

Language Paper 2, Question 2

(8 marks)

Time: 10 minutes

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tHTfc7P_OLs

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SivUhpdpOAg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=we30LAtGziw>

You need to refer to **Source A** and **Source B**.

Write a summary of the...

- Differences...
- Similarities...
- Certain topic...

Mark scheme:

AO1

- Identify and interpret explicit and implicit information and ideas.
- Select and synthesise evidence from different texts.

What you need to do

To get full marks, you need to be perceptive. This means writing something that is not stated in the text, but that you have worked out for yourself.

1. Find a point of difference
2. Find quotations to back up your answer
3. Given that this is the difference, what does this lead me to realise about what I've been asked to focus on.

Phrases to use

- On the other hand,
- In contrast with this,
- In comparison
- However,
- Similarly,
- Likewise,
- In the same way,
- The most significant difference/similarity is...

Level 4
Perceptive,
detailed
summary

7-8 marks

Shows perceptive or detailed synthesis and interpretation of both texts:

- Makes perceptive inferences from both texts
- Selects judicious references/ use of textual detail relevant to the focus of the question
- Shows perceptive differences between texts

Mr Bruff's example:

Mr Bruff has an informal attitude, as he often 'laughs' and 'beams', emphasising his passion and sense of humour. This reflects the non-controlling attitude Bruff has to education: he puts the students and their needs before himself. Thompson, however, is much more formal, seen in his formality when he is 'writing with reference to'. This formal attitude is used to emphasise the difference in status between himself and Mr Woolark to whom he writes. Thompson clearly has a defined role of authority, which he is keenly protecting and projecting in this letter.

Difference between Level 3 and 4 answer

Band 4

1. Eddie is a typical modern teenager who is cheeky and speaks to his father in a 'mocking voice'
2. emphasising their close relationship and good humour with each other.
3. Henry however is distant and formal with his father addressing him in a respectful tone, 'my dear Father'
4. emphasising the difference in status between them.

Band 3

1. Eddie is really cheeky as he speaks to his father in a 'mocking voice'
2. showing he is not afraid of him,
3. but Henry is much more formal and respectful, 'my dear Father'
4. showing he may be somewhat afraid of him.

Key tips

Referring to the time periods when the sources were written is not in itself a valid point to identify.

1. Circle the key words, so that you are comparing the right things.
2. Make sure that both points you are writing about are clearly stated in the text.
3. Make point of comparison at the beginning of each paragraph/point
4. Use 'which suggests' or 'which implies' when talking about quotations.
5. Introduce the difference with a connective: while, whereas, in contrast, on the other hand.
6. Try to rank your differences, stating it is the main, or most dramatic, or most significant, or the worst difference.
7. Don't waste time writing a conclusion
8. Don't waste time saying 'In source A' and 'In source B', just refer to the author's surnames and/or characters.

Template (repeat this twice i.e. two paragraphs)

1. Point about Source A text (Simon seems to have a very thoughtful and rational attitude to the dangerous situation...)
2. Evidence from text (...as can be seen when he is 'weighing up the possibilities'.)
3. Make a further inference about this i.e. What does it show? What does it tell us about the characters and what they are like? (This demonstrates that this particular circumstance is new to him and he does not have much experience with it, so must carefully consider how he will proceed.)

On the other hand..., In contrast with this..., In comparison..., Similarly..., Likewise..., In the same way...,

1. Point about Source B text (On the other hand, Marius, who is a 'local guide', is constantly catering to Bell's every need in helping her down the mountain,...)
2. Evidence from text (...as implied through his constant motion and leading nature: he 'always went ahead', he 'pulled' Bell up, and then 'vanished' before helping Bell.)
3. Make a further inference about this and compare it to Source A (This emphasises that perhaps Marius is more experienced because he constantly knows what to do and what the next step is in their dangerous descent.)

Mark Scheme Level 4 answers

The activities of the boy in Source A are limited compared to the Victorian boy who has a wider choice of exciting and adventurous games to play. The toddler in Source A enjoys making a noise, exploring the sound effect of his own voice as he 'barks gibberish in the middle of the room.' His noisy outburst takes all his energy as 'he throws his entire body into it' showing how, at this self-centred stage of development, he just wants to express himself and attract attention. In contrast, the Victorian boy makes his own noise with 'a hearty shout' but has also been given purpose-built musical toys such as 'drums and tin trumpets'. He is at a different stage of maturity and needs more stimulation to develop his creativity, although perhaps both the boy's trumpet tooting and the toddler's 'gibberish' are just as irritating for any parent listening.

The boat in Source A is only small, but the ability to right itself when it capsizes shows it is designed for safety; the technology ensures that although the tiny boat cannot withstand the waves which are 'towering over' it, after the disaster, it springs 'upright' again. It is ironic that, whilst the rowing boat is designed to right itself after capsizing, the far bigger and heavier steamship is more likely to 'turn over once and for all' and sink permanently below the waves, showing that design is more important than size when it comes to safety at sea. The boat in Source B is described as 'ancient and much damaged' which implies the ship has taken a severe battering from previous storms, but this might suggest that the ship is actually more likely to survive this storm, as its old age proves how resilient and reliable it is.

June 2017 my example answer:

0 2

You need to refer to **Source A** and **Source B** for this question.

The ways the boys spend their time playing as young children is different.

Use details from **both** sources to write a summary of the different activities the boy in Source A enjoys and the boy in Source B enjoyed when he was young.

[8 marks]

The boys in the two sources enjoy interacting with other people through their activities in different ways which reflect their age and stage of development. In source A, the son enjoys projecting his knowledge and skill, which is made clear when he is described as a 'show-off', emphasising how he may like acting and feeling better or dominant to the people surrounding him. On the other hand, the boy in source B 'liked to ask questions', which demonstrates how he yearned to learn more and understand the world surrounding him through the knowledge of his mother.

Furthermore, the boys in the two sources enjoy using language in different ways, which reflects their age and maturity. The son from source A, enjoys activities that are 'silly' and peculiar, such as barking 'gibberish' and laughing 'uncontrollably' at 'the word 'teeth''. This chaotic behaviour implies that he likes to act impulsively and make a big display/scene by speaking loudly and hysterically. Perhaps this emphasises that he is of a younger age and is therefore limited with the language that he can use. However, the boy in source B seems to enjoy quieter and more controlled expressions with his voice, since he 'has a habit of whistling', which emphasises that he is probably older than the boy in source A, being more mature and restrained.

The son in source A also likes to interact with the people around him, such as how he likes 'to switch off the television' to annoy his mother and how he runs up to people 'to twang his lips', implying that he enjoys getting attention from others. While in source B, the boy enjoys hands-on activities, shown through the 'cut paper', 'card-houses' and 'drums and tin trumpets'. This indicates that he may prefer to play independently by creating things and playing instruments, which is perhaps the biggest difference between the activities that the young boys enjoyed.

June 2018 my example answer:

0 2

You need to refer to **Source A** and **Source B** for this question.

Both sources describe the types of board used for surfing.

Use details from **both** sources to write a summary of what you understand about the different boards used by the surfers.

[8 marks]

The surf boards Doyle describes seem as if they are industrially manufactured, while the boards of Hawaii are perhaps crafted by the locals, more traditionally. Doyle describes the boards' materials by comparing them to each other as 'lighter' and 'much better'. We can understand that the boards are made to provide optimum surfing and enhance skill. This suggests that the manufacturing is more focussed on the materials and function of the boards.

However, Bird describes the boards as 'made of wood from the native breadfruit tree', demonstrating that the surfers use the limited resources available to them. The boards are seen as spiritual and are therefore well-decorated and 'hand-carved', after which they are 'blessed in a simple ritual'. This implies that more care is taken with the appearance of the boards rather than the materials.

November 2019 my example answer:

0 2

You need to refer to **Source A** and **Source B** for this question.

Both sources describe how the elephants behave.

Use details from **both** sources to write a summary of what you understand about the similar behaviour of the elephants.

[8 marks]

Both Source A and source B depict the elephant's behaviours as destructive and the result of built up rage. In Source A, the elephant is described as having 'destroyed somebody's bamboo hut' and 'killed a cow', which suggests that it acts rashly and very wildly, while also displaying the great strength of the elephant to kill a cow, seemingly accidentally. This further implies that the elephant may not be able to control its strength that it has developed through progressing in maturity. Similarly, in Source B, the elephant is named a 'beast' as well as 'troublesome and dangerous' implying that its erratic behaviour makes it problematic for the owner to handle. Furthermore, the fact that this was the 'age' at which 'all male elephants' become like this suggests that, similar to Source A, the elephant is attempting to learn and enjoy using its power.

Furthermore, both sources also depict these destructive behaviours of the elephants to occur in raging episodes. In source A, the elephant is described to be 'peacefully eating' suggesting that the 'savage' behaviour is an uncontrollable part of it, and that when it is left alone, it is calm and quiet. Perhaps, though being 'chained up', the elephant's nature has changed to be vindictive against humans by causing destruction. Likewise, in Source B, the elephant is 'perfectly quiet' after being in its destructive 'condition', implying that these successive episodes of rage are a result of hormonal changes since it does not seem to be the natural behaviour of the elephant. It may also be inferred that human influence, such as being harmed and treated badly, is what is creating this aggressive behaviour.

November 2020 my example answer:

0 2

You need to refer to **Source A** and **Source B** for this question.

Both writers are accompanied by another person on their adventure: Simon in Source A, and Marius in Source B.

Use details from both sources to write a summary of what you understand about the differences between the two companions, Simon and Marius.

[8 marks]

Although both Simon and Marius seem to be stuck in similar situations of helping who they are accompanied by down dangerous mountains, they respond to these events slightly differently.

Simon seems to have a very thoughtful and rational attitude to the dangerous situation, as can be seen when he is 'weighing up the possibilities'. This demonstrates that this particular circumstance is new to him and he does not have much experience with it, so must carefully consider how he will proceed. On the other hand, Marius, who is a 'local guide', is constantly catering to Bell's every need in helping her down the mountain, as implied through his constant motion and leading nature: he 'always went ahead', he 'pulled' Bell up, and then 'vanished' before helping Bell. This emphasises that perhaps Marius is more experienced because he constantly knows what to do and what the next step is in their dangerous descent.

Another key difference that can be seen is in Simon and Marius's emotional response to the situation. Simon is seemingly oblivious to Simpson's pain and is not affected by or does not react to his 'cries of alarm and pain'. Perhaps Simon is so determined to get the job done in his changed 'rescue' mode, that he is able to overcome Simpson's great pain. Ultimately, this makes him handle the situation more effectively since it is more likely that the two will survive and get to safety faster. In contrast, although Marius also helps in the protection of Bell, he responds 'perfectly fearful', which could be insinuating that he is just anxious enough to ensure that all his effort and concentration is put into focussing on Bell. This highlights how it is his fear that allows him to manage the situation so well, in comparison to Simon who refuses to let any negative, fearful or worried emotions distract him.