

Revision: Language

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Front page and contents	1	<p>In this booklet you will find a range of practice questions for each question in the language papers.</p> <p>You will be expected to fill in the basic information such as marks available, the amount of time to spend on the question and the mark scheme. You will then use the booklet to plan your response, covering</p>
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Paper 1 Question 5 – 14 1PQ	everything you need to. The best way to revise for English Language is to do this – you can find your own sources to do this independently at home.
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Paper 1, Question 1

Marks available

Time spent

Question type

Practice Questions

Quickly identify four pieces of information from the text

The Republican sniper smiled and lifted his revolver above the edge of the parapet. The distance was about fifty yards--a hard shot in the dim light, and his right arm was paining him like a thousand devils. He took a steady aim. His hand trembled with eagerness. Pressing his lips together, he took a deep breath through his nostrils and fired. He was almost deafened with the report and his arm shook with the recoil.

From 'The Sniper' by Liam O'Flaherty

List four things you learn about what the sniper does.

A)

B)

C)

D)

The scurrying crowd came at last to the big gate in the wall of the doctor's house. They could hear the splashing water and the singing of caged birds and the sweep of the long brooms on the flagstones. And they could smell the frying of good bacon from the doctor's house. Kino hesitated a moment. This doctor was not of his people. Kino hesitated a moment. This doctor was not of his people. This

List four things you learn about the doctor.

A)

B)

doctor was of a race which for nearly four hundred years had beaten and starved and robbed and despised	C)
	D)
<p>Billy was seventeen years old. He was wearing a new navy-blue overcoat, a new brown trilby hat, and a new brown suit, and he was feeling fine. He walked briskly down the street. He was trying to do everything briskly these days. Briskness, he had decided, was the one common characteristic of all successful businessmen. The big shots up at Head Office were absolutely fantastically brisk all the time. They were amazing.</p> <p><i>From 'The Landlady by Roald Dahl</i></p>	List four things you learn about Billy
	A)
	B)
	C)
	D)

Paper 2, Question 1

Marks available	
Time spent	
Question type	

<h3>Practice Questions</h3>	Use the text to shade the boxes of the four true statements	
<p>In London, misery is in the very air you breathe and enters in at every pore. There is nothing more gloomy or disquieting than the aspect of the city on a day of fog or rain or black frost. Only succumb to its influence and your head becomes painfully heavy, your digestion sluggish, your breathing laboured for lack of fresh air, and your whole body is overcome by fatigue. Then you are in the grip of what the English call "spleen": a profound despair, unaccountable anguish, cantankerous hatred for those one loves the best, disgust with everything, and an irresistible desire to end one's life by suicide. On days like this, London has a terrifying face: you seem to be lost in the necropolis of the world, breathing its sepulchral air. The light is wan, the cold humid; the long rows of identical sombre houses, each with its black iron grilles and narrow windows, resembles nothing so much as tombs stretching to infinity, whilst between them wander corpses awaiting the hour of burial.</p>	a) The writer thinks smog makes London seem gloomy	
	b) The author claims that the houses resemble tombs	
	c) The narrow windows are why the light is so dim	
	d) The writer thinks London helps to improve your health	
	e) The writer believes London makes you love your family	
	f) She describes Londoners as the dead, awaiting burial	
	g) She says that the smog causes you to feel fatigued	
	h) The author regards London as an attractive city.	
Other early initiatives would crumble to dust and ashes. One of the most interesting examples is the Dome, centrepiece of millennium celebrations	a) Blair was happy for his party to take on the Dome project,	

<p>inherited from the Conservatives. Blair was initially unsure about whether to forge ahead with the £1 billion gamble. He was argued into the Dome project by Peter Mandelson who wanted to be its impresario, and by John Prescott, who liked the new money it would bring to a blighted part of east London. Prescott suggested New Labour wouldn't be much of a government if it could not make a success of this. Blair agreed, though had the Dome ever come to a cabinet vote he would have lost. Architecturally the Dome was striking and elegant, a landmark for London which can be seen by almost every air passenger arriving in the capital. Public money was spent on cleaning up a poisoned semicircle of derelict land and bringing new Tube and road links.</p>	b) The Dome project would cost £1 billion.	
	c) Peter Mandelson and John Prescott convinced Blair.	
	d) The dome would help the area of North London.	
	e) The cabinet were against the Dome project.	
	f) The Dome would create better transport links to the area.	
	g) The Dome can be seen wherever you walk in London.	
	h) They knocked down buildings to build the Dome.	

Paper 1, Question 2

Question basics		Question Mark Scheme		
Marks available		U	O	Q
Time spent		E	O	R
Question focus		S		T

Practice Questions

Decide on the two-three quotations you would pick, your terminology and effect.

The sniper looked at his enemy falling and he shuddered. The lust of battle died in him. He became bitten by remorse. The sweat stood out in beads on his forehead. Weakened by his wound and the long summer day of fasting and watching on the roof, he revolted from the sight of the shattered mass of his dead enemy. His teeth chattered, he began to gibber to himself, cursing the war, cursing himself, cursing everybody. *From 'The Sniper' by Liam O'Flaherty*

How does the writer use language to describe the sniper's reaction?

Quotation	Terminology	Effect

Green curtains (some sort of velvety material) were hanging down on either side of the window. The flowers looked wonderful beside them. He went right up and peered through the glass into the room, and the first thing he saw was a bright fire burning in the hearth. On the carpet in front

of the fire, a pretty little dachshund was curled up asleep with its nose tucked into its belly. The room itself, so far as he could see in the half-darkness, was filled with pleasant furniture. There was a baby-grand piano and a big sofa and several plump armchairs; and in one corner he spotted a large parrot in a cage. Animals were usually a good sign in a place like this, Billy told himself; and all in all, it looked to him as though it would be a pretty decent house to stay in.
From 'The Landlady by Roald Dahl **How does the writer use language to describe the B&B?**

Quotation	Terminology	Effect

Paper 2, Question 3

Question basics		Question Mark Scheme		
Marks available		U	O	Q
Time spent		I	S	
Question focus		C	D	
		G		

In what ways is P2Q3 different to P1Q2?

Practice Question

Decide on the three quotations you would pick, your terminology and effect.

THE MAJORITY OF NHS NURSES FEEL UNDERPAID, OVERWORKED AND UNDERVALUED, ACCORDING TO A SURVEY CARRIED OUT JOINTLY BY NURSING TIMES AND ITV.

More than eight of 10 nurses said they did not have enough time to give patients adequate care and a quarter believed they had put a patient's life at risk because they were too busy or overworked. Staff shortages and too much paperwork were the most common factors stopping nurses from doing their job properly, they said.

The survey results were due to be featured this week in ITV's breakfast programme Good Morning Britain, as part of a special edition on nursing. The findings are a stark reminder of the everyday pressures faced by frontline nursing staff, and their view that staffing remains the key factor in ensuring patient safety.

Despite an increasing recognition by many hospital trusts that they need to recruit more nurses, the findings suggest there is still a long way to go. This was further confirmed last week when persistent staff shortages were cited as a major factor for Heatherwood and Wexham Park Hospitals Foundation Trust being placed in "special measures" by healthcare regulators.

Around two-thirds of respondents, 66%, said they worried about the level of care that their ward, hospital or clinic could give to patients outside normal working hours. A similar

percentage said their ward, hospital or clinic could not function at night, weekends or Bank Holidays without using agency staff. A massive 96% of respondents said there is too much paperwork in the NHS, in spite of ongoing efforts to reduce it, for example by improving technology, and it being a government priority that is often name-checked in ministerial speeches.

Quotation	Terminology	Effect

Paper 2, Question 2

Question basics		Question Mark Scheme		
Marks available		U	O	Q
Time spent		E	O	R
Question focus		S		T

Practice Question

1

Come up with a difference (this is your topic) and then find the evidence from each source and then make a suggestion.

A message came to me to prepare for 510 wounded on our side of the Hospital who were arriving from the dreadful affair of the 5th November from Balaklava, in which battle were 1763 wounded and 442 killed, besides 96 officers wounded and 38 killed. I always expected to end my Days as Hospital Matron, but I never expected to be Barrack Mistress. We had but half an hour's notice before they began landing the wounded. Between one and 9 o'clock we had the mattresses stuffed, sewn up, laid down—alas! Only upon matting on the floor—the men washed and put to bed, and all their wounds dressed. I wish I had time. We have our Quarters in one Tower of the Barrack, and all this fresh influx has been laid down between us and the Main Guard, in two Corridors, with a line of beds down each side, just room for one person to pass between, and four wards. Yet in the midst of this appalling horror (we are steeped up to our necks in blood)

More than eight of 10 nurses said they did not have enough time to give patients adequate care and a quarter believed they had put a patient's life at risk because they were too busy or overworked. Staff shortages and too much paperwork were the most common factors stopping nurses from doing their job properly, they said. Around two-thirds of respondents, 66%, said they worried about the level of care that their ward, hospital or clinic could give to patients outside normal working hours. A similar percentage said their ward, hospital or clinic could not function at night, weekends or Bank Holidays without using agency staff. A massive 96% of respondents said there is too much paperwork in the NHS, in spite of ongoing efforts to reduce it, for example by improving technology, and it being a

there is some good, and I can truly say, like St. Peter: “It is good for us to be here”—though I doubt that if St. Peter had been here, he would have said so. -1854, *Florence Nightingale*.

government priority. In addition, 76% of survey respondents said they did not feel valued by their manager and 86% said they did not get paid enough money for the job they do. A possible concern is that a significant chunk of respondents lacked confidence in their own work environment. -2014, *nursingtimes.net*

Write a summary of the differences between the problems the nurses face.

Topic	Source A	Source B
Facilities	“matting on the floor” - Suggests the working environment has been set up suddenly, perhaps the nurses are concerned for the patients’ comfort and this makes work difficult.	“lacked confidence in their own work environment” reveals the nurses are worried about the health and safety element of their workplace.

Paper 2, Question 2

Practice Question 2

Come up with a difference (this is your topic) and then find the evidence from each source and then make a suggestion.

Yesterday I went for the second time to the Crystal Palace. We remained in it about three hours, and I must say I was more struck with it on this occasion than at my first visit. It is a wonderful place—vast, strange, new, and impossible to describe. Its grandeur does not consist in one thing, but in the unique assemblage of all things. Whatever human industry has created, you find there, from the great compartments filled with railway engines and boilers, with mill-machinery in full work, with splendid carriages of all kinds, with harness of every description—to the glass-covered and velvet-spread stands loaded with the most gorgeous work of the goldsmith and silversmith, and the carefully guarded caskets full of real diamonds and pearls worth hundreds of thousands of pounds. It may be called a bazaar or a fair, but it is such a bazaar or fair as Eastern

The millennium was certainly worth celebrating. But the problem ministers and their advisers could not solve was what their pleasure Dome should contain. Should it be for a great national party? Should it be educational? Beautiful? Thought-provoking? A fun park? Nobody could decide. The Dome would be magnificent, unique, a tribute to daring and can-do.

. When the Dome finally opened, at New Year, the Queen, Prime Minister and hundreds of donors, business people and celebrities were treated to a mishmash of a show which embarrassed many of them. Bad organization meant most of the guests had a long, freezing and damp wait to get in for the celebrations. Xanadu this was not. The fiasco meant the Dome was

genii might have created. It seems as if magic only could have gathered this mass of wealth from all the ends of the earth—as if none but supernatural hands could have arranged it thus, with such a blaze and contrast of colours and marvellous power of effect. The multitude filling the great aisles seems ruled and subdued by some invisible influence. Amongst the thirty thousand souls that peopled it the day I was there, not one loud noise was to be heard, not one irregular movement seen—the living tide rolls on quietly, with a deep hum like the sea heard from the distance. -1851, *Bronte*

roasted in most newspapers and when it opened to the public, the range of mildly interesting exhibits was greeted as a huge disappointment. Far fewer people came and bought tickets than was hoped. It turned out to be a theme park without a theme, morphing in the public imagination into the earliest and most damaging symbol of what was wrong with New Labour: an impressively constructed big tent containing not very much at all. It was produced by some of the people closest to the Prime Minister and therefore boomeranged particularly badly on him and the group already known as ‘Tony’s cronies’. Optimism and daring, it seemed, were not enough. -2007, *Andrew Marr, ‘A History of Modern Britain’*

Write a summary of the differences between the exhibitions experienced.

Topic	Source A	Source B

Paper 1, Question 3

Question basics		Use this space to draw and label freytag’s pyramid
Marks available		
Time spent		
Question focus		
Question Mark Scheme		
U	O	R
E	O	R
S	T	

Practice Question 1

Use the terminology above to identify three key parts of the text and their effect on the reader.

The Republican sniper smiled and lifted his revolver above the edge of the parapet. The distance was about fifty yards—a hard shot in the dim light, and his right arm was paining him like a thousand devils. He took a steady aim. His hand trembled with eagerness. Pressing his lips together, he took a deep breath through his nostrils and fired.

He was almost deafened with the report and his arm shook with the recoil.

Then when the smoke cleared, he peered across and uttered a cry of joy. His enemy had been hit. He was reeling over the parapet in his death agony. He struggled to keep his feet, but he was slowly falling forward as if in a dream. The rifle fell from his grasp, hit the parapet, fell over, bounded off the pole of a barber's shop beneath and then clattered on the pavement.

Then the dying man on the roof crumpled up and fell forward. The body turned over and over in space and hit the ground with a dull thud. Then it lay still.

The sniper looked at his enemy falling and he shuddered. The lust of battle died in him. He became bitten by remorse. The sweat stood out in beads on his forehead. Weakened by his wound and the long summer day of fasting and watching on the roof, he revolted from the sight of the shattered mass of his dead enemy. His teeth chattered, he began to gibber to himself, cursing the war, cursing himself, cursing everybody.

He looked at the smoking revolver in his hand, and with an oath he hurled it to the roof at his feet. The revolver went off with a concussion and the bullet whizzed past the sniper's head. He was frightened back to his senses by the shock. His nerves steadied. The cloud of fear scattered from his mind and he laughed.

Taking the whiskey flask from his pocket, he emptied it a drought. He felt reckless under the influence of the spirit. He decided to leave the roof now and look for his company commander, to report. Everywhere around was quiet. There was not much danger in going through the streets. He picked up his revolver and put it in his pocket. Then he crawled down through the skylight to the house underneath.

When the sniper reached the laneway on the street level, he felt a sudden curiosity as to the identity of the enemy sniper whom he had killed. He decided that he was a good shot, whoever he was. He wondered did he know him. Perhaps he had been in his own company before the split in the army. He decided to risk going over to have a look at him. He peered around the corner into O'Connell Street. In the upperpart of the street there was heavy firing, but around here all was quiet.

The sniper darted across the street. A machine gun tore up the ground around him with a hail of bullets, but he escaped. He threw himself face downward beside the corpse. The machine gun stopped.

Then the sniper turned over the dead body and looked into his brother's face.

How has the writer structured the text to interest the reader?

What?	What?	What?
Effect	Effect	Effect

Practice Question 2

Use the terminology above to identify three key parts of the text and their effect on the reader.

Silence. A summer-night silence which lay for a thousand miles, which covered the earth like a white and shadowy sea. Faster, faster! She went down the steps. Run! Only a little way, she prayed. One hundred eight, nine, one hundred ten steps! The bottom! Now, run! Across the bridge! She told her legs what to do, her arms, her body, her terror; she advised all parts of herself in this white and terrible moment, over the roaring creek waters, on the hollow, thudding, swaying almost alive, resilient bridge planks she ran, followed by the wild footsteps behind, behind.

He's following. Don't turn, don't look! If you see him, you'll not be able to move, you'll be so frightened. Just run, run! She ran across the bridge. Oh, God, God, please, please let me get up the hill! Now up the path, now between the hills, oh God, it's dark, and everything so far away. If I screamed now it wouldn't help; I can't scream anyway. Here's the top of the path, here's the street, oh, God, please let me be safe, if I get home safe I'll never go out alone; I was a fool, let me admit it, I was a fool, I didn't know what terror was, but if you let me get home from this I'll never go without Helen or Francine again! Here's the street. Across the street! She

crossed the street and rushed up the sidewalk. Oh God, the porch! My house!

Oh God, please give me time to get inside and lock the door and I'll be safe! And there—silly thing to notice—why did she notice, instantly, no time, no time—but there it was anyway, flashing by—there on the porch rail, the half-filled glass of lemonade she had abandoned a long time, a year, half an evening ago! The lemonade glass sitting calmly, imperturbably there on the rail . . . and . . .

She heard her clumsy feet on the porch and listened and felt her hands scrabbling and ripping at the lock with the key. She heard her heart. She heard her inner voice screaming. The key fit. Unlock the door, quick, quick! The door opened. Now - inside! Slam it! She slammed the door. "Now lock it, bar it, lock it!" she gasped wretchedly. "Lock it, tight, tight!" The door was locked and bolted tight. She listened to her heart again and the sound

of it diminishing into silence. Home! Oh God, safe at home! Safe, safe and safe at home! She slumped against the door. Safe, safe. Listen. Not a sound. Safe, safe, oh thank God, safe at home. I'll never go out at night again. I'll stay home. I won't go over that ravine again ever. Safe, oh safe, safe home, so good, so good, safe! Safe inside, the door locked. Wait. Look out the window. She looked. Why, there's no one there at all!

Nobody. There was nobody following me at all. Nobody running after me. She got her breath and almost laughed at herself. It stands to reason. If a man had been following me, he'd have caught me! I'm not a fast runner. . . . There's no-one on the porch or in the yard. How silly of me. I wasn't running from anything. That ravine's as safe as anyplace. Just the same, it's nice to be home. Home's the really good warm place, the only place to be.

She put her hand out to the light switch and stopped. "What?" she asked. "What, what?" Behind her in the living room, someone cleared his throat.

How has the writer structured the text to interest the reader?

What?	What?	What?
Effect	Effect	Effect

Paper 1, Question 4

Question basics		Question Mark Scheme		
Marks available		U	O	Q
Time spent		A	O	M
Question focus		R	T	S
		E	O	R

Practice Question 1

Split the statement into three different points then find your analysis and effect for each quotation.

After dithering about like this in the cold for two or three minutes, Billy decided that he would walk on and take a look at The Bell and Dragon pub before making up his mind. He turned to go. And now a strange thing happened to him. He was in the act of stepping back and turning away from the window when all at once his eye was caught and held in the most peculiar manner by the small notice that was there. BED AND BREAKFAST, it said. BED AND BREAKFAST,

BED AND BREAKFAST, BED AND BREAKFAST. Each word was like a large black eye staring at him through the glass, holding him, hypnotising him, forcing him to stay where he was and not to walk away from that house, and the next thing he knew, he was actually moving across from the window to the front door of the house, climbing the steps that led up to it, and reaching for the door-bell.

He pressed the bell. Far away in a back room he heard it ringing, and then at once – it must have been at once because he hadn't even had time to take his finger from the bell-button – the door swung open and a woman was standing there. Now, normally you ring the door-bell and you have at least a half-minute's wait before the door opens. But this woman was a like a jack-in-a-box. He

pressed the bell – and out she popped! It made him jump.

She was about forty-five or fifty years old, and the moment she saw him, she gave him a warm welcoming smile. "Please come in," she said pleasantly. She stepped aside, holding the door wide open, and Billy found himself automatically starting forward into the house. The compulsion or, more accurately, the desire to follow after her into the house was extraordinarily strong. "I saw the notice in the window," he said, holding himself back.

"Yes, I know."

"I was wondering about a room."

"It's all ready for you, my dear," she said.

A student, having read this section of the text, said, "I like how the writer creates a creepy, strange atmosphere and makes the Landlady an unusual character". To what extent do you agree?

Point/ Evidence			
Term Explain Reader			
Term Explain Reader			

Paper 1, Question 4

Practice Question 2

Split the statement into three different points then find your analysis and effect for each quotation.

She heard her clumsy feet on the porch and listened and felt her hands scrabbling and ripping at the lock with the key. She heard her heart. She heard her inner voice screaming. The key fit.

Unlock the door, quick, quick! The door opened. Now - inside! Slam it! She slammed the door. "Now lock it, bar it, lock it!" she gasped wretchedly. "Lock it, tight, tight!" The door was locked and bolted tight. She listened to her heart again and the sound of it diminishing into silence. Home! Oh God, safe at home! Safe, safe and safe at home! She slumped against the door. Safe, safe. Listen. Not a sound. Safe, safe, oh thank God, safe at home. I'll never go out at night again. I'll stay home. I won't go over that ravine again ever. Safe, oh safe, safe home, so good, so good, safe! Safe inside, the door locked. Wait. Look out the window. She looked. Why, there's no one there at all!

Nobody. There was nobody following me at all. Nobody running after me. She got her breath and almost laughed at herself. It stands to reason. If a man had been following me, he'd have caught me! I'm not a fast runner. . . . There's no-one on the porch or in the yard. How silly of me. I wasn't running from anything. That ravine's as safe as anyplace. Just the same, it's nice to be home. Home's the really good warm place, the only place to be.

She put her hand out to the light switch and stopped. "What?" she asked. "What, what?" Behind her in the living room, someone cleared his throat.

A student, having read this section of the text, said, "This part is where the tension falls but the reader is still nervous and worried for the main character". To what extent do you agree?

Point/ Evidence			
Term Explain Reader			
Term Explain Reader			

Practice paragraph:

Paper 2, Question 4

Question basics		Question Mark Scheme		
Marks available		U	O	Q
Time spent		A	O	M
Question focus		U	O	
		V		

Practice Question 1

Choose two ways the writer's views are different, then note quotations and methods. It's easy to start by comparing the one of each article – see the example below.

These poor fellows bear pain and mutilation with an unshrinking heroism which is really superhuman, and die, or are cut up without a complaint.

The wounded are now lying up to our very door, and we are landing 540 more from the Andes. I take rank in the Army as Brigadier General, because 40 British females, whom I have with me, are more difficult to manage than 4000 men. Let no lady come out here who is not used to fatigue and privation. Every ten minutes an Orderly runs, and we have to go and cram lint into the wound till a Surgeon can be sent for, and stop the Bleeding as well as we can. In all our corridor, I think we have not an average of three Limbs per man. And there are two Ships more "loading" at the Crimea with wounded—(this is our Phraseology). Then come the operations, and a melancholy, not an encouraging List is this. They are all performed in the wards—no time to move them; one poor fellow exhausted with hæmorrhage, has his leg amputated as a last hope, and dies ten minutes after the Surgeon has left him. -1854

The survey results were due to be featured this week in ITV's breakfast programme Good Morning Britain, as part of a special edition on nursing. The findings are a stark reminder of the everyday pressures faced by frontline nursing staff, and their view that staffing remains the key factor in ensuring patient safety. Despite an increasing recognition by many hospital trusts that they need to recruit more nurses, the findings suggest there is still a long way to go.

Meanwhile, when asked whether they would encourage their own child to go into nursing, based on their experience, 73% of participants said "no", while only 27% answered "yes".

Although, the survey results highlighted the struggles faced by nurses, respondents remained positive about their motivation. One nurse said: "My job is great and I love it, when I am given the opportunity to do it well," while another stated: "Although my responses are negative, I love my job." A further respondent said: "Despite all the pressures, the public should understand that as nurses we do try our best." -2014

Compare the writers' attitudes to nursing and healthcare.

	Source A	Source B
Tone	Sympathetic tone "one poor fellow" – she feels for the patients as a nurse herself. Adjective "poor" reveals the struggles of the patients, not the nurse	"stark reminder of the everyday pressures" – frustrated tone, writer feels not enough is being done. Adjective "stark" highlights need for change.

Paper 2, Question 4

Practice Question

2

Choose three ways the writer's views are different, then note quotations and methods. You could start by comparing the tone.

Over every English town there hangs a pall compounded of the Ocean vapours that perpetually shroud the British Isles, and the heavy noxious fumes of the Cyclops' cave. No longer does timber from the forests provide fuel for the family hearth; the fuel of Hell - coal - snatched from the very bowels of the earth, has taken its place. It burns everywhere, feeding countless furnaces, replacing horse-power on the roads and wind-power on the rivers and the seas which surround the empire.

Above the monster city a dense fog combines with the volume of smoke and soot belching from thousands of chimneys to wrap London in a black cloud which allows only the dimmest light to penetrate and shrouds everything in a funeral veil.

In London, misery is in the very air you breathe and enters in at every pore. There is nothing more gloomy or disquieting than the aspect of the city on a day of fog or rain or black frost.

On such black days the Englishman is under the spell of his climate and behaves like a brute beast to anybody who crosses his path, giving and receiving knocks without a word of apology on either side. A poor old man may collapse from starvation in the street, but the Englishman will not stop to help him. He goes about his business and spares no thought for anything else. -1839, *Flora Tristan*

Air pollution in one of London's busiest roads has already exceeded the legal limit for the whole of 2015, in the space of just four days, experts have warned.

Campaign group Clean Air In London has reported that the excessive levels for nitrogen dioxide (NO2) in Oxford Street had passed the limit set by the EU by January 4, the Evening Standard has reported. Simon Birkett, founder and director of Clean Air In London, told The Independent the EU and UK regulations limited NO2 levels so they must not exceed 200 micrograms per cubic metre for more than 18 hours in an entire year. But Mr Birkett said Oxford Street had already reached 19 hours in excess of the limit by January 4, while Putney High Street also passed the limit yesterday.

According to statistics supplied by Clean Air In London, in 2014 Oxford Street clocked up 1,361 hours where the NO2 levels were exceeded. Putney High Street meanwhile saw a total of 999 hours where the levels were exceeded. The road with the highest number of hours where NO2 levels were exceeded in 2014 was Brixton Road, with 1,732 hours.

In November, the Government's scientific advisors were reported to be set to warn that air pollution, largely from diesel vehicle road traffic, may be to blame for as many as 60,000 early deaths in Britain each year. -2015

Compare the writers' attitudes to pollution and the impacts of pollution

Source A

Source B

Paper 1, Question 5

Question basics		Question Mark Scheme	
Marks available		Marks for C	+ O
Time spent		Marks for T	A
Question focus		CO: P	, V
		+D	
		TA: S	, P +G

Practice Question

Using this picture, complete a practice plan below. Remember the paragraph types: atmosphere, surroundings, people, zoom in, zoom out OR simply choose four elements in the picture to focus on.



Write a description suggested by this picture or write the opening of a story in a strange place

Paper 2, Question 5

In what ways is P2Q5 different to P1Q5?

In what ways is the mark scheme different?

Practice Question

Using this picture, complete a practice plan below. Remember the paragraph types: anecdote, research, counter-argument, rhetorical challenge or other paragraphs –only argue for OR against!

"People should have to pay for the healthcare they receive. If you had to pay to visit a GP or hospital, people wouldn't do it so quickly and therefore the pressures on the NHS would start to ease".

Write a speech giving your argument for **or** against this statement.

"The Government need to be doing more to stop the pollution in our bigger cities. Perhaps they should look into better energy options" Write an article giving your view for **or** against this statement.

Extra Revision Notes

Make a note here of anything you need to focus on in your own revision. If you find anything difficult, make a note here to come back to it.