

**English A: language and literature – Higher level – Paper 1**  
**Anglais A : langue et littérature – Niveau supérieur – Épreuve 1**  
**Inglés A: lengua y literatura – Nivel superior – Prueba 1**

Monday 7 May 2018 (afternoon)  
 Lundi 7 mai 2018 (après-midi)  
 Lunes 7 de mayo de 2018 (tarde)

2 hours / 2 heures / 2 horas

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**Instructions to candidates**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Question 1 consists of two texts for comparative analysis.
- Question 2 consists of two texts for comparative analysis.
- Choose either question 1 or question 2. Write one comparative textual analysis.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[20 marks]**.

**Instructions destinées aux candidats**

- N'ouvrez pas cette épreuve avant d'y être autorisé(e).
- La question 1 comporte deux textes pour l'analyse comparative.
- La question 2 comporte deux textes pour l'analyse comparative.
- Choisissez soit la question 1, soit la question 2. Rédigez une analyse comparative de textes.
- Le nombre maximum de points pour cette épreuve d'examen est de **[20 points]**.

**Instrucciones para los alumnos**

- No abra esta prueba hasta que se lo autoricen.
- En la pregunta 1 hay dos textos para el análisis comparativo.
- En la pregunta 2 hay dos textos para el análisis comparativo.
- Elija la pregunta 1 o la pregunta 2. Escriba un análisis comparativo de los textos.
- La puntuación máxima para esta prueba de examen es **[20 puntos]**.

2. Analyse, compare and contrast the following two texts. Include comments on the similarities and differences between the texts and the significance of context, audience, purpose and formal and stylistic features.

Text C

- talk about year.

The screenshot shows the header of the High Country News website. The header features a blue and white background with a mountain graphic. The text "High Country News" is prominently displayed in large, dark letters, with "THE IMPORTANT ISSUES AND STORIES THAT DEFINE THE AMERICAN WEST" in smaller letters below it. A black bar contains the text "ENERGY & INDUSTRY".

# The Silence of the Bees

*The perilous existence of a migratory beekeeper amid a great bee die-off*

Hannah Nordhaus | March 19, 2007 | From the print edition

PRINT

SHARE

By the time John Miller realized just how many bees were dying, the almonds were in bloom and there was nothing to be done. It was February 2005, and the hives should have been singing with activity, plump brown honeybees working doggedly to carry pollen from blossom to blossom. Instead they were wandering in drunken circles at the base of the hive doors, wingless, desiccated, sluggish. Miller is accustomed to death on a large scale. Even when things are going well, a hive can lose 1,000 bees a day. In a matter of weeks, Miller lost almost half of his 13,000 hives – around 300 million bees. → negative

When it happened, Miller was in California's Central Valley, where each February, when the almond trees burst into extravagant pink-and-white bloom, hundreds of beekeepers descend with billions of bees. More than 580,000 acres of almonds flower simultaneously there, and wild pollinators such as bumblebees, beetles, bats and wasps simply cannot transport enough pollen from tree to tree. Instead, almond growers depend on traveling beekeepers who, like retirees, winter in warm places such as California and Florida, and head north to the Dakotas in the summer, where fields of alfalfa and clover produce the most coveted honey.

This annual bee migration isn't just a curiosity; it's the glue that holds much of modern agriculture together. Without the bees' pollination services, California's almond trees – the state's top export crop – would produce 40 pounds of almonds per acre; with bees, they can generate 2,400 pounds. Honeybees provide the same service for more than 100 other crops, from lettuce to cranberries to oranges to canola, up and down the West Coast.

farmer -

C: Magazine (print + online)

A: readers of the magazine

P: raise awareness, share information, ~~opinion~~, ~~stories~~

M18/1/AYENG/HP1/ENG/TZ0/XX

- 20 Miller likes to call the annual pilgrimage of the beekeepers the "native migrant tour," and he likes to call himself the tour's "padrone". He is not the biggest beekeeper in the United States, nor is he the most politically connected – South Dakota's Richard Adey, with his 70,000 hives wins that distinction. But Miller does, like the gentle, dark Carniolan bees he tends, have impeccable breeding. His apian<sup>2</sup> pedigree dates back to 1894, when his great-grandfather, 25 a farmer named Nephi Ephraim Miller, traded a few bushels of oats for seven boxes of bees. Nephi found he had a talent for beekeeping, and in 1907, he traveled from Utah to California to learn more efficient ways to process his swelling supplies of beeswax. While there, he noticed that California bees gathered nectar long after those in Utah had huddled in for winter. It occurred to him that if he shipped his bees somewhere warm in the cold months, he might 30 halve his winter losses and double his honey production. This innovation paved the way for migratory beekeeping, which permitted the harvest of previously inconceivable amounts of honey. Nephi Miller was the first to enlist rail cars for long distance transport, and in only a few years he produced the first million-pound crop of honey, brought beekeeping into the industrial age and inspired generations of beekeepers to follow suit. He was, in short, the Henry Ford<sup>3</sup> of 35 the apiaries.

Today, some elements of a commercial beekeeper's life remain the same. John Miller's bees 40 ply some of the same fields that hosted his great-grandfather's hives. He sells his honey on a handshake to the same processors his grandfather used and competes with the sons of the same men his father vied against. He spends 300 days a year with his bees and gets stung almost every day, as many as 50 times on a bad day. Just the same, he counts bees among his most reliable companions. "I understand bees," he says, "I don't understand people very well."

Recently however, even the simple task of understanding has become more difficult. The 45 beekeeper's biggest enemy in recent years has been a miniature, blood-red arachnid called the varroa mite. A remarkably adaptive, ticklike creature, the mite burrows into the unborn brood and adults alike, feeding, as a tick does, on the bee's body fluids. It is, said Miller, a sinister predation that slowly saps the strength and vigor from a hive, either killing the brood outright or causing deformities that weaken adult bees and make them more susceptible to viruses. And 50 this mite is – besides labor, pasture, honey prices, pollination prices, bacteria, fungi, unpleasant neighbors and other invading insects – what beekeepers think most about these days. "This is going to be the challenge of my career, there is no question about that. My grandfather never heard of it; my dad was barely aware of it; it occupies much of my problem-solving time. This varroa mite," said Miller, "swaggers like a colossus<sup>4</sup> across beekeeping in North America."

Adapted from an article in the magazine of *High Country News*<sup>5</sup> (March 19 2007)  
Text: © Hannah Nordhaus

<sup>1</sup> padrone: master

<sup>2</sup> apian: relating to bees

<sup>3</sup> Henry Ford: American industrialist who was the first to mass produce automobiles

<sup>4</sup> colossus: giant

<sup>5</sup> High Country News: print and online magazine that covers the important issues and stories that define the American West

Thesis: authors use narrative-like features in magazine articles to scare readers and share experiences.

1: Structure → website, buttons  
→ interlinking narrative anecdote

2: tone + register shifts → pathos

3: images & description

Turn over / Tournez la page / Véase al dorso

6/10/22

4 PAGES / PÁGINAS

Candidate session number: / Numéro de session du candidat: / Número de convocatoria del alumno:

18 M T Z O P I - E N M L

Candidate name: / Nom du candidat: / Nombre del alumno:

Text C

At the start of each answer to a question, write the question number in the box using your normal hand writing / Avant de répondre à une question, inscrivez son numéro à la main dans la case appropriée / Al comienzo de cada respuesta, escriba a mano el número de pregunta en la casilla.

Example  
Ejemplo

27

27

Example  
Ejemplo

3

3

C Authors use narrative-like features within magazine

articles to enhance the message being conveyed

to the audience, hence raising awareness about

particular subjects. The magazine article, The

Silence of the Bees, was published on a platform

print for the High Country News organization. The

text is now uploaded on their website, and covers

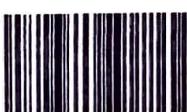
covers the complex issues of facing commercial bee-

keepers in America's west. The main audience,

as indicated by the category subheading, "ENERGY

& INDUSTRY," one the High Country News

readers interested in that same topic. The audience

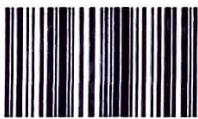


Subsequently, it is likely that a significant primary purpose of this text is to raise awareness about issues facing not only Beet beekeepers, but also Americans in general. The text describes the issue as if its long term effects will impact the American west, and other areas. Furthermore, it is likely that the text also targets the broader reader group of the platform, with both the primary purpose aforementioned, as well as a secondary purpose of sharing experiences and information. The author, Hannah Nordhaas, achieves these purposes through ~~and~~ the text's structure, detailing innovative story-like experiences as if she were writing a novel. Analogous to this is the continual use of changing tone and register to emphasise urgency of the issue. Finally, visual description and vivid



image plays a key role in both raising awareness and sharing experiences.

Firstly, authors of magazine articles can not only structure the visual elements of their texts in intuitive ways, but also structure the ~~contents~~ of content within the text to make <sup>for</sup> a clear and engaging reading path. The text, which features a screenshot from an online version of a magazine article, contains what is likely a consistent banner at the top. This banner contains the name of the organization in large letters, as well as a brief description, using words/phrases like "that define ~~americ~~ THAT DEFINE THE AMERICAN WEST." The word, define, has strong connotations, and batch ethos as the reader feels their own involvement within the discussed issues as key one



04AX03

Her also desired by them. Additionally, the large, bolded heading, "The Silence of the Bees," not only intrigues the reader, but also sets context for the text, playing into the above aforementioned secondary purpose of sharing information and ~~exp~~ experience effectively.

Within Buttons to print and share the text are also shown to encourage the user to interact with the text, perhaps using the "SHARE" hyperlink to spread the article, hence aiding the primary purpose of raising awareness. The capital letters in the word, share, combined with blue colour contrast may further encourage this action. Within the content of the text, it is structured using an interwoven anecdote and general information sections, clearly defined using paragraph division.



04AX04



4 PAGES / PÁGINAS

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18 M 12 0 P 1 - ENHL

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Text c

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Example  
Ejemplo

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Example  
Ejemplo

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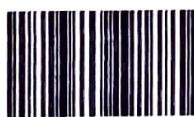
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The first line, "By the time John Miller realized just how many bees were dying," ~~the~~ clearly sets outlines an anecdote which Nordhaus, the author will continue to refer to throughout the text. In contrast, the third paragraph is written in the present tense, utilising a more objective writing style, as Nordhaus states "The annual bee migration isn't just a curiosity". These two clear and distinguished writing ~~the~~ styles blend seamlessly into the texts structure, creating an easy to follow, article which both shares Miller's experiences, and utilises current

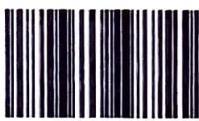


research and findings to raise awareness to the presented issues. From this, structure plays a clear integral role in the extent to which the text is perceived received and understood by the reader, and is a tool that can greatly enhance the author's ability to raise awareness about issues facing society.

Secondly, tone and register, as well as the extent ~~to~~ to which authors switch between them can play a significant role in how the reader feels in response to ideas presented to them within the text. Within the magazine article, Nordhaus places a great emphasis on the prescribed problem through the frequent use of ~~an~~ anecdotes from a prominent bee keeper within America's west. In tandem with this, she frames the issue



as one which has great impacts on the farmer; and subsequently also the reader. Using the phrase "Miller is accustomed to death on a large scale" evokes a sense of pathos on the negative connotations and literal literal meaning of death, combined with "large scale" ~~consciously~~ emphasise the tragedy in the issue being raised. Subsequently, this creates an empathetic, sad-like tone, which would ~~further~~ likely further emphasise the effects of the fits previously mentioned pathos. Shortly after this, Nordhaw's appeals to the reader's ~~own~~ sense of logos through eye-opening statistics, "around 300 million bees," in relation to the previous quote surrounding death. The logos, in this case, should be regarded as more effective than woe due to the fact that the reader will likely



be interested in objective facts due to the nature of the "Energy and Industry" category on the magazine webpage, in which this article is located. Furthermore, Nordhouse compares John Miller's grandfather using the description of "Henry" eponym of "Henry Ford," likely creating a more uplifting tone as the reader reflects on Miller's grandfather's positive contribution to American society. This, contrasted with the aforementioned negative line concerning today's issues within the industry ~~as~~ aids the primary purpose in raising awareness and creating urgency in the mind of the reader. Finally, in the final paragraph, Nordhan clearly and abruptly presents the issue using persuasive techniques in sentences like "Recently, however, even the ~~the~~ simple task



4 PAGES / PÁGINAS

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Example  
Ejemplo

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Example  
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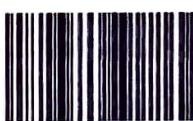
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of understanding has become more difficult." Like the prior example, Nordhause relies on a point of contrast between past and present, whereby she now utilizes formal, persuasive language, such as with the word "however" to convey ~~extra~~ present and urgent issues, hence stirring argument. For these reasons, it is evident that in texts which require stirring argument, ethos, pathos and logos within the text's tone can be invaluable.

Finally, Authors frequently use vivid imagery and description in their texts, particularly when recounting anecdotes, in order to enhance the



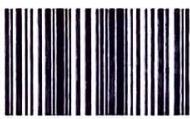
04AX01

meaning of ~~the~~ from the text, and subsequently increase its ability to effectively spark awareness. In the first paragraph, Nadhars describes what an ideal beehive should look like, "singing with activity," in this case personifying the beehive using the verb "singing." This, to most readers, would seem like a good indicator as to symbol of a thriving beehive, and would likely implant a positive & ideal image within their minds. This <sup>symbol</sup> message is further emphasised through descriptors like "plump brown honeybees," and "working doggedly," to further implant the clear and descriptive image within the reader's mind. The effect this has is that when this ideal image is contrasted with that of bees "wandering in drunken circles," whereby ~~#~~ all connotations derived from the word



04AX02

"dunker" symbolise negativity, the reader is then reminded that there is a problem, which is analogous to the text's primary purpose. The imagery conveyed here is further aided through the vividly descriptive adjectives, "wingless, demicidated, sluggish", whereby anglicisation is used well to convey chaos, and emphasise the problem. Furthermore, on line 15, Neelhans presents the importance of bees in society using the metaphor of "glue that holds much of modern agriculture together." The ~~ever~~ important result of this idea is that the reader further feels their own applicability to the presented issues. The descriptive metaphor, therefore, helps to emphasise the success of the primary purpose. At the end of the text, in the final line, the perpetrator of the issue, the described mole, is described to



04AX03

swagga like a tall colossus across backpin  
in all North America." Here, the synonym for giant,  
"colossus," as well as the personification of  
the <sup>verb</sup> think through the word "swagger," emphasize  
place, an even greater importance on the issue, and is  
the descriptive message on which the reader is  
left. Thus, <sup>imagery</sup> description plays an undoubted importance in  
the author's ability to describe the issue and raise awareness.

In conclusion, the author, Nordhaus, is able to adeptly achieve her purposes, both that of raising awareness and sharing ~~an~~ an experience, through a variety of techniques. Not only is the structure crucially important, but the "tones conveyed throughout, emphasize imagery. Moreover, ~~the~~ the importance of imagery and description is made clear through its consistent use throughout the article, creating narrative a clear ~~clear~~ story and article which the reader may follow.

