**Paper 2 Practice Paper #5**

Q1) Read again the first part of Source A from lines 1 to 15.

* 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]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A movement is happening to improve the working conditions of London's bakers | T |
| Dr Guy provided evidence to parliament which showed the conditions for bakers were bad | T |
| Half of London bakers are overworked |  |
| London bakers work 10 to 15 hours without a break |  |
| Towards the end of the week some bakers can be made to work for 48 hours without a break | T |
| Most bakers earn the same wages as other workers in other trades | T |
| Most bakers face very little competition in terms of business |  |
| Most master bakers pay fair wages and demand fair hours from their workers |  |

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

 Both sources describe the different experiences of bakers.

 Use details from both sources to write a summary of what you understand about the different experiences of bakers. [8 marks]

* Source A and Source B have very different perspectives on bakers and the profession on baking. Source A looks at the writer’s experiences in visiting bakers and medically examining them for disease and illness, whereas Source B looks at how the rise of home baking in modern society is leading to some people to turn their hobbies into businesses and how people can be successful in these businesses.
* Source A initially focuses on the working hours and wages of London bakers: “The journeymen bakers of London are almost with· out exception overworked. From 18 to 20 hours of continuous occupation”. The writer provides detailed statistics regarding the wages of most bakers: “The average will be about 16s. or 17s. .A foreman will get from L.l to L.l, 10s.; a second hand 16s. to L.1, 1s.” The writer makes comparisons to the wages of workers in other trades to show how low paid bakers are generally: “Considering the rate of wages in other trades, and the amount of work required of them, they are very badly paid.”
* The writer goes on to explore the reasons why conditions are so bad and why workers are in such ill-health (“They are exposed to heat, which, while it exhausts them, renders them liable to colds, and seems to favour determination of blood to the head”) before providing a detailed analysis of the number of bakers who are in ill-health, their average ages and therefore makes suggestions about the life expectancy of a London baker (“If the two numbers be added together, no less than 108 habitual or severe diseases of the lungs will have to be divided among 111 men.”) The writer goes on to explore how an abundance of workers and not enough work is driving down wages (“Most of them, I believe, come to London; and this adds to the competition by which the wages of labour are beaten down”) and argues that legally very little can be done to improve the working conditions of bakers other than to remove ‘window duties’ or the window tax that existed at the time.
* In contrast, Source B explains how programmes like The Great British Bake Off have led to a rise in the number of home bakers in the UK and “with growing numbers looking to turn their leisure-time hobbies into flourishing home-based businesses.” The article focuses on how these home bakers who are looking to turn professional can make a success of their businesses. The writer uses statistics to explore how home baking has increased in popularity: “Sales of baking products have been rising steadily, up by 62% since 2007, according to market research and shopper insight firm IRI.” The writer argues that although there is a lot of competition in terms of the number of bakers, it is possible for bakers to compete through the quality of their food.
* The writer of Source B provides a number of examples of different home bakers that have made successes of their businesses such as Mrs Blueberry, Debbie White, founder of White's Cake House and Allison Whitmarsh, founded of ProperMaid. The article is divided up into different sections with brief interviews or quotes from each of these people who provide insights and advice on transforming interests in home baking into successful businesses.

Q3) You now need to refer only to Source B from lines 1 to 15.

 How does the writer use language to explain how home bakers are moving into business? [12 marks]

* The writer begins by referring to TV programmes like The Great British Bake Off and explains how this is having an impact on people taking to home baking, "with growing numbers looking to turn their leisure-time hobbies into flourishing home-based businesses." The adjective 'flourishing' implies that there are a number of home-baking businesses that are not just getting by but becoming incredibly successful.
* The writer goes on to use statistics provided by a market research firm IRI to add some weight and authority to their views on home-baking becoming more popular:
* "up by 62% since 2007 ... They say this trend is driven partly by families being keen to get back into the kitchen and cook for themselves, but also by celebrity bakers like Paul Hollywood and Mary Berry who front the nation’s favourite TV bakery competition." The writer mentions famous names like Hollywood and Berry because even if readers aren't interested in home-baking themselves, they have probably seen the TV programmes or know of the presenters. It helps to hook the audience into the article itself.
* Next, the writer moves onto to the crux of the article: "But how easy is it to turn a spare-time passion into a profitable enterprise?" The comparison between the small scale and amateur 'spare-time passion' (the adjective 'spare-time' accentuating this sense of things being small) and profitable enterprise (the lexicon of business is used here to evoke a sense of professionalism and a larger scale) creates a contrast between having a hobby and running a successful business.
* The writer argues that despite competition, small 'cottage' businesses "can compete on quality – as Ann Bailey discovered when she launched her small home bakery business, Mrs Blueberry, in May this year." This then begins a series of mini interviews and anecdotes where different business owners explain how they have been successful and offer advice to the reader: "She became a cake entrepreneur almost by chance. Having just moved to Hever in Kent, she decided to escape the unpacking with a visit to a local farmers’ market, where she became captivated by the idea of having her own stall selling traditional breads, biscuits and cakes, some of the things she loved to bake by hand." The verb 'captivated' gives off a sense of magic or inspiration that engages the reader with her story and how she managed to take an interest and passion and turn it into a profit.

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 bakers.

 In your answer, you could:

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

 [16 marks]

* Source A and Source B have very different purposes and audiences and as a result have very different tones, perspectives and language features. Source A informs its readers about the working conditions and lives of London’s bakers during the 1840s and goes on to explains the writer’s own opinions about how these conditions can be improved. In contrast, Source B uses contemporary interest in baking programmes to inform readers about how other successful cottage business owners have managed to make a success of their young businesses.
* Source A uses a wide range of statistics to make comparisons between the wages of bakers and the wages of other trades: “Considering the rate of wages in other trades, and the amount of work required of them, they are very badly paid.” This helps support their argument that the wages of bakers in London are very poor: “The wages which the men receive varies from 10s. to L.1, 10s. a-week. The average will be about 16s. or 17s. .A foreman will get from L.l to L.l, 10s.; a second hand 16s. to L.1, 1s.;” The writer goes on to provide the results of medical examinations of bakers in terms of the illnesses and diseases they are suffering: “Of 111 whom I examined, 19 had had some severe and lingering disease of the lungs, and 89 complained of being subject to less severe disorders of the chest.” All of these statistics and facts add weight to the writer’s opinions that the conditions of bakers in London are poor, which then gives greater authority to his opinions on the ways forward of making changes to these bakers’ situations.
* In contrast, Source B provides a general introduction to the topic, referring to The Great British Bake Off and its celebrity presenters to hook the reader into the article before setting up the idea of turning the hobby of home-baking into a successful business and then providing a number of anecdotal examples of this happening with mini interviews and direct quotes from the business owners concerned. Whereas Source A focuses mainly on the writer’s own analyses and opinions, Source B is more concerned with garnering opinions and advice from successful examples of people turning a hobby into a profitable business: “It all takes time, says White, and that’s before you factor in the actual production. She explains: “You can’t underestimate how much time goes into the actual cake making.””
* Each anecdotal account provides a small amount of background information on each person, this helps the reader feel more connected to the article: “A former dinner lady, Whitmarsh launched the business from her home in 2008 after deciding at the age of 40 to study hospitality management at university.” Whitmarsh is just someone in an ordinary job who decided to take a chance, and in this sense might inspire and intrigue many readers who are thinking about doing the same thing.
* Additionally, the writer of Source B uses a number of language features throughout their article to engage the reader, for instance rhetorical questions: “So is this an idyllic business for someone who loves to bake?” They are the kind of questions the reader would want to ask the business owners themselves, and their answers are optimistic enough to offer the reader hope.
* In contrast, the writer of Source A seems to have written their piece for those with an interest in politics and government polices, hence the mention of ‘window duties’: “unless it be the abolition of the window duties. But strangely enough, the very legislators who are seen lamenting over the darkened condition of the workshops in which the poor operative bakers of London are doomed to toil, divided, if we mistake not, against the repeal of the duties levied on windows.” It seems this article has been written for an audience that is politically and socially aware.