

## English A: language and literature – Higher level – Mock Paper 1

2 hours 15 minutes

Specimen paper

### Instructions to HL candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Write a guided analysis of text 1.
- Write a guided analysis of text 2.
- Use the guiding question or propose an alternative technical or formal aspect of the text to focus your analysis.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[40 marks]**

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## English A: language and literature – Standard level – Mock Paper 1

1 hour 15 minutes

### Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Write a guided analysis of text 1 or text 2.
- Use the guiding question or propose an alternative technical or formal aspect of the text to focus your analysis.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[20 marks]**.

**TEXT 1: Write a guided analysis of the following text.**

Oxfam Hong Kong



HOME / What We Do / Development Programmes / Hong Kong /

**POVERTY IN HONG KONG AND OXFAM'S ADVOCACY WORK**

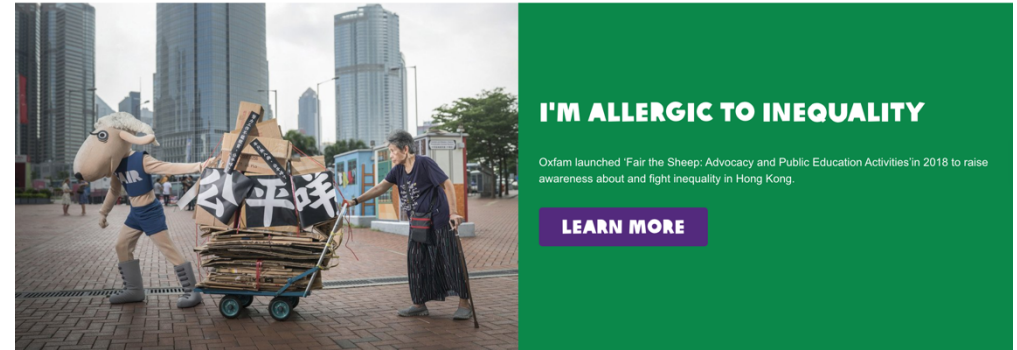
The picture above is entitled 'Visible vs. Invisible' by Lai Yat Nam and was displayed at ['Poverty, Full-time.' An art exhibition on working poverty.](#)

According to the Hong Kong Poverty Situation Report for 2017, after policy intervention, 14.7 per cent of Hong Kong's population – over 1 million people – live in poverty. The causes of poverty are interrelated, and that is why Oxfam Hong Kong works on a variety of issues. Besides conducting research on poverty among the elderly, women, the working class and ethnic minorities, for instance, we also conduct policy research to help the public better understand Hong Kong's poverty issues. Oxfam believes inequality breeds poverty; the Hong Kong Inequality Report we published in 2018 backed up this claim as it pointed out that systemic problems like unjust policies fuel poverty in Hong Kong. As such, Oxfam has been undertaking various advocacy initiatives.

For instance, Oxfam has been urging the government to take the basic cost of living into account when calculating the poverty threshold. The government set the poverty line at 50 per cent of the median household income by household size in 2013, so in 2017 the household poverty lines for one-person and two-person households are HK\$4,000 and HK\$9,800 respectively. The official poverty line should be able to help measure poverty, however, because it does not take into account households' basic living expenses, it is not a very helpful indicator. As such, we interviewed and calculated the basic cost of living for different demographic groups and household sizes based on the groceries they would need to buy to cook nutritionally balanced meals. Studies like this have helped society at large gain a better understanding of poverty and the needs of the poor.

- [Report on Hong Kong Living Wage Research\(2018\)](#)
- [Hong Kong Inequality Report\(2018\)](#)
- [Oxfam's Position Paper on the Policy Address 2018/19 \(2018\)](#)

\*Only available in Chinese



## Thinking Outside the Box About Subdivided Flats



Yin, her husband and their 11-year-old son live in a subdivided flat barely 100 square feet. Sky high property prices and rents have left Hong Kong's 210,000 low-income population with no choice but to live in cramped subdivided flats. This not only makes life inconvenient, but also puts pressure on these families psychologically.

**Since 2017, Oxfam has been supporting the ELCHK Tai Wo Integrated Youth Service Centre to implement home improvement projects in subdivided flats in which low-income families live.**

Yin is one of participants of this project. Despite the fact that she, her husband and their 11-year-old son live in a subdivided flat in Tai Po that's barely 100 square feet, half of the family's income is spent on rent and utility fees alone. Aside from the bedroom and washroom, there's only a narrow corridor that acts as a makeshift living room, which fits a small table; the rest of the family's sundries are usually placed under the table. Through this project, we helped Yin install a shelf and a bookcase, and mounted the TV, which was originally on top of the fridge, to the bedroom wall. This has given Yin and her family more storage space. Children from families like Yin's often find it difficult to learn English. In June 2017, Yin's son joined ELCHK Tai Wo Integrated Youth Service Centre's English classes, which have not only helped him improve his English, but also get to know the centre's social workers and other children. Yin said, 'He really likes going to the centre. He joins whatever activities they have whenever he has time.' We at Oxfam also support the centre's parent groups for those who live in subdivided flats as well as activities that help them learn more about Hong Kong. Yin has participated in these groups, and has visited Deaf Cafeteria with the centre. This project has not only improved

Yin's living space, but has also helped her expand her social circle. She told us, 'After joining these activities, I've become much happier. I've also come to see that Hong Kong's actually a hospitable and warm city.'

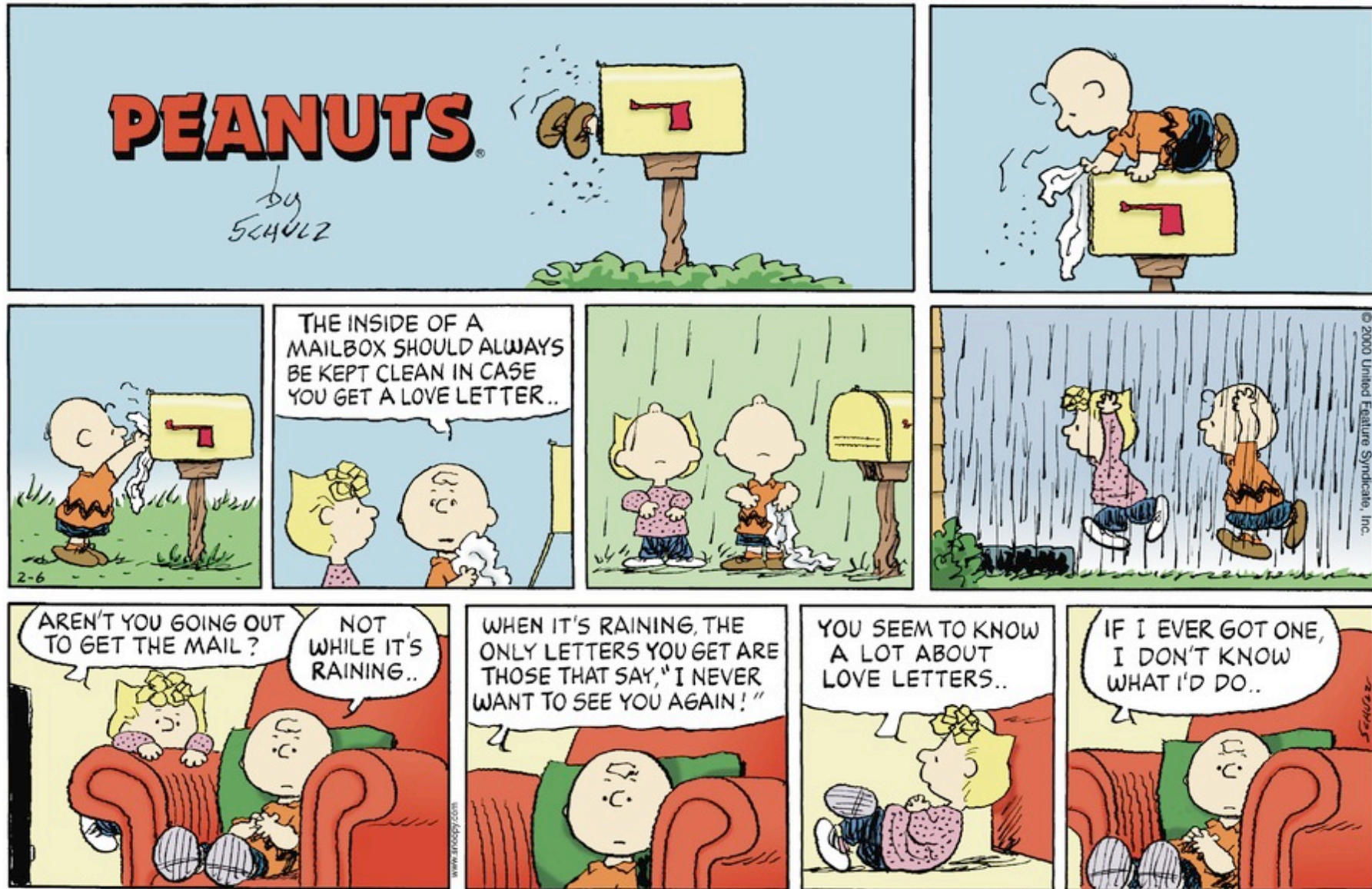
Not only are we working to improve the homes of 50 families through this project, we've also brought parents who live in subdivided flats to meet a member of the Legislative Council to speak up about the issues they face living in these flats. Through opportunities like this, we hope to help the public and government better understand and pay greater attention to housing issues in Hong Kong.



Source: <https://www.oxfam.org.hk/>

**GUIDING QUESTION: Discuss how different features are used in this webpage to inform and persuade the reader to learn more and get involved.**

TEXT 2: Write a guided analysis of the following text.



Source: <https://www.peanuts.com/comics/>

GUIDING QUESTION: How do text and image work together to shape meaning in this comic strip?

**Text 1: Oxfam Hong Kong website (2019)****Marking Guidance****Literary form / genre / text type:** Webpage Informative & Appeal**Elements of the text significant for analysis**

- the use and effect of visuals such as the banner, logo, photo, and support materials
- the use of topics and subtopics (as indicated by font size, bold print, page placement, *etc*), as a means of structure for the information/appeal
- the use and effect of electronic links and other interactive features of the webpage
- the use of lists to deliver information/facts
- the use of fact, detail and source material as a means of information/persuasion
- the contribution of the writing style (short, discrete sentences, emotive diction, enumeration, the dash, the shift to direct address, *etc*) to the effectiveness of the appeal
- the manner in which the argument appeals both to emotion and to reason
- an evaluation of the overall persuasiveness of the appeal, noting the greater emphasis on education and action than donation.

**Text 2: Charles M. Schultz, *Peanuts* (2000)****Marking Guidance****Literary form / genre / text type:** Comic strip**Elements of the text significant for analysis**

- the use of panels of various sizes, borders, and backgrounds to structure the narrative
- the use of drawings, with all their intricate details, to depict the story
- the embellishment of the text with font sizes, bold print, colours, and punctuation to add nuance to the speech of the characters
- the development of character through both image and text
- the use of colour, foreground/background, action, gesture, expression and other detail to indicate the climax of the narrative
- the use of image, characterization and dialogue to create humour
- the use of children to discuss an adult issue- falling in love
- the relationship between text and image in shaping meaning.