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ENGLISH A: LITERATURE – HIGHER LEVEL – PAPER 2
ANGLAIS A : LITTÉRATURE – NIVEAU SUPÉRIEUR – ÉPREUVE 2
INGLÉS A: LITERATURA – NIVEL SUPERIOR – PRUEBA 2

Friday 3 May 2013 (afternoon)
 Vendredi 3 mai 2013 (après-midi)
 Viernes 3 de mayo de 2013 (tarde)

2 hours / 2 heures / 2 horas

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 and compare and contrast these works in response to the question. 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.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[25 marks]*.

INSTRUCTIONS DESTINÉES AUX CANDIDATS

- N'ouvrez pas cette épreuve avant d'y être autorisé(e).
- Traitez un seul sujet de composition. En basant votre réponse sur au moins deux des œuvres de la troisième partie que vous avez étudiées, vous devez comparer et opposer ces œuvres dans le cadre du sujet. Les réponses qui ne sont pas basées sur au moins deux des œuvres de la troisième partie n'obtiendront pas une note élevée.
- Vous n'êtes pas autorisé(e) à apporter des exemplaires des œuvres que vous avez étudiées dans la salle d'examen.
- Le nombre maximum de points pour cette épreuve d'examen est *[25 points]*.

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LOS ALUMNOS

- No abra esta prueba hasta que se lo autoricen.
- Conteste una sola pregunta de redacción. Base su respuesta en al menos dos de las obras estudiadas de la Parte 3, comparándolas y contrastándolas en relación con la pregunta. Las respuestas que no se basen en al menos dos obras de la Parte 3 no recibirán una puntuación alta.
- No está permitido traer copias de las obras estudiadas a la sala de examen.
- La puntuación máxima para esta prueba de examen es *[25 puntos]*.

Answer **one** essay question only. You must base your answer on **at least two** of the Part 3 works you have studied and **compare and contrast** these works in response to the question. Answers which are **not** based on a discussion of at least two Part 3 works will **not** score high marks.

Drama

1. With reference to at least two plays you have studied, compare the role of action, or lack of action, in delivering the meaning of the works.
2. In what ways can the dénouement (the events after the climax of a play) be used to draw together the different threads of the play in order to enhance our understanding? Compare at least two plays you have studied.
3. With reference to at least two plays you have studied, explore how the playwrights' use of contrasting characters contributes to the impact of the plays.

Poetry

4. A poet's use of imagery may involve any of the senses, not just the visual. With reference to works by at least two poets you have studied, discuss the use and effects of non-visual imagery.
5. Compare works by at least two poets you have studied where the use of voice, or voices, produces particular effects on the reader.
6. How do poets make use of detail to present a realistic or unrealistic representation of the world? Refer to works by at least two poets you have studied.

Prose: novel and short story

7. Writers must select events and choose a sequence for their presentation. Compare how at least two writers you have studied choose and arrange events, and consider in what ways this affects our understanding of the texts as a whole.
8. Referring to works by at least two writers you have studied, compare the means by which writers establish mood and atmosphere.
9. What techniques of characterization do writers use to make what the reader might think of as unpleasant people acceptable, or at least understandable? Compare these techniques and their effects in the works of at least two writers you have studied.

Prose other than fiction

10. Compare the ways in which at least two writers you have studied use descriptive techniques to evoke a particular sense of place.
 11. Compare the ways in which at least two writers you have studied have made use of anecdotes and/or analogies to achieve their purposes.
 12. Some writers aim to present an objective view of their material whereas others openly resort to persuasive techniques. Compare the works of at least two writers you have studied in relation to this statement and show how successfully they achieve their aims.
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