

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

Thursday 7 November 2019 (afternoon)
 Jeudi 7 novembre 2019 (après-midi)
 Jueves 7 de noviembre de 2019 (tarde)

2 hours / 2 heures / 2 horas

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].

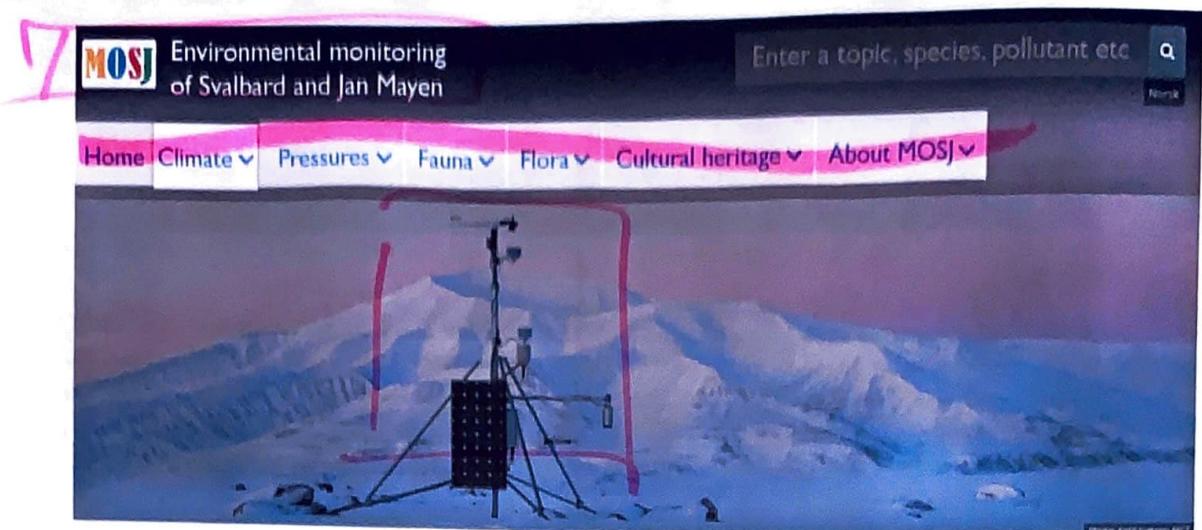
Instrucciones para los alumnos

- 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].

Auth organizations and authors use the multimodal features of websites to share information and raise awareness.

N19/1/AYENG/HP1/ENG/TZ0/X

Text D



Home > Climate > Land >

Permafrost

Last updated 16 March 2018

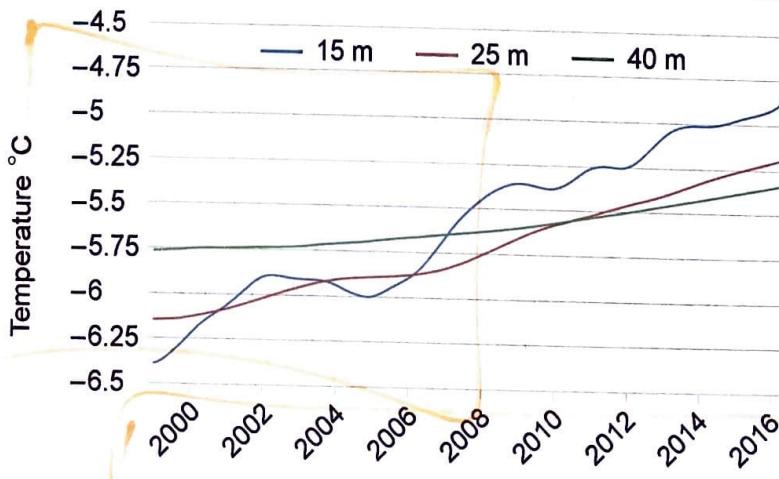
An important aspect of climate change in the Arctic is the melting of the permafrost (a thick subsurface layer of soil that remains frozen throughout the year). In Svalbard, monitoring of permafrost is ongoing in several boreholes, including at Janssonhaugen, 20 km from Longyearbyen. Heating and thawing of permafrost may result in greater instability in hillsides, increasing the probability of landslides and avalanches. Thawing permafrost can damage buildings and infrastructure and cultural heritage sites in coastal areas are exposed to increased erosion.

Casual factors

The warming of the permafrost at Janssonhaugen is first and foremost a response to the rise in the air temperature in recent decades.

Studies so far show that any changes in the snow cover have had no effect on the permafrost at Janssonhaugen. This is because the locality is extremely exposed to wind, and the ground around the borehole is blown free of snow for large parts of the winter.

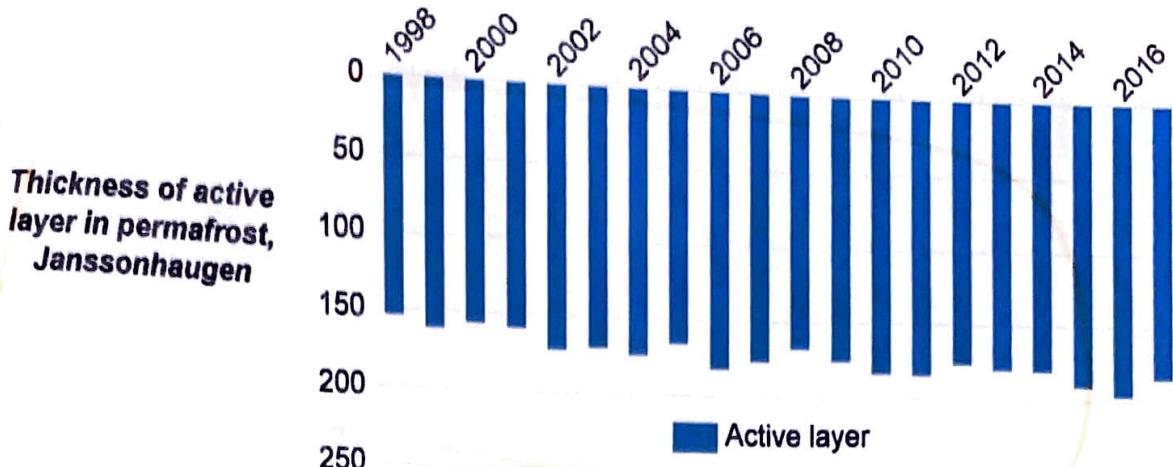
What is being monitored



Ground temperature
in permafrost,
Janssonhaugen

P: Information
from
aravane

C: MOSJ: Norwegian island monitoring
A: Scientific government website when this problem concern
- spread public -



15 Status and trend

Permafrost monitoring began in 1998. Analyses show that the temperature in the upper part of the permafrost is rising on average 0.8°C per decade and that this rise has been accelerating during the past decade.

20 Rising temperatures in the permafrost have been recorded right down to a depth of 80 metres during the time the monitoring has been taking place. The active layer (the uppermost soil layer of the permafrost that thaws in the summer) has become 25–30 cm thicker since 1998.

Consequences

All buildings in the Svalbard settlements are built on piles driven into the permafrost, and roads, bridges, airports and other infrastructure are also constructed on permafrost. When warming

25 and thawing of the permafrost occurs, the infrastructure may be affected in the longer term. In addition, the permafrost is essential for stabilizing steep mountainsides, which may become more unstable when warming takes place. This will have consequences for travelling, and also potentially for animal life if, for example, areas with arctic fox dens become unstable and collapse. Many cultural heritage remains in Svalbard are situated in the shore zone, where they

30 may be vulnerable to increasing erosion in the future.

On a circumpolar¹ level, the most important consequence of the warming and thawing of the permafrost is, nevertheless, that large volumes of greenhouse gases, like CO₂ (carbon dioxide) and CH₄ (methane), may be released if ever deeper layers of the permafrost thaw. These gases have been kept out of the atmosphere because the organic carbon has been frozen in the

35 ground. The release of such greenhouse gases may lead to a further rise in the temperature and thawing of the permafrost. This is one of the many feedback mechanisms in the Arctic, and attempts are continually being made to improve the estimates of the emissions from thawing permafrost.

Text and banner reproduced with the kind permission of mosj.no (MOSJ²)
Image and diagrams: Norwegian Meteorological Institute

¹ circumpolar: situated around one of the earth's polar regions

² MOSJ: "Environmental monitoring of Svalbard and Jan Mayen (Norwegian islands)," an environmental monitoring system under the direction of the Norwegian Polar Institute

- 1: Visual website features.
- 2: tone: formal yet urgent

- 3: focus on elements and language
→ logos.

4 PAGES / PÁGINAS

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

19 N T2 O P I - E N M L

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Text D

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

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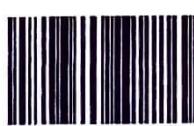
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Example
Ejemplo

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Authors use the multimodal features of websites to share information and raise awareness about key issues. The website from MOSJ, an organization that monitors various aspects of the environment around the ~~the~~ Norwegian Islands of Svalbard and Jon Mays, has a webpage detailing the dangers of the melting and thawing of permafrost in the Arctic region, like the Norwegian islands aforementioned. It is likely that the ~~the~~ primary audience is aimed at the scientific community, such as global scientists and ~~the~~ also government officials ~~to~~ to whom the prescribed problem pertains. The aim for primary purpose, therefore, can be said to ~~be~~ to share research and information,



as this is also the aim of most research organizations like MOS.J. However, a secondary audience of the general public and those interested in environmental topics can also be said to exist. It is likely that for this secondary audience, MOS.J is attempting to not only fulfil the informative primary purpose, but also raise awareness, as what they have researched is evidently a great issue that has drastic long term impacts. The author of the webpage appeals to both audiences through using the intricate stylistic and structural features of a website. Furthermore, a focus on information and logos appeals to the secondary primary audience, whilst ~~are~~ occasionally appealing to ideas of pathos, and utilising an urgent formal register with ~~g~~ has significant impacts on both audiences with regard to raising ~~awareness~~ awareness about the melting permafrost.

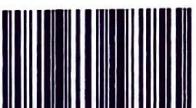


Firstly, through the highly flexible features of website, authors may construct a user experience that helps pertain to their original purpose. The MOSJ website takes on the form of ~~a~~ as a research institute's website by offering clean navigation options at the top. The buttons like, "Home," "Climate," and "Pressures" convey a sense of professionalism as readers are exposed subconsciously to the variety of sub-genres in MOSJ research, hence ^{inflicting} imposing credibility through ethos upon the author. The navigation bar, working in tandem with the more flexible search navigation entry box on the top right, creates an easily navigable webpage, hence adhering to what would be required from a website to achieve their informational purpose. Furthermore, the use of dark black colors not only make the website seem more serious, but also connote ideas of science, research



04AX03

and credibility as these colours are often associated with minimalism. The strict contrast with the white background pertaining the actual text also creates an atmosphere for the reader that is easy to read and understand. Structurally, the website also introduces the reader to the article using an image, what is likely representative of seismograph monitoring equipment. As MoSS is a researching institute, they rely on the idea that readers perceive their research as correct and credible in order to achieve both the primary and secondary purposes. The use of an image of scientific equipment likely conveys this idea, enhancing introducing another element to the text which enhances the author's credibility through ethos. Additionally, within the main body of the text itself, the author uses clear subdivisions (headings) to separate regulate their



4 PAGES / PÁGINAS

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Example
Ejemplo

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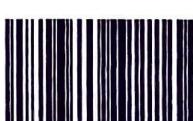
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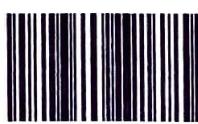
various items into easily digestible sections, and - across both stories down and multiplying the reading vectors. Headings progress from causal description, such as "casual factors" and "status and trend" to more reverse and dile headings like "Consequences," meaning that the author, reader can choose which elements of the scientific article pertain to them. These headings are also clearly contrasted using a light grey bar with a red tag on the left hand side, and this likely draws attention to various specific and important elements of the text. A deviation from the standard blue colour scheme also goes to further emphasise the importance of the information that pertains underneath



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There various sub-headings. As has been demonstrated, particularly within webpages, structure plays an undeniably major role in effective communication.

Secondly, as scientific articles are formal ~~to~~ at registers to convey objectivity, yet also utilise an urgent tone to convey acute awareness about issues. An example of such tone exists in the first sentence, whereby the author writes, "An important aspect of climate change," which not only draws the reader into the text, but also attributes an amount of subjective importance to the ~~to~~ scientific article, which would normally be perceived to be purely objective. The word, "important," is used again near to the end of the text, ~~to~~ "the most important consequence," which, again, sheds light on the severity of the described issues and



The crucial nature through we must regard their often harmful impacts on our lives. The contrast between the "important aspect" and "important consequence" further goes to accentuate that this is not merely an informative text, but also goes to raise awareness, the secondary purpose, in both the scientific and broader communities. The author also emphasizes at certain points using repetition, for example beginning adjacent sentences using "Warming and thawing of permafrost," followed by "Thawing permafrost" and in the following section, "The warming of permafrost." Each of these adjacent sentences use variations, other synonyms, of the same idea to emphasize the same crucial issue. This, as well as other persuasive techniques like with the phrase "first and foremost," go to highlight the text as both informative, but also persuasive in that it attempts to convince



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The reader of the growing concerns of the melting permafrost in Norway. The author also appears to further on they describe not only the natural consequences, but also the human consequences of the issue, which is likely to have a greater impact on the general public, as well as governments who must be aware of how climate change will impact them in the future. Under the "consequences" subheading, the author continually refers to "warming" and "thawing" while they mention the "roads, bridges, airports and other infrastructure," as well as the "stabilising of steep mountain sides," hence drawing light to the various described issues and how they may have chaotic long term impacts. The densely packed information, achieved through a reliance on listing and ~~as~~ asyndeton, further emphasises the issue, and is likely to draw a concerning emotional



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4 PAGES / PÁGINAS

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Example
Ejemplo

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Example
Ejemplo

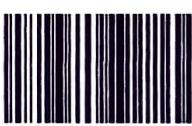
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response from the reader through rhythm. Therefore, the tone, when working in tandem & with the author's formal register creates a sense of urgency for the reader.

Finally, author focus on description through both visual elements of their text and language in order to adeptly appeal to the reader's sense of logos. An important aspect of the text is the use of line graphs and bar charts to convey a point, which the most readers would be able to extrapolate trends from. Under the heading "what is being monitored," the author places

these charts graphs with little-to-no context on to encourage the reader to continue reading. The use



of various colours on the graph, also, make them easy to read and digest the information, and from previous context, the reader will be able to rely on their common sense that the sleep trends shown on the charts are anything but good signs. In the following paragraph, the author unpacks the previous graphs, explaining a "0.8°C per decade" gradient on the first graph since "1998", as well as an increase in "25-30 cm" in the active layer of permafrost, ~~for~~ which can be read from the second graph. While the primary audience would likely have been able to unpack this statement, the use of statistics within the textual component of the text is crucial for effective communication with the more less used to scientific articles, the secondary audience. Furthermore, the densely packed statistics further build on the authors



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credibility through ethos and also also an appeal to the reader's sense of logos as they come to appreciate the objective nature, and undisputable evidence, of ~~paraphrase~~ warning in Norway. This elevates the article from merely a post-informative post-persuasive text to one which uncovers actual research and findings from observations and experiments completed by the MOSJ institute. Furthermore, language used throughout the text is consistently scientific and analytical, as phrases such as "probability of larch blight" and "studies so far have shown" compliment each other with their respective use of logos and ethos in both ~~not~~ sharing logical information with the reader, and ensuring this information is seen as trustworthy and undisputable. Hence, it becomes clear that the use of both logos and ethos throughout the text, including those within the



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Pronounced use of graphs, has a positive impact on the text's ability to achieve both its purposes.

In conclusion, the scientific article from MOSJ cleverly integrates a variety of multimodal website features with a carefully depicted tone through the author's stylistic choices. Furthermore, when these features work ~~int~~ in tandem with the ethos and logos created through the intelligent language and carefully chosen statistics, the reader can be assured of the validity of the information they are reading. Hence, this text successfully shares information and raises awareness about key issues relating to the melting of permafrost in Norway.

