

## Section II — Reading and Responding

### Part A – 25 marks

#### Attempt Questions 10–11

Read the texts on pages 10–13 of the question paper, then answer the corresponding questions in ENGLISH in the spaces provided.

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Marks

#### Question 10 (10 marks)

(a) What was 'old Beirut' like when the author first lived there?

2

When the author first lived there Beirut was a green field which was planted with tall, high ~~the~~ different kinds of trees. And the sky was like a stage for pigeons to fly in the morning and at night in a group which was supervised by flocks and (cashashine), ~~them~~ ?

(b) Identify the different sounds of old Beirut.

3

There were the bells of the church and the sounds of the (أذان) Azan call to prayer. They were loud enough so prayers can hear & pray. And the pigeons with their looks and sounds would never leave (call to prayer) unless a streetcars were heavy and loud would cover the rest of the sounds.

(c) What is the most appropriate title for this text?

1

(A) Old Beirut

(B) Colourful Beirut

(C) The departure of the pigeons

(D) Beirut — a polluted city

Question 10 continues on page 3

## Question 10 (continued)

- (d) How does the author use language to describe the changes to 'Old Beirut'? In your answer, you may refer to the use of colours, imagery and personification.

4

The author uses a wide range of language features to describe "old Beirut". Firstly he uses adjectives to describe the field "Green field" and trees "Different kinds of tall trees". He also uses personification when he describes the pigeons e.g. "plod" ~~to~~ "slow" the word stage is being modified for pigeons, which it actually used by humans. He also uses imagery ~~when he describes the church~~ "gay" in addition to colour when he describes the sand "Beautiful red sand".

**End of Question 10**

**Please turn over**