**Paper 2 Practice Paper #2**

Q1) Read again the first part of Source A from lines 1 to 10.

* Choose four statements below which are true.
* Shade the circles in the boxes of the ones that you think are true.
* Choose a maximum of four statements.
* If you make an error cross out the whole box.
* If you change your mind and require a statement that has been crossed out then draw a circle around the box. [4 marks]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The market takes place on a Saturday morning |  |
| The market at Brick Lane is one for trading livestock only |  |
| Birds are not available for sale at the market |  |
| People are able to take part in move-able shooting galleries | T |
| One man is selling racing tips in sealed envelopes | T |
| The market is usually only busy on a Saturday and Wednesday |  |
| Rain can drive buyers and sellers to seek shelter | T |
| A seller of shell-fish is pushing a barrow | T |

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Q2) You need to refer to Source A and Source B for this question.

Both sources describe markets in very different ways.

Use details from both sources to write a summary of what you understand about the different ways in which the markets are described [8 marks]

* In Source A the writer describes Brick Lane and the people within it, picking out different types of sellers (“coming to buy, or sell, pigeons, canaries, rabbits, fowls, parrots, or guinea pigs”) and members of the public, describes their actions (“Through this crowd the seller of shell-fish pushes his barrow”) as well and how they interact with each other (“there is the same absolute indifference on the part of the buyer - to these cries”).
* In contrast, Source B tries to challenge perceptions about town markets and argues that the social aspect of these markets sets them apart from big supermarkets (“at a market, conversation is just part of the culture”). The writer discusses how cities can provide a sense of isolation (“in a city packed with millions of people, to go for long periods of time without ever really talking to anyone”), whereas markets can help create a sense of community (“they want to engage with their customers by offering advice and ideas, seeking feedback or just passing the time of day”).
* Although Source B focuses mostly on the reasons why markets exist and should exist, the writer of Source A focuses on describing the people, setting and actions take place in front of him. The second half of the source describes in detail the shouts of the sellers (“Eightpence?' - Sevenpence?' Sixpence?' Fivepence?' - Say Fourpence?”) and the actions of the customers (“A bystander, probably a woman, nods imperceptibly; the fish or whatever it is passes from the right hand of the seller on which it has been raised to view”)
* In Source B, the writer discusses the historical significance of markets (“Since time immemorial, market squares have provided a focal point for towns and villages”) and ties this in to the legal responsibilities of markets like Borough Market to be inclusive (“Written into the 1754 Act of Parliament that established the Market in its current location was the stipulation that it act for the “convenience and accommodation of the public”, and accommodating the public is something that we, as trustees, see as central to our role.”)
* Additionally, the writer of Source B explains the different programmes that the market offers outside of buying and selling, implying that the market has a much bigger role than simply being transactional (“beyond shopping: the Borough Talks programme, the Cookbook Club, Apple Day, St George’s Day.”)

Q3) You now need to refer only to Source B from lines 1 to 14.

How does the writer use language to describe the importance of markets? [12 marks]

* By describing our society as being one dominated by "food deliveries, click and collect and supermarket self-checkouts", the writer is able to build up a picture of alienation and isolation in the readers' minds, as these aspects of supermarket shopping lack human social interaction on some level. He then looks at how as a society we are reducing how often we actually converse and speak to other people "the simple, everyday personal interactions that used to punctuate our lives aren’t nearly as frequent as they once were." The adjectives 'simple' and 'everyday' make social interaction seem as if they were integral and ubiquitous in our lives before, but are not less frequent, which implies something has gone wrong.
* When the writer says, "In fact, it is quite possible, in a city packed with millions of people, to go for long periods of time without ever really talking to anyone," is perhaps slight hyperbole on his part, but it accentuates this sense of growing isolation and individualism that exists within big cities.
* Now that this idea is built up in the readers' heads, the writer throws in a short sentence to indicate that markets provide a total contrast to this isolation: "That’s not the case here at Borough Market."
* Like our once frequent "simple, everyday personal interactions", conversation at a market "is just part of the culture." The writer employs a triplet to emphasise the importance of interaction between market sellers and buyers: "they want to engage with their customers by offering advice and ideas, seeking feedback or just passing the time of day."
* The writer uses alliteration to reinforce the idea that conversation engenders communities: "Conversations are the foundations upon which communities are created, and communities can change cities." It's probably not very subtle here, but it definitely helps to force the point on the reader.
* Finally, the writer alludes to his position at the Tate Modern, which helps to add authority to his opinions and his article, given his role working within regeneration and community partnerships at an internationally-respected art gallery, and he relates his work with the Tate to his work at the Borough Market: "the focus of my work is on exploring the role that cultural institutions can play in the regeneration of urban environments, and my belief has always been that markets can have a similar impact."

Q4) For this question, you need to refer to the whole of Source A, together with the whole of Source B.

Compare how the writers convey their different perspectives on poverty.

In your answer, you could:

* compare their different perspectives on poverty
* compare the methods the writers use to convey their perspectives
* support your response with references to both texts.

[16 marks]

* Both Source A and B have very different purposes and audiences. Source A was published in a Victorian book on different aspects of London society and its people, so it was probably written for a literate and therefore middle class readership, perhaps even poking fun at some of London’s inhabitants for the benefit of its readers. In contrast, Source B has been written to encourage people to visit Borough Market and get involved not just in the market but its other programmes, too.
* Source A relies heavily on description as it zooms in on different people, actions and interactions at Brick Lane market (“Here the streets are blocked with those - coming to buy, or sell”) and then seems to make generalisations about all markets in poorer areas of London: “In every poor quarter of London it is to be met with - the flaring lights, the piles of cheap comestibles, and the urgent cries of the sellers.” The writer creates a detailed list of all the animals, objects and accessories that can be bought at the market and builds up a sense of movement, pace and excitement in the first paragraph, but at times a slightly patronising tone seems to come through: “while some man standing up in a dog-cart will dispose of racing tips” with ‘some man’ seeming quite condescending, again this same tone can be read with, “the fish or whatever it is,” later in the extract. Personification is used to exaggerate this slight sense of superiority from the writer: “which finds its place in the seller's apron or on the board beside the fish”. Additionally, the description of the repeated chants from the sellers (“Eightpence?' - Sevenpence?' Sixpence?' Fivepence?' - Say Fourpence?”) and the non-reaction from the customers (“there is the same absolute indifference on the part of the buyer - to these cries”) seems to poke fun at the whole process and accentuates how pointless the sellers’ cries are (“They seem to be accepted on both sides as - necessary, though entirely useless” – the adjectives ‘necessary’ and ‘useless’ working in juxtaposition to suggest a lack of sense and rationality to the proceedings at the market.
* In contrast, the writer of Source B is heavily involved in Borough Market – he is not an outsider looking in as is the case in Source A. Because of this the writer wants to promote the market rather than judge it and argues the case for the impotance of markets in a world dominated by supermarkets (“they do bring people together, to talk and laugh and share their knowledge. And no self-checkout in the world can claim the same.”)
* Source B explains in detail the writer’s views on the significance of markets: they are important in a transactional sense, but they have a role in local communities – “Conversations are the foundations upon which communities are created, and communities can change cities.” Here the writer employs alliteration to accentuate the point he is making about engendering community and change through conversations. He supports this view by providing legal authority to the importance of this role (“Written into the 1754 Act of Parliament that established the Market in its current location was the stipulation that it act for the “convenience and accommodation of the public”, and accommodating the public is something that we, as trustees, see as central to our role.”) You will also notice that at times in the article the writer uses the first person plural (“we”) and other pronouns like ‘our’ to create a sense that this is his market as well as everyone else’s.
* Source B openly admits that markets are not perfect in its final paragraph (“Markets aren’t always the slickest and most convenient of places. They’re not built for speed and efficiency.”) This seems to be an allusion to supermarkets here, but the writer moves on and says: “But they do bring people together, to talk and laugh and share their knowledge.” The triplet of ‘talk’, ‘laugh’ and ‘share’ creates an image of sheer joy in the readers’ heads and helps us to consider that there are more important aspects to shopping than it being handy and efficient.
* Overall then, Source A has quite a detached perspective that is one of an outsider looking on in to an alien scene to his own life and at times pokes fun at what he sees as he tries to make sense of something that doesn’t make sense to him, whereas Source B is told from the perspective of someone integral to the market and it is incredibly important to his own life. These contrasting attitudes pervade through both articles clearly via the writers’ use of language.