

# **English Language**

## **GCSE**

### **Paper 2**

---

---

**Four Model Answers**  
**Four Practice Papers**



**First Rate Tutors**

## *Model Answers*

**Question 1: Read again the first part of Source A from lines 1 to 14. Choose four statements below which are true**

- A. More people visit Blackpool than Greece each year.
- B. There are more holiday beds in Blackpool than there are in the whole of Portugal.
- E. Pleasure Beach covers over 40 acres.
- G. Blackpool's tourism industry has become more successful over the past twenty years.

**Question 2: You need to refer to Source A and Source B for this question. Use details from both sources. Write a summary of the differences between Blackpool and Verona.**

The writer of source A describes Blackpool's light show as 'tacky' and 'inadequate'. These adjectives convey the writer's sense of dismay and disappointment at the supposedly renowned light show that they put on. This stands as a contrast to the writer of Source B's description of the Amphitheatre. He uses a simile such as: 'like the inside of a prodigious hat of plaited straw'. This shows his very nostalgic and homely view of the colosseum.

Secondly, the writer of source A uses very informal and colloquial language to portray Blackpool as very tacky. This is evident in the following quote: 'has more holiday beds than the whole of Portugal'. Here, the use of colloquial language and the hyperbole shows him to be quite sarcastic towards Blackpool. This offers a contrast between this and the second extract. The writer of source B uses very formal language that shows how he is in awe of the city. This is illustrated in the following quote: 'charming country' as the alliteration of 'c' connotes feelings that the writer is in longing over the country. This shows a very different use of language to describe a city.

Finally, the writer of source A uses facts and statistics to argue his point that Blackpool is a nice place to visit. This is conveyed in the following quote: 'increased its visitor numbers by 7 per cent'. Here, we are shown that more people are visiting Blackpool and it is becoming a more popular place to holiday. However, in Source B the writer uses the repetition of the adjective 'pleasant' to echo the nice and pleasant time he is having in Verona. This shows him to be having a very sophisticated and good time, as the adjective 'pleasant' connotes feelings of wealth and riches. This shows him to be having fun and enjoying himself through the repetition of the adjective.

**Question 3: You now need to refer to lines 8 to 21 in Source B only. How does Dickens use language to describe his impressions of the Roman Amphitheatre?**

Dickens uses adjectives, verbs and adverbs to describe his impressions of the Roman Amphitheatre. This is evident in the following adjectives used to describe the Amphitheatre: 'well preserved' and 'unbroken'. Here the adjective 'unbroken' suggests that there is great history in this place and it is still standing. The adjective 'preserved' alerts the reader to the

tantamount to her leaving behind her innocence. In source B, Oliphant describes her childhood home as simple. This is evident in the quote: “The fire burning cheerfully and candles on the breakfast table.” The personification shows she vividly remembers the small and mundane aspects of her family home. It could also connote that the writer prefers her simple life and that she is upset that she doesn’t go home more. The reader, in source A, would feel sympathy for Malala as she was forced away from her home and that she can’t go home to place she loved. However, the reader feels empathy for Oliphant as they might also prefer the simple life and therefore would want the same for Oliphant.

Finally, in Source A, Malala describes her childhood home as a familiar place. This is evident in the quote “left that beloved home in Pakistan one morning...ended up a world away”. The use of the hyperbolic metaphor is effective as it could suggest that she misses her childhood home in Pakistan and is alienated in her new home. It could also suggest that she feels uncomfortable in Birmingham and wishes she was back in Pakistan. However, in source B, Oliphant describes her childhood home as unremarkable. Oliphant grew up in “Lasswade”. The use of the proper noun could convey how unremarkable and remote her childhood home was. This could indicate a possible fondness for the home she lived in and how she enjoyed living in a remote region. The reader, when reading source A, would again feel sympathy for Malala as no one should be taken away from their home because of political unrest. However, readers may feel empathy for Oliphant as their childhood home may be unremarkable but have a fondness to it.

Overall, both writers describe their childhood as a place of good and positive memories. In source A, Malala describes her home as a sanctuary and a place of nostalgia. In source B, Oliphant describes her home as unremarkable but yet a place of fond memories.

**Question 5: ‘Your identity has nothing to do with the town or country or continent you come from. Being British, European, Asian or African makes no difference to who you are.’**

**Write an online article aimed at teenagers, giving your thoughts in response to this statement.**

**[40 marks]**

### **Teen Articles Online**

#### **Is your identity forged by the country you come from?**

Your identity has nothing to do with the town or country or continent you come from. Being British, European, Asian or African makes no difference to who you are. This idea is correct. So why should we be defined as different? Are we all not members of one body? We may be from the same country and even the same town but deep down, we are all different.