

# Interactive Example Candidate Responses

## Paper 1 Passages

# Cambridge International AS & A Level English 9093

For examination from 2016

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# Introduction

The main aim of this booklet is to exemplify standards for those teaching Cambridge international AS and A Level English 9093, and to show how middle level candidates performance relates to the subject's assessment objectives.

In this booklet, candidate responses are derived from the real scripts of candidates from the November 2016 series of Cambridge International AS and A Level 9093 . They have been typed and all candidate spelling, punctuation and grammar errors have been included.

For each question, the response is annotated with clear explanation of where and why marks were awarded or omitted. The responses have been annotated with numbers, which will show the examiner comments when clicked, you can also mark the script here.

Once 'Examiner Comments' is selected, you can view the total marks awarded and how the candidate could have improved the answer, by clicking on 'Examiner mark and summary'. You can also click on 'Common Mistakes' to view common mistakes candidates made in the question.

These help teachers to assess the standard required to achieve marks, beyond the guidance of the mark scheme. Click on the 'Mark Scheme' button to view the appropriate mark scheme for the question paper.

The full question papers and mark schemes used in this resource are Paper 12 from the November 2016 exam series for Cambridge International AS & A Level English 9093 and can be downloaded in full from the School Support Hub: [www.cambridgeinternational.org/support](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/support).

The relevant files are:    November 2016 Question Paper 12  
                                     November 2016 Paper 12 Mark Scheme

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# Question 1a

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Read the passage on question paper which is a speech made by Julia Gillard, Australian Prime Minister, in response to an attempt by the leader of the opposition - Tony Abbott - to remove the speaker (chair) of the Australian parliament from office because of sexist remarks made by text message.

**(b)** Comment on the style and language of the extract. [15]

*The text is a speech and the structure of it is many short paragraphs. The tone that the audience receives from the text could be anger or disbelief as Prime Minister Julia Gillard is calling out the hypocrisy of the opposition's leader. The purpose of this speech is to show Australians that the motion to have the speaker of parliament removed should not be taken seriously. 1*

*The audience of this speech is fellow Australian politicians, the Australian public and anyone else who is interested in world politics. Gillard is calling out the leader of the opposition and calling him hypocrite. She is trying to prove that his motion to have the speaker of parliament removed for misogynistic text messages should not be taken seriously as he himself has made misogynistic comments in the past. Gillard says that if Tony Abbott, the leader of the opposition, wants 2 to know what misogyny looks like then "he needs a mirror". This is an example of the anger she shows through the tone of the speech. 3 The speech is written in the third person about 'the leader of the opposition'. She does this so that she can almost attack Tony Abbott indirectly as she is not addressing him. I think that Gillard uses this technique in an attempt to embarrass Abbott so that fellow politicians and the audience 4 in general take her side and do not support the proposed motion by the opposition. "And now, the leader of the opposition wants to be taken seriously," is an example of this*

technique.

Gillard uses formal language and an educated diction. This is expected in a speech from a politician and words like “ensues” and the fact that she refers to Abott as “the leader of the opposition party prove this. 5

I am not sure if it is a custom or some sort of tradition to refer to the leader of the opposition as that and not by his name. However Gillard might refuse to refer to Abott by his name as she does not want to give him the satisfaction or in an attempt to portray him as inhuman. She refers to the speaker of parliament as “Mr Slipper”; she refers to an interviewer as ‘stavros’ but she refuses refer to the leader of the opposition with his name. This could be an attempt to insult him or show her anger toward him. 6

Repetition is another feature she uses to reinforce her points. “Let’s go throug the opposition leader’s double standards, repulsive double standards when it comes to misogyny and sexism” is an example of this reinforcement through repetition. The constant referal of Abott as ‘the leader of the opposition’ reminds the audience of who she is talking about especially when she is portraying him in a negative manner. In lines 38 to 42 she starts two sentences with “I was offended...” followed by sexist, rude or misogynistic remarks or actions that Abott had directed at her. From line 49 to 50, Gillard does not use full sentences as she does not use nouns or prondis and there is no subject. However it is assumed that the audience knows show she is addressing. Again she starts three statements with “Doesn’t...” followed by negative things that Abott has done. All of the above mentioned is done to portray the opposition leader in a negative way and in doing so take votes or support away from him.

I don't believe that that is a hidden 7 agenda as it is a politician speech and the motivation of political speeches is generally votes.

Sarcasm and irony are two other features which Gillard uses. Irony 8 is used throughout the speech as she calls out Abbott for all the misogynistic things that he has done and then shows disbelief at the fact that he is accusing the speaker of parliament of misogyny' and he's woken up and he's gone 'oh dear, there's this thing called sexism, oh my lords there's this thing called misogyny.'" -is an example of sarcasm. This is an attack on Abbott as she puts words in his mouth and portrays him as an ignorant man. She does this to further prove that his motion to support his political purpose, "oh, the speaker must be (misogynist) because that suits my political purpose." Here she is showing that the leader of the opposition has not brought forward his motion as he sees the speaker of parliament as a misogynist but rather to suit his own political agenda. 9

"Well this type of hypocrisy must not be tolerated, which is why this motion from the leader of the opposition should not be taken seriously. She did this using the style and language that I have written about above. In conclusion she tries to show that throughout her speech she exposed Abbott as being a hypocrite and in doing so proved that his motion should not be taken seriously. She did this using the style and language that I have written above. 10

Your mark: out of 15

# Question 1b

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page

Read the passage on question paper which is a speech made by Julia Gillard, Australian Prime Minister, in response to an attempt by the leader of the opposition - Tony Abbott - to remove the speaker (chair) of the Australian parliament from office because of sexist remarks made by text message.

**(b)** Julia Gillard makes an entry in her diary the night before she gives this speech. Write this entry (between 120 and 150 words), basing your answer closely on the material of the speech. **[10]**

12/03/2016:

*I cannot believe the nerve of this man, 1 calling out someone for being a misogynist after the sexist comments he has made in his past. He is a hypocrit and tomorrow during my speech I am going to prove it.*

*I have the proof, honestly it wasnt hard to get. 2 Quotation upon quotation of sexist, misogynistic, remarks that he has made. It makes me sick, It makes me sick to even think of his name. 3 I am honestly in disbelief at his proposed motion. The text messages he is accusing Mr Slipper of were sent when Slipper was a young man. Abbott has said things far more disgusting as a politician.*

*4 Anyway I hope Australia hears what I say tomorrow and finally see him for the man he is.*

# Question 2a

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page

Read the passage on question paper which is an extract from *The Art of Travel* by Alain de Botton.

(a) Comment on the the language and style of the extract. [15]

The writer creates a vivid description of beauty and peace in the passage. through the use of personification and colour to allow the reader to understand the magnificance of traveling. Although the writer creates such a wonderous scene, he contradicts these statements in the final paragraph by depicting multiple problems that he has occured on the way to his destination. 1

The writer sets the scence as being “early on that first morning” to draw the readers attention towards a cool and undisturbed atmosphere. This is further enhanced by the vivid and colourful image of the “dawn light” being a “pale grey-blue” The description of the sky shows how early it was and how beautiful the day already was. The writer uses onomatopia to describe the “rustlings” of the previous night to allow one’s sense’s to be evoked through movement, and creates a sense of wonder as to what animals there might have been.2

Additionally, the writer personifies the wind as it “seemed in deep sleep” to enhance the feeling of peace and quiet, which links to the idea of it being very early. The writer goes further in describing the ultimate peace in his use of similie to outline how “It was as quiet as a library.” This creates an image of nature being a type of librarian watching over everything and instilling silence, which is made clear through the use of a short sentance,3 giving a sense of power. More so, nature is further personified in “Nature was at her most benevolent” and “she had chosen to atone for her ill-temper in other regions” to create a feeling that this beach was protected from the harsh elements and creating a sense of relief, and undisturbed beauty.4

The description of the sand being “powdery” and “the colour of sun-ripened wheat” further evoke’s the readers senses through taste and portrays a vivid image of warmth and happiness. The word “powdery” describes how fine and soft the sand was which adds to the interpretation of beauty. The image of the air “enveloping profound warmth” creates a sense of safety and of the beach being hidden and private. 5

The writer goes further in describing the magnificance of the beach and the amazement the writer felt through describing the sounds of the sea to be like “a kindly monster was taking discreet sips of water from a large goblet”. This image creates a fairytale effect to the reader showing how magical everything was, as if the writer felt like a child again in his surroundings. This depicts 6 further the feeling of safety and wonder to the reader. The trees are described to be “craning their necks to catch a better angle of the sun”. This personification shows how even nature felt relaxed and how calm everything was. 7

In the final paragraph, the writer contradicts the images of beauty at the beach through “my attention was in truth far more fractured and confused than the foregoing paragraphs suggest.” This draws the readers attention away from the beauty and more towards the negative feelings the writer had.

The writer states that these 8 details mentioned previously were “weakened by a number of other, incongruous and unrelated elements.” This creates a sense of anticipation as to what has gone wrong with the writer. The listing effect used throughout the last paragraph through “ a sore throat...”, “not having informed a colleague...” and “a pressure across both temples” suggests how



*nervous the writer had become and how stressed he was.* 9

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page

Your mark: out of **15**

## Question 2b

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Read the passage on question paper which is an extract from *The Art of Travel* by Alain de Botton.

**(b)** Later in his travels, Alain de Botton takes a journey in your own country. Write the opening of the passage (between 120 and 150 words) in which he describes this experience. Base your answer closely on the style and language of the original passage. **[10]**

*It was absolute magnificance, the type of beauty that could not be depicted in a few simple words. It was a late, dusty, African 1 afternoon as I sat on the balcony of a tourist based hotel, 2 sipping an ice cold drink. 3 The bush that surrounded every aspect of my vision was thick and dense, apart from small clearings where I spotted numerous animals busily scurrying about. The burnt-orange coloured sun cast colours across the sky that portrayed a watercoloured painting done by a famous artist I studied in college, outlining the pure beauty and enjoyment experienced by many in this beautiful country. 4 It was not something you would be able to experience anywhere else in the world. 5 I stared in amazement at the herds of elephants that stumbled, barely five metres away from where I sat, through and over trees and bushes, watching the utter control they assumed over the surrounding area. 6*

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