

VIEWPOINTS

Perspectives

STANCE

OPINION

BELIEF

JUDGEMENT

Opinion Writing



Opinion writing is meant to convince your readers to agree with what you feel or think about a topic!



5-paragraph Essay Format:

- *Introduction (Tell about Topic)
- *Thesis (Opinion with Reasons)
- *Body ¶s (Facts & Evidence)
- *Conclusion (Restate Opinion!)

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Language Paper Two Revision!

Paper 2 – Monday 12th June

SECTION A:

Question 1: Choose four statements which are True **(4 marks)**

Question 3: How is language used... **(12 marks)**

Question 2: Use details from both sources to write a **summary (8 marks)**

Question 4: Compare how the two writers convey their different attitudes to...**(16 marks)**

Top Tip: It's a good idea to go in the order of: Question 1, Question 3, Question 2, Question 4. This is a more logical way of answering the questions!



SECTION B:

Opinion Based Writing! You could be asked to give a speech or write a persuasive argument or article.

If you are asked to write a piece arguing, you should aim to include counterarguments. If it is simply a persuasive piece, then you do not need a counterargument.

It is important that your written piece is in the correct form! (Letter/article etc...)

Timings:

Question 1 – 5 minutes

Question 3 - 15 minutes

Question 2 – 17 minutes

Question 4 – 22 minutes

Question 5 – 5 – 10 minutes **planning.**

35 – 40 minutes **writing.**

Insert

The two Sources that follow are:

Source A: 21st Century non-fiction

A magazine article called *Social Notebook*

Source B: 19th Century literary non-fiction

‘The Sunday Morning Markets’: an extract from a book called *London Labour and the London Poor*.

Source A:

Social notebook

By Paul Barker, 20 February 1996

The bridge carrying the M25 southwards into Kent juts up, like an awkward insect, beyond the dumpy dome and ready-made cornices of the Thurrock Lakeside shopping centre. The centre and the retail park next to it occupy about two million square feet. Three-and-a-half million people live within 30 minutes' drive, and on a Saturday most of them seem to be trying to get into its car park.

Lakeside is a strange mixture of flashiness and plain grot. A "vertical feature" tells you the time and temperature as you drive along the M25. Then you turn off past the Essex Arena (for car racing) and the War Zone (for paintball games). A 20 acre lake offers windsurfing and an imitation Mississippi riverboat.

Opened only six years ago, by Princess Alexandra, its magnetism already terrifies Oxford Street, where traders muse about the attraction of roofing their street over, and perhaps having their own security guards. Malls are mocked as a parody of a traditional city. But Jane Jacobs, heroine of the urban conservation movement, wrote that "the bedrock attribute of a successful city district is that a person must feel personally secure among all these strangers." Enclosed and video-scrutinised, Edge City makes people, especially women, feel safe. No panhandlers here. No need to carry bags slung across your chest.

The new centres are different from the basic air-conditioned shopping mall. The first of these modest precursors opened in Milwaukee in 1956, a year after the first McDonalds. The first in Britain opened at Brent Cross, North London, 20 years ago. But today's luxuriant, baroque centres are like mini-cities. Drive past the Meadowhall Centre outside Sheffield, and look down on its green dome in the old wasteland of the lower Don Valley. Apart from the shops, there are two office parks. Warner has opened an 11-screen multiplex cinema. Sheffield's first supertram line runs from the old city centre to Meadowhall. Locally, high hopes for regeneration are placed on the "rippling-out" effect of Meadowhall.

I love these centres. The first time I went into the MetroCentre, I had been travelling the grey streets of the north-east. If the alternative was Sunderland High Street or Peterlee, then the MetroCentre is where I would shop. In design the centres have as much in common with theme parks as with department stores: perhaps more. At the Metro you can leave your children while you shop, in a pick 'n' mix amusement zone like the late-lamented Fun House at Blackpool Pleasure Beach. Shoppers go about with cheerful, sprightly step. They have dressed up to come here.

On the upper floor there is a classical corner with Corinthian columns and statues in creamy fibreglass, and box trees made of plastic. A sign welcomes you to “Roman Shopping.” In architects’ drawings of their city schemes, you find little groups of tables with happy urbanites chatting under the sunshades. A bit like a tourist brochure. You seldom see this in Britain in real life. But you see it in the Roman Forum at the MetroCentre, where the electricity always shines.

Adapted from an article in *Prospect Magazine* by Paul Barker.

Source B:

BY Henry Mayhew, first published in 1851

Henry Mayhew was a social researcher in favour of social reform. In this extract, he describes a Sunday morning market in London in the mid-19th century.

The Sunday Morning Markets

1. Nearly every poor man’s market does its Sunday trade. For a few hours on the Sabbath morning, the noise, the bustle, and scramble of the Saturday night are repeated, and but for this opportunity many a poor family would pass a dinnerless Sunday. The system of paying the mechanic late on the Saturday night – and more particularly of paying a man his wages in a public-house – when he is tired with his day’s work lures him to the tavern, and there the hours fly quickly enough beside the warm tap-room fire, so that by the time the wife comes for her husband’s wages, she finds a large portion of them gone in drink, and the streets half cleared, so that the Sunday market is the only chance of getting the Sunday’s dinner.

Of all these Sunday-morning markets, the Brill, perhaps, furnishes the busiest scene; so that it may be taken as a type of the whole.

11. The streets in the neighbourhood are quiet and empty. The shops are closed with their different-coloured shutters, and the people round about are dressed in the shiney cloth of the holiday suit. There are no ‘cabs’, and but few omnibuses to disturb the rest, and men walk in the road as safely as on the footpath.

15. As you enter the Brill the market sounds are scarcely heard. But at each step the low hum grows gradually into the noisy shouting, until at last the different cries become distinct, and the hubbub, din, and confusion of a thousand voices bellowing at once again fill the air. The road and footpath are crowded, as on the over-night; the men are standing in groups, smoking and talking; whilst the women run to and fro, some with the white round turnips showing out of their filled aprons, others with cabbages under their arms, and a piece of red meat dangling from their hands. Only a few of the shops are closed, but the butcher’s and the coal-shed are filled with customers, and from the door of the shut-up baker’s, the women come streaming forth with bags of flour in their hands, while men sally from the halfpenny barber’s smoothing their clean-shaved chins. Walnuts, blacking, apples, onions, braces, combs, turnips, herrings, pens, and corn-plaster, are all bellowed out at the same time. Labourers and mechanics, still unshorn and undressed, hang about with their hands in their pockets, some with their pet terriers under their arms. The pavement is green with the refuse leaves of vegetables, and round a cabbage-barrow the women stand turning over the bunches, as the man shouts, ‘Where you like, only a penny.’ Boys are running home with the breakfast herring held in a piece of paper, and the side-pocket of the apple-man’s stuff coat hangs down with the weight of the halfpence stored within it.

31. Presently the tolling of the neighbouring church bells break forth. Then the bustle doubles itself, the cries grow louder, the confusion greater. Women run about and push their way through the throng, scolding the saunterers, for in half an hour the market will close. In a little time the butcher puts up his shutters, and leaves the door still open; the policemen in their clean gloves come round and drive the street-sellers before them, and as the clock strikes eleven the market finishes, and the Sunday's rest begins.

Question 1: Read Source A again, from lines 1 – 15.

Choose **four** statements below which are TRUE according to the passage.

- Write the letters of the four true statements
- Choose a maximum of four statements.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| A The M25 runs close by the Thurrock Lakeside shopping centre. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B The Lakeside shopping centre alone occupies about two million square feet. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C You can go windsurfing on a nearby lake. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D Princess Alexandra opened Lakeside in 1990. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E The time and temperature are displayed on the dome of Lakeside | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F Shopping malls are like a traditional city | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G The Lakeside shopping mall is like a war zone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| H Women in particular like the security offered by shopping malls | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[4 marks]

CHECK!

You should ensure you only read the lines indicated. You may need to re-read the section a few times to thoroughly to check each statement. Be careful, it may not be straightforward as some statements may be partially, but not wholly, true. You should **ONLY** choose four statements. If you choose more than four, only the first four will be taken into account.

The following are the only correct answers:

- A The M25 runs close by the Thurrock Lakeside shopping centre
- C You can go windsurfing on a nearby lake.

- D Princess Alexandra opened Lakeside in 1990.
- H Women in particular like the security offered by shopping malls.

Question 3: Read again lines 15 – 33 in Source B.

How does Henry Mayhew use language to show the reader what the Brill market is like?

You could include the writer's choice of:

- Words and phrases
- Language features and techniques
- Sentence forms

[12 marks]

CHECK!

You will only get marks for responses that are taken from the indicated lines. The bullet points are prompts to help you. You might notice things such: figurative language, repetition, long sentences that list things for effect, punctuation etc. You should ensure you explain the effects of the writer's choice of language, use appropriate terminology e.g. adjectives, nouns etc, and use quotes.

Sample response:

Henry Mayhew uses language to show the reader what the market is like. He begins with a short simple sentence where he says that at the entrance to the market sounds are 'scarcely heard' conveying a sense of quiet. The reader can imagine straining their ears to hear something. This is juxtaposed with a long, complex sentence which he uses to show the gradual build-up of sounds. At the start there is a 'low hum' and this grows to noises that 'fill the air'. A wide range of nouns are used to describe the sounds and show how they grow from 'hum' to 'shouting', 'cries', 'hubbub' and 'din'. This creates an impression of the hustle and bustle of crowds of people going about their day in the busy market. The noun phrase 'confusion of a thousand voices bellowing at once' is effective because the large number 'thousand' conveys the sheer scale of people, and thus noises that can be heard. The verb 'bellowing' makes the reader think of a very loud sound like a herd of cattle would make suggesting once again how busy and chaotic the market is.

Question 2: You need to refer to Source A and Source B for this question:

Use details from both sources. Summarise the different reasons why people went to shopping malls in the 20th century and why they went to the Sunday morning markets in the 19th century.

[8 marks]

CHECK!

To do well in this answer you need to:

- Show that you understand the reasons and the differences between them
- Show that you can interpret the detail given in each source
- Make clear connections between the texts
- Refer to detail and use quotations to support the points you make.

It is important to focus closely on this question. You are not being asked to compare the reasons why people went to these places. You are being asked to summarise them. You could quickly list the reasons before writing your answer.

For example:

20th century	19th century
Convenient transport -M25/supertram	Transport not an issue – on foot
Like a day out for family – cinema/	Men went to smoke and talk – social reasons –
Wind surfing/MetroCentre amusement zone	barber’s.
People feel safe – video scrutinised	Women went to buy food for Sunday dinner –
You can see things you can’t see in real life	all other shops closed – necessity
e.g. Roman Forum	Mainly food market – lots of different things: walnuts, apples – boys went to buy herrings.

Sample response:

There are lots of reasons why people go to shopping malls in the 20th Century. The writer tells us that there is good transport like the ‘M25’ for Lakeside or the ‘supertram’ to meadowhall. This

shows how technologically advanced people are in the 20th century and suggests it is easy to get around which might be why people go to shopping malls for leisure more. In the 19th Century most people would have walked to the markets and perhaps would have gone more for a specific purpose. For people in the 20th century on the other hand, it's like a day out for the family. There are lots of things to do, such as go to the 'cinema' at Meadowhall or go 'windsurfing' at a lake near Lakeside. At the Sunday markets on the other hand there is mainly just food to buy. Most of the women went there because they had to buy the food for the Sunday dinner but some men went to smoke and chat and the labourers and mechanics just 'hang about'. This highlights the stereotypical gender roles that existed where women were more restricted to the domestic sphere. There wasn't a lot else to do but the men sometimes went to go to the barber's.

Children go to the shopping malls and their parents can put them in the amusement zone at the MetroCentre but in the 19th century the boys went to buy herrings for breakfast. In the 20th century women like to go to malls because they feel safe there as they are video-scrutinised but in the 19th century, women had to go to buy food though it sounds as though it was fairly safe. All the other shops were closed so this was the only place they could go to.

Question 4: For this question, you need to refer to Source A and Source B.

Compare how the two writers convey their attitudes to the places they describe.

In your answer, you could:

- Compare their attitudes
- Compare the methods they use to convey their attitudes
- Support your ideas with quotations from both sources

[16 marks]

CHECK!

This question tests your skill in comparing writers' ideas and perspectives, as well as how these are conveyed. You should:

- Show that you understand the ideas and perspectives
- Make clear comparisons between the ideas and perspectives
- Explain and compare the methods used to convey the ideas and perspectives
- Use relevant quotations from both texts to support your comparison
- Identify and comment on language

Below are some of the things you might think about!

	Source A	Source B
Perspective/Purpose/audience	20 th -century journalist – Barker – mag. Article – adults Describes and argues and gives personal opinion – tries to persuade – has visited malls.	19 th -century social reformer – Mayhew Social record? Educated readers – future? Describes – has visited – doesn't persuade – shows positives.
Viewpoint	In favour: 'I love these centres'. Biased? – sees them as 'fantasy' places – not real life.	Distant observer – doesn't interact with place or people – seems to like it – real place – shopping for Sunday dinner.
Tone	Sometimes sarcastic, mocking, humorous	Impartial – informing – educating – addresses reader directly once

Language	Conveys tone: 'dumpy dome'; 'a strange mixture of flashiness and plain grot'; adjectives/verbs persuade: 'shoppers go about with cheerful, sprightly step'; 'the electricity always shines'	Sounds, movements, lists, (adjectives, verbs, nouns etc)
Structure	Third person at first – moves from one mall to another – explains attractions – personal viewpoint at end.	Third person throughout – explains and then describes – ends with close of market.
Use of evidence	Only positive details given – avoids negative – quotes expert to support argument.	Details about place, e.g. sounds, movements – own experience only.

Sample response:

The writers of the sources have different purposes and audiences. Barker is a journalist writing for a magazine and a 20th century audience that will probably already know about shopping malls. Mayhew on the other hand, is a social reformer. He is probably writing for educated people who would not have visited the Sunday market. Barker clearly has a strong personal opinion in favour of shopping malls. He says: 'I love these centres'. The verb 'love' suggests he feels quite an intense connection with shopping malls. Mayhew seems to quite like the Sunday market, but he doesn't 'love' it and doesn't seem to be trying to persuade his readers to love it either. His purpose seems to be to inform and describe and maybe to record for the future.

There are other differences in their attitudes. Barker seems to see shopping malls as 'fantasy' places that are not like real life. The noun 'fantasy' suggests that going to a shopping mall is a pleasant form of escapism from everyday life. Mayhew on the other hand, presents the Sunday market as a place where ordinary people go to buy food, and people (women at least) have jobs to do 'women run to and fro'. The verb 'run' suggests chaos and a hectic scenario where the women are desperately trying to get their ingredients together for dinner. This juxtaposes the 'cheerful, sprightly' shoppers of the 20th century malls.

Section B: Writing

Question 5

'People waste away their weekends mindlessly shopping in malls when they could be doing so much more with their free time'.

Write an article for a broadsheet newspaper in which you explain your point of view on this statement.

(24 marks for content and organisation

16 marks for technical accuracy)

[40 marks]

In order to do well in your writing, you need to:

- Communicate clearly and effectively
- Match tone, style and register to your purpose and audience
- Develop, organise and structure your information and ideas
- Make clear links within and between paragraphs
- Make effective use of paragraphing
- Choose vocabulary for effect
- Use a range of sentence structures
- Use a range of punctuation
- Spell and punctuate accurately

Sample response:

Did you know that there has been a 60% increase in the number of people visiting shopping malls in the last ten years? Perhaps it is time that we stopped and thought about why this might be happening!

At school yesterday everyone was talking about what they were planning at the weekend. At least half the class said they were going to the local shopping mall: The Bullring.

Shocking! A Saturday afternoon in the summer and people choose to wander aimlessly in an airconditioned dystopia of consumerism that would make Karl Marx turn in his grave! For what? A pointless meander amongst a throng of people charging in and out of stores like bulls! An apt name for the place. Not to mention the army of personnel to assist with your every need, be it sneezing or simply breathing.

Of course, if you're in genuine need of clothes then perhaps you can be forgiven slightly for wanting to go to a shopping mall, however, we live in the 21st century! This is the online shopping era where you don't NEED to spend a day dismally wandering from shop to shop in desperate search of an item of clothing that might make you look slightly thinner, or taller, or curvier...or whatever else you think that piece of item will do for you.

It doesn't stop there!

Some people actually choose to go there more than once a week! Whatever happened to playing football, playing tennis, going for a run or just enjoying that all too elusive Vitamin D from the sun? I am struggling to find reasons why people feel the need to spend a perfect summer's day in the sterile environment that makes a shopping mall. Perhaps people don't realise what there is to do in Birmingham. Let me enlighten you...

Practise Assessment

Writer's viewpoints and perspectives

Insert

Source A: an extract from Remember when: Enduring memories of childhood holidays by Tracey Emin

Source B: an extract from Our Watering Place by Charles Dickens

SOURCE A - 21st Century non-fiction

This is an extract from an article about childhood holidays, published in 2009 in The Independent. Here, the artist Tracey Emin describes spending summers in her hometown of Margate, a popular seaside town, as a child.

REMEMBER WHEN: ENDURING MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD HOLIDAYS by Tracey Emin

When I was a child Margate was known as the Golden Mile, a gorgeous stretch of soft sand, neon lights and ice-cream parlours – all the stuff that can turn a hot day into something absolutely incredible. Growing up by the seaside was a magical experience, especially back then, when the great British seaside was in its heyday. My strongest childhood memories of all undoubtedly come from summer days spent at the Lido¹. Almost every second, from when it opened in May until it closed in September, that was where I could be found. At that time, in the 1970s, Margate's Lido complex had hardly been changed since Victorian times. It had the most amazingly beautiful 1920s style arch at the front with a fantastic salt-water pool; it was a safe and healthy environment for kids; somewhere we could go off on our own and play for hours with friends.

10 Every morning, my twin and I, and a gang of friends, would all meet up at the Lido, no later than 10am when the doors were opened, and would stay there until it was locked up at 6pm. There was never a chance of getting bored. Every day there would be beauty competitions and talent shows, and often in the afternoon Tony Savage would play at the organ and old people would gather around and sing along to old war songs; there were hamburgers, and afternoon tea dances on the 15terrace. One of my favourite things about the Lido was the really high diving boards; imagine how exhilarating it felt at the age of 11, jumping off a 20-foot drop. I'd do it again and again and again. The whole of Margate at that time was alive and spirited, rather a special place to be. On a Saturday or Sunday, you couldn't find a spot to sit on. From Clifton Villas past the Lido and down to Dreamland and the old-fashioned fun fair, thousands of bodies would gather on the sand. One thing 20 I always noticed was how different the people would be during each season; the OAPs would arrive in April, and in June it would be families coming for their summer holidays.

There was always something to do in Margate. There was crazy golf and the Jamaica Inn, a big puppet theatre, and a big building with a fibreglass devil at the entrance and Caves nightclub underneath. I remember seeing the comedian Norman Wisdom perform on my tenth birthday – it 25 was just one of those places where stuff always happened. If nothing else, I'd go down to the hotel where my mum worked and have a swim with my brother.

My mum still lives in the town, and every time I visit I'm deeply saddened by what's happened: the once infamous neon seafront has now gone and the beautiful old wooden railway structure has been burnt to cinders. There is little sign of what was once a thriving town at the heart of the British 30 tourist industry. There are still beautiful beaches around that area and the wonderful Margate winter gardens are still thriving, but the glorious place of my childhood has largely been left to rot.

GLOSSARY 1 Lido - an outdoor swimming pool.

SOURCE B - 19th Century non-fiction

Charles Dickens is writing in 1851 about his favourite seaside holiday resort, Broadstairs, in East-Kent. Dickens visited this place every year since 1837 and referred to it affectionately as his 'English Watering Place'.

OUR WATERING PLACE

In the Autumn-time of the year, when the great metropolis¹ is so much hotter, so much noisier, so much more dusty or so much more water-carted, so much more crowded, so much more disturbing and distracting in all respects, than it usually is, a quiet sea-beach becomes indeed a blessed spot. Half awake and half asleep, this idle morning in our sunny window on the edge of a chalk-cliff in the 5 old-fashioned watering-place to which we are a faithful resorter, we feel a lazy inclination to sketch its picture.

The place seems to respond. Sky, sea, beach, and village, lie as still before us as if they were sitting for the picture. It is dead low-water. A ripple plays among the ripening corn upon the cliff, as if it were faintly trying from recollection to imitate the sea; and the world of butterflies hovering over 10the crop of radish-seed are as restless in their little way as the gulls are in their larger manner when the wind blows. But the ocean lies winking in the sunlight like a drowsy lion - its glassy waters scarcely curve upon the shore - the fishing-boats in the tiny harbour are all stranded in the mud - our two colliers² have not an inch of water within a quarter of a mile of them, and turn, exhausted, on their sides, like faint fish. Rusty cables and chains, ropes and rings, undermost parts of posts and 15piles and confused timber-defences against the waves, lie strewn about, in a brown litter of tangled sea-weed and fallen cliff which looks as if a family of giants had been making tea here for ages, and had observed an untidy custom of throwing their tea-leaves on the shore.

In truth, our watering-place itself has been left somewhat high and dry by the tide of years. Concerned as we are for its honour, we must reluctantly admit that the time when this pretty little 20 semi circular sweep of houses, tapering off at the end of the wooden pier into a point in the sea, was a gay place, and when the lighthouse overlooking it shone at daybreak on company dispersing from public balls, is but dimly traditional now. There is a bleak chamber in our watering-place which is yet called the Assembly 'Rooms,' and understood to be available on hire for balls or concerts. Some few seasons since, an ancient little gentleman came down and stayed at the hotel, who said that he had 25 danced there, in bygone ages, with the Honourable Miss Peepy, well known to have been the Beauty of her day and the cruel occasion of innumerable duels. But he was so old and shrivelled, and so very rheumatic in the legs, that it demanded more imagination than our watering-place can usually muster, to believe him. Therefore, except the Master of the 'Rooms' (who to this hour wears kneebreeches, and who confirmed the statement with tears in his eyes), nobody did believe in the little lame old gentleman, or even in the Honourable Miss Peepy, long deceased.

GLOSSARY 1 Metropolis - a capital city e.g. London. 2 colliers - a ship that transports coal

Read again the first part of source A, lines 1 to 9.

Choose four statements below which are TRUE.

- Shade the boxes of the ones that you think are true
- Choose a maximum of four statements

A. Emin can't remember much about her childhood holidays

B. Margate had hardly changed since the Victorian times

C. Emin disliked growing up by the seaside

D. Margate was a safe place for children to play

E. The Lido was Emin's favourite place to play

F. Emin and the other children played at the Lido every day in the summer

G. Emin's favourite place to go to was the ice cream parlour

H. It used to rain during Emin's holidays as a child

[4 marks]

