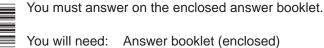
Cambridge International AS & A Level

ENGLISH LANGUAGE 9093/33

Paper 3 Text Analysis

October/November 2020

2 hours 15 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer two questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].



- 1 The following text describes the remains of disused tin mines. It is an extract from a book about the history of Cornwall, a county in England.
 - (a) Imagine you are the education officer for a mining museum in Cornwall. You have been asked to give a speech to a group of teenage students about a day in the life of a 'tinner of the past'. Write a section of the script for your speech in 120–150 words. [10]
 - **(b)** Compare the language and style of your speech with the language and style of the original article. [15]

The tinners of the past were an essential part of Cornwall, hunters, seekers, spending themselves in the unending quest for treasure underground. There is no difficulty in finding where they lived and worked. The chimney-stacks, naked against the sky, the ivy-covered engine-houses, the slag-heaps¹ at the foot still gritty black – these are everywhere, glimpsed from a main road or a by-lane ... lonely emblems of a once-crowded past.

The trackways to the mines are overgrown, sometimes impassable, but if you hack your way through the brambles and come to an engine-house, and look about you, these places have all the beauty and sadness that Nature gives to ruins. Perhaps they seemed ugly once, bare as electric pylons do today, smoke from the tall chimneys fouling the air, and instead of present silence the chug of machinery, the monotonous throb-throb of the pump. At early morning, after midday and again at evening, the bell would sound for the change of shift and the roadways, now so full of weeds and bramble, would echo to the tread of men coming to work, while from underground to the shaft-heads climbed their fellows due for relief, clothes stained with mud and clay, a candle-stump fixed to their hard-brimmed hats.

More spectacular than the small inland mines are the chimneys and engine-houses of those built above the sea, perched like nests of eagles. Botallack, near Cape Cornwall, in West Penwith, has an almost eerie grandeur, set on a peak of rock with the Atlantic foaming at its base. Here in old days, subterranean workings extended below the seabed itself, several fathoms² deep, and although no tragedy occurred the miners were forever aware of the ocean above their heads, the sinister roar of waves breaking against the distant cliffs, the seeping of salt-water into the rock crannies where they worked. This rock was their only protection from sudden death by drowning, the hot moist air about them made breathing difficult, and equally hard was the steep ascent by ladders to the cliffs when their shift was done, climbing perhaps at night through the pitch-black darkness and in winter a full gale blowing.

© UCLES 2020 9093/33/O/N/20

15

5

10

20

25

¹slag-heaps: piles of waste products from the mining process

² fathom: a unit of length of approximately 1.8 metres which is primarily used for measuring the depth of water

BLANK PAGE

2 Texts A and B are both about writing letters.

Text A is a transcription of a conversation on a radio show. The presenter, Graham, speaks to an English teacher called Mrs Spears and a student called Casper, who attends a boarding school.

Text B is an article from the lifestyle section of a newspaper. The writer, Kiran Sidhu, writes about the importance of handwritten letters.

Compare the language and style of Text A and Text B.

[25]

25

Text A

Text A			
TRANSCRIP	TION KEY		
(1) = pause in seconds // = speech overlap		(.) = micropause	
		<u>underlining</u> = stressed sound/syllable(s)	
Mrs Spears:	we feel its very very important that we teach our children (.) the traditional erm (.) art form of the letter (.) rather than typing into a computer and sending an email that actually a letter is something to be treasured and that the person who receives it (.) its a tangible thing that they read and can reread whenever they like		5
Graham:	from family back h	well look at the magic we have now when someone discovers letters from family back home in a chest in the attic (1) touching history (.) with the digital age you dont have that same sense do you of the connection	
Mrs Spears:	real time and care that thing in your	ompletely agree and i think that you know (.) it takes to write a letter and that you know to be able to hold hand erm and you know our children here receive and that ink on that page has been put there by a	10
Graham:	is casper there (.)	can we have a chat (1) how are you doing casper	15
Casper:		good thank you	
Graham:	what does it mean do you write <u>to</u>	to you to be able to write a letter home (1) and who	
Casper:	me to home (.) and my parents who i r	on writing a letter is like sending a part (.) a part of d an email just feels like its stuck in a computer (1) normally write to wont be able to take it out and use with as much pleasure as a normal letter so in my more personal	20
Graham:	yeah i er (.) thats	a really well put argument for doing it not that we	

Casper: i think they enjoy it as much as anyone would (.) every sunday we're

need to argue over the idea of er (1) what about all your friends and

all your fellow sort of students and pupils (.) how much do they enjoy it

given half an hour to an hour to write home

Graham: what kind of things do you actually put in your letter

Casper: i'll tell them about say a sports match ive played in (.) maybe a test ive 30

done (.) all sorts

Graham: and it makes you feel good to do it (1) lets go back to mrs spears the

english teacher (1) hello

Mrs Spears: yes im back hello

Graham: do you think we'll find a time in the future and i really hope it will never

happen where we'll just consign handwritten letters to the skip and it

will all just be electronic (1) do you know i really hope not

Mrs Spears: i like to think it might go full circle one day

Text B

Handwritten letters belong to you like your DNA

A small tug on the thread of nostalgia can unravel a whole garment. One Sunday afternoon, I came across a trove of letters in a battered hatbox in the cupboard underneath the stairs. The letters had been written in the 90s while I was at university; some were from friends, but most notably, many were from my aunt, Martha.

5

I opened these quietly ageing letters, but not without trepidation; would they bring anguish or comfort? I recognised my aunt's flowery writing and how her capital As were simply larger lowercase As. I sat cross-legged on the floor as if it were story time, an adult story fragranced with childhood romance; Aunt Martha, storyteller extraordinaire.

'Kiran, it's raining outside and your mum just left my house. Your mum made pakoras¹ at mine and we laughed about how you still can't make a curry! Hurry up and come home, I'll bake a cake. Oh, yeah, forgot to tell you, I miss you!'

10

It is magical how words arranged in a particular order, immortalised in a letter, can make their way through your fingertips and travel through your veins until all you can feel is heart. Her words described moments in time, now lost in space.

15

These ageing and yellowing objects are the reasons I still write letters in an age where such a practice is seen as archaic. There is a joy in receiving a letter in the post, a hidden gem: a piece of someone's heart among the bills. Getting an email or text really doesn't compare: it is just another screen to look at. TV screen, computer screen, smokescreen.

I never remember the emails or texts I receive, they all eventually go in the trashcan of my mind and the cute little icon on my laptop, never to be magically rediscovered. They seem to exist only to be binned.

20

Emails and texts act like the middleman between the author and recipient, technology even dictates your words by guessing them and filling them in for you. The pen, however, begs to be enslaved; it needs to belong to you. I would have never been able to enjoy my aunt's flowery writing if she had sent an email, where all of her As and Ts would have looked the same. And I wouldn't have been able to enjoy the silly face she drew as she signed off every letter. A letter is an act of creation in a way an email can never be. When someone sends you a handwritten letter, you receive a part of who they are.

25

¹pakoras: deep-fried fritters, popular in South Asian cuisine

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.