally demoralized, Orwell eventually decides to return to London. He was offered employment as a babysitter for a wealthy family in London, but the family, much to Orwell's misfortune, decided to vacation just before he arrived, leaving him out of work—and out of money—for at least a month. While Orwell is on the road between shelters, hunger and filth are constant companions, as is the sting of being considered contemptible by the majority of society.

The book ends just after Orwell arranges a final loan. His employers will be returning in eight days, so with only a little over a week to endure being destitute, he says goodbye to his tramping comrades, who will remain on the road, presumably for the rest of their lives. Orwell closes with some spectacularly pithy observations on poverty, and the reader is left with the resounding impression that it's a condition best avoided if at all possible.

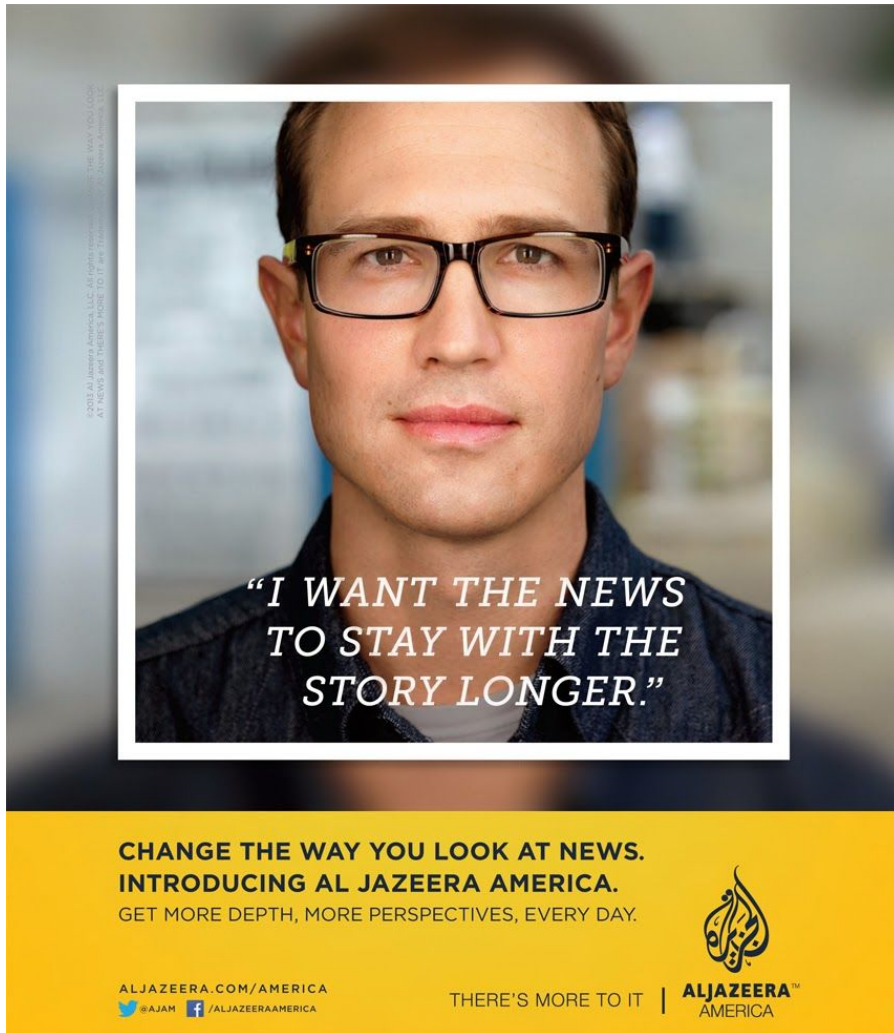
[SECTION B TOTAL: 10]

SECTION C: LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

QUESTION 3: ANALYSING ADVERTISING

Study the following advertisements and then answer the questions set.

TEXT D



©2013 Al Jazeera America, LLC. All rights reserved. "CHANGE THE WAY YOU LOOK AT NEWS. INTRODUCING AL JAZEERA AMERICA." AT NEWS AND THIS IS MADE TO IT BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

"I WANT THE NEWS TO STAY WITH THE STORY LONGER."

CHANGE THE WAY YOU LOOK AT NEWS. INTRODUCING AL JAZEERA AMERICA. GET MORE DEPTH, MORE PERSPECTIVES, EVERY DAY.

ALJAZEERA.COM/AMERICA
@AJAM /ALJAZEERAAMERICA

THERE'S MORE TO IT | ALJAZEERA AMERICA

http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-TTxO1QfmaGs/UK1_PTrz4vI/AAAAAAAAASCE/GFgVDMCa-EY/s1600/AJAM-007-+Sports+Illustrated+_Pg+v12.jpg

TEXT E

The Guardian is a British newspaper.



the guardian .co.uk

Facts and opinions. Best kept apart.

TEXT F

The *New York Times* is an American newspaper.

**The truth is hard.
Living without it is harder.**

The New York Times

Refer to text D

1. What type of company is Aljazeera? (1)
2. In your own words, explain what sets Aljazeera apart from other similar companies. (1)

Refer to text E

3. 'Facts and opinions. Best kept apart'. Do you think it is a good idea to separate facts and opinions in news reports? Explain your answer. (2)
4. What do you think the lines represent? (1)
5. What is this advert saying about the *The Guardian* as a newspaper? (1)

Refer to text F

6. Which value do you think is most important to the *New York Times*? (1)

Refer to text E and F

7. Which advert appeals to you the most? Give good reasons for your answer. Remember to refer to the adverts. (3)

[QUESTION 3 TOTAL: 10]

QUESTION 4: UNDERSTANDING OTHER ASPECTS OF MEDIA - OPINION AND ANALYSIS

TEXT G:

A Calvin & Hobbes cartoon.

Note: the text has been written below each frame so that it is easy to read.

SOMEWHERE IN COMMUNIST RUSSIA I'LL BE THERE'S A LITTLE BOY WHO HAS NEVER KNOWN ANYTHING BUT CENSORSHIP AND OPPRESSION .	BUT MAYBE HE'S HEARD OF AMERICA , AND HE DREAMS OF LIVING IN THIS LAND OF FREEDOM AND OPPORTUNITY!	SOMEDAY I'D LIKE TO MEET THAT LITTLE BOY...	...AND TELL HIM THE AWFUL TRUTH ABOUT THIS PLACE!! * * * CALVIN, BE QUIET AND EAT THE STUPID LIMA BEANS.
1	2	3	4

https://www.reddit.com/r/libertarianmeme/comments/2d6hn2/calvin_on_russian_censorship_and_oppression_and/

1. What is the name of the main character of the cartoon? (1)
2. Who do you think the man in frame 4 is? (1)
3. Why are the two characters sitting at a table in frame 4? (1)
4. The boy describes Russia very differently to the way he portrays America.
 - a. Quote 1 word that he uses to describe Russia (or what happens there), and explain its meaning. (2)
 - b. Quote 2 words he uses to describe America. (1)
5. Refer to frame 4.
 - a. How do you think the boy is feeling? (1)
 - b. Give two visual details which show you how he is feeling. (2)
6. What is the 'awful truth' that the boy hopes to explain to the Russian child? (1)

[QUESTION 4 TOTAL: 10]

QUESTION 5: USING LANGUAGE CORRECTLY

TEXT I

Read the text below, (which contains some deliberate errors) and answer the questions that follow.

Shooting an Elephant	
<i>This is an extract from an essay George Orwell published, entitled Shooting an Elephant, in which, due to some complicated circumstances, he is forced to kill an elephant against his wishes and better judgement.</i>	1
<i>Orwell was a British police officer in British occupied Burma (present day Myanmar). For Orwell, it was this incident which revealed to him most clearly the negative impact of colonisation.</i>	2
	3
	4
In Lower <u>Burma</u> , I was hated by large numbers of people – <u>the</u> only time in my life that <u>I</u> have	5
been <u>important</u> enough for this to happen <u>to</u> me. As a police officer I was an obvious target for the	6
anti-British feeling and was taunted whenever it seemed safe to do so. When a nimble Burman	7
<u>tripped</u> me up on the football field and the referee (another Burman) looked the other way, the	8
crowd yelled with hideous laughter. This happened more than once. In the end the sneering	9
yellow faces of young men that met me everywhere, the insults hooted after me when I was at a	10
safe distance, got badly on my nerves.	11
	12
Early one morning the inspector at a police station the other end of the town rang me up on the	13
phone and said that an elephant was ravaging the bazaar (the market). Would I please come and	14
do something about it? I did not know what I could do, but I wanted to see what was happening	15
and I got on to a pony and started out. Various Burmans stopped me on the way and told me	16
about the elephant's doings. It was not, of course, a wild elephant, but a tame one which had	17
come into heat, causing it to be more vicious. It had been chained up, as tame elephants always	18
are when they come into heat, but on the previous nite it had broken it's chain and escaped. It's	19
mahout (an elephant handler), the only person who could manage it when it was in that state, had	20
set out in pursuit, but had taken the wrong direction and was now twelve hours' journey away,	21
and in the morning the elephant had suddenly reappeared in the town. The Burmese population	22
had no weapons and were quite helpless against it. It had already destroyed somebody's bamboo	23
hut, killed a cow and raided some fruit-stalls and devoured the stock; also it had met the municipal	24
rubbish van and, when the driver jumped out and took to his heels , had turned the van over and	25
inflicted violences upon it.	25

<http://www.online-literature.com/orwell/887/>

1. In lines 5 to 8 six words have been underlined. Write each down and state what part of speech it is. (3)
2. State the **name** and **function** of each of the following punctuation marks as they appear in the lines listed below. (3)
 - a. line 20: "hours' journey"
 - b. line 23: "fruit-stalls"
 - c. line 23: "stock; also"
3. Line 18 contains two words that have been misspelled. Write down each of the corrected words. (1)
4. Provide synonyms of your own for the following words.
 - a. hated (line 5) (½)
 - b. wrong (line 20) (½)
5. Provide antonyms of your own for the following words.
 - a. wrong (line 20) (½)
 - b. safe (line 7) (½)
6. Explain the idiom "took to his heels" (line 24) (1)

[QUESTION 5 TOTAL: 10], [SECTION C TOTAL: 30], [GRAND TOTAL: 70]