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SUBJECT:	<b>English</b>
DATE:	1st September 2022
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 12:05 p.m.

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Answer **ALL** sections. You are advised to spend about 1 hour on each task.

**SECTION A: WRITING**

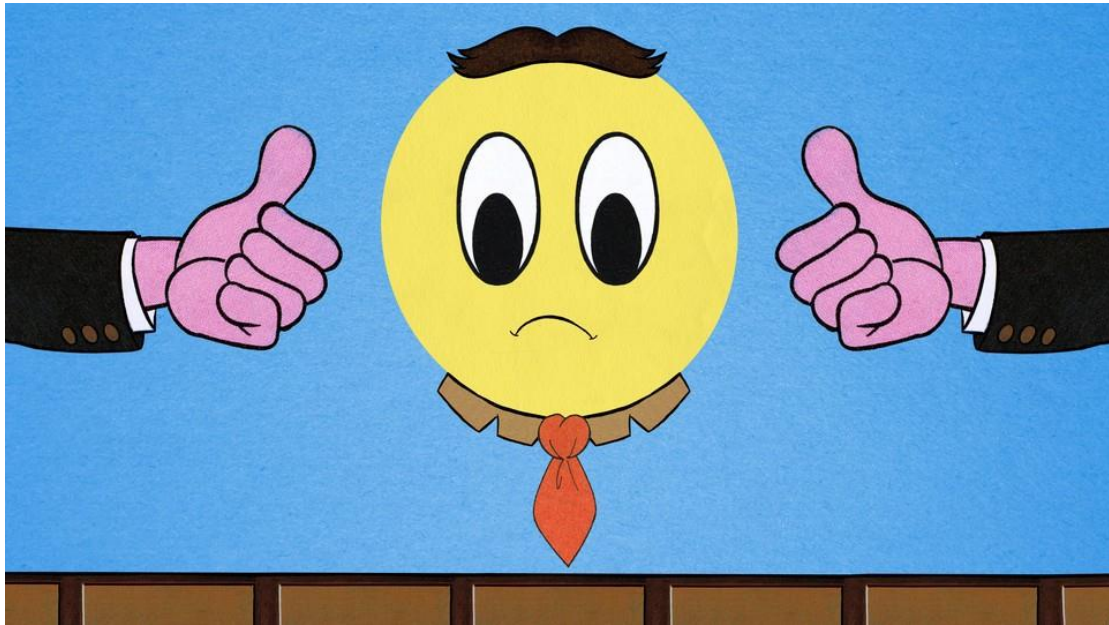
**(Total: 30 marks)**

**Choose ONE title and write 450 (+/- 10%) words.**

1. As an archaeology student at the University of Malta, Lisa was participating in the excavation of a historic site in a valley in the north of the island. The removal of a stone slab exposes a depression leading to a large underground burial chamber. Following the chief archaeologist, she enters the chamber. Describe what Lisa saw.
2. Having decided to leave school after compulsory education, John wasted most of his days avoiding work and spending time lazing around. Sitting on a bench in the village square one morning, he is approached by a well-dressed lady who, without saying anything, sits next to him even though there are other empty benches close by. What follows eventually shakes John out of his aimless existence. Narrate what happens.
3. A study by Schembri (2016) concludes that a small island like Malta is strongly impacted socially and environmentally by tourism. Limiting your focus to either the social or the environmental impact, discuss how Malta benefits but also stands to lose because of its degree of dependence on tourism.
4. In an interview with *The Educator Magazine*, Dr Roy from the University of Newcastle expressed himself in favour of installing CCTV cameras in each classroom arguing we are now used to CCTV cameras in our lives; they would deter bullying or abuse, and provide evidence when there are allegations. Write an essay challenging Dr Roy's position on the installation of CCTV cameras in classrooms.
5. Together with a small group of students, you were responsible for organising a talent evening at your college. Months of preparation culminated in a most enjoyable evening for all the guests. The school administration is determined to organise similar evenings in the future and wants to better understand any shortcomings to raise the bar even further.

Write an assessment report for the administration highlighting some weaknesses that your team feel should be addressed so that similar events in the future will be even better. In the report you might consider focusing on:

- how the team responsible could improve the preparation process;
- what further input the college could make to facilitate the organisation of the event;
- how some minor issues that surfaced during the actual talent evening could be avoided.

**SECTION B: READING AND LANGUAGE AWARENESS****(Total: 30 marks)****Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

Holly Pilot

Before a recent virtual talk I gave to a team of executives, the moderator asked attendees to share in the chat box how they were feeling that morning. The answers were, without exception, emphatically cheerful: *Productive! Energised! Thrilled to be here!* These are wonderful feelings – but what are the chances that these responses were an accurate representation of an entire team’s emotional life? They seemed more indicative of what the Harvard Medical School psychologist and management scholar Susan David calls the “tyranny of positivity” that dominates most workplaces. More than two years into a pandemic that has revealed the painful side of reality, many employees remain discouraged from sharing difficult feelings and experiences at work, creating a culture of emotional repression that hurts workers and managers alike.

Fortunately, change seems to be under way. The leadership researcher Peter Frost identified the problem of workplace positivity in his 1999 paper “Why Compassion Counts!” He quoted the Buddha’s purported observation that suffering is “an inevitable part of the human condition,” yet noted that suffering is ignored in most offices. Soon after, Frost and some of his colleagues founded the CompassionLab, dedicated to a new vision of organisations as sites for the development and expression of compassion.

In one informal project, the CompassionLab scholars Jason Kanov and Laura Madden combed through employee interviews that Kanov had conducted for a previous study on social disconnection. They found that although the transcripts were full of stories of pain and sorrow at work – panic attacks, injured relationships, feelings of devaluation – the interview subjects rarely used words related to those emotions. They were anxious but said they were angry; they were sad but said they were frustrated. There is an unspectacular mundane suffering that pervades the workplace. But we do not feel allowed to acknowledge that we suffer. We endure way more than we should, and can, because we downplay what it’s actually doing to us.

Certain kinds of distress are more socially acceptable to express at work than others, Kanov said via email. It is fine to openly grieve the death of a spouse or parent, but much riskier to share the struggles of a breakup, office politics, or financial worry, for example. The bereavement expert Kenneth Doka calls these losses – the kind we feel we have no permission to mourn –

30 “disenfranchised griefs”. And according to David, suppressing these types of feelings can backfire and leave workers depleted long after they leave the office. “When emotions are pushed aside or ignored, they get stronger,” she says in a popular TED Talk. “Psychologists call this ‘amplification.’ Like that delicious chocolate cake in the refrigerator, the more you try to ignore it ... the greater its hold on you.”

35 Creating workplaces that make space for these feelings may require rethinking ideals of leadership itself. Researchers know that the emotions bosses express affect workers’ perception of how powerful they are. Those who behave angrily during challenging situations are typically seen as more influential than those who react sadly. Yet a 2009 study by the management professors Madera and Smith found that showing sorrow rather than anger sometimes creates better outcomes for leaders, including stronger relationships with their employees and being viewed as more effective.

40 Research at the Technical University of Munich investigated this seeming contradiction. In a series of studies in which subjects were shown videos of actors dressed as business leaders, the results showed that the difference between angry and sad leaders lies not in the amount but rather in the kind of power they are ascribed. Those who were angry were perceived as having more “position” power, with a greater ability to reward or punish others. Those who were melancholic were viewed as having more “personal” power. They inspired more loyalty among their hypothetical followers, who were less likely to want to sabotage them and more likely to feel valued and personally accepted.

45 Both types of power can be valuable, depending on the situation. For example, when an organisation faces an outside threat, displays of anger might be more effective. But in other scenarios, such as the recall of a product shown to harm a company’s customers, a bittersweet touch might be more appropriate. If followers mess up on an important project, it might be good to consider saying, ‘I’m sad this happened,’ instead of ‘I’m angry this happened.’ Personal power motivates people to work for you toward shared goals, and because they like you.

50 Indeed, embracing personal power can help create emotionally healthy and high-performing workplaces. For example, Rick Fox, a charismatic former leader of a Shell oil well in the Gulf of Mexico, found that sharing his fears and shortcomings with his employees, rather than pretending to be an all-powerful boss, boosted his work performance and enriched his personal life. Encouraged by his progress, he arranged for his whole team to go through an intense training programme intended to promote openness. Afterward, the guys on the rig started developing genuine connections with one another. They grew more comfortable admitting problems at work, started sharing ideas, and ended up with sky-high productivity levels, contributing to an 84 percent decline in the company’s accident rate.

55 Of course, not all of Fox’s staff relished this level of vulnerability. And for all of the evidence showing the benefits of emotionally open bosses, some studies have found different results. For example, in a 2018 study called “When Sharing Hurts” revealed that managers who disclose troubles to their subordinates can lose status and undermine their influence. But much evidence indicates that as long as managers respect personal and professional boundaries, they can acknowledge that sorrow is inevitable, make space for workers to express it, and instil the value of responding to one another with compassion.

60 Building these practices into workplace culture can be especially helpful. In 2011, CompassionLab published a study on a billing unit’s workers who had the dreary job of collecting unpaid bills for medical treatments. But this unit created a culture in which it was assumed that personal troubles were a normal part of every worker’s life. Staff members cared for one another

***Please turn the page.***

75 when they went through divorces or got sick. As one employee, Korinna, told her uncle after her mother's unexpected death, "I need to go back to work because I need to work and I need to have my mind off everything that's going on. But I also need to go back to work because I am surrounded by women who just open their arms to me.

"Sharing troubles turned out to be very good not only for mental health, but also for business.

80 In private discussions I have had over the years with executives and managers, they have raised one recurring objection to these ideas: If everyone is encouraged to air difficult feelings, will it not sap workers of their ability to get things done and make offices depressing? But this growing area of management research suggests otherwise, showing the value, for both productivity and employee well-being, of workplaces where staff are free to name their emotions and experiences – both the bitter and the sweet.

(Adapted from: [www.theatlantic.com](http://www.theatlantic.com))

**Answer all the questions.**

**With the exception of Question 1, use your own words at all times. Write accurately and with clarity.**

1. Read the sentence below and attempt the **SEVEN** tasks (a, b, c, d, e, f and g). Write each of your answers on a separate line.

'Before a recent virtual talk I gave to a team of executives, the moderator asked attendees to share in the chat box how they were feeling that morning' (lines 1–2).

- a) Write the Main Subject of the sentence.
  - b) Write **TWO** Adjectives.
  - c) Write **TWO** Adverbial Phrases.
  - d) Which **TWO** Objects (Direct or Indirect)?
  - e) Write an Auxiliary Verb.
  - f) Write **TWO** Abstract Nouns.
  - g) Briefly explain why this is **not** a Simple Sentence. (4)
2. In **ONE** complete sentence, explain the organisational pattern suggested by the first five paragraphs (lines 1-40). (3)
  3. What is the link between the phrase 'tyranny of positivity' (lines 6-7) and the vision behind CompassionLab? (4)
  4. The cartoonish drawing by Holly Pilot graphically represents some of the ideas found in the text. Using your own words, write **THREE** separate sentences to show how the image synthesises these ideas. (3)
  5. In paragraphs 9 (lines 63-69) and 12 (lines 80-85), the writer organises information in a similar pattern. With specific reference to the arguments in **BOTH** paragraphs, explain the similarity between the two paragraphs. (3)
  6. Why does the writer inform the reader of the kind of work Korinna and her colleagues did in the second sentence of paragraph 10 (lines 70-77)? (3)

7. Limiting your answer to paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 (lines 33-53) of the text, summarise in a single paragraph of between 80 and 100 words how leadership behaviour may shape workers' perception of their bosses. (10)

### SECTION C: LITERARY AWARENESS

(Total: 30 marks)

Choose only **ONE** question. The response must amount to a total of 500 words (+/- 10%).

#### EITHER

1. Limiting your answer to **TWO** short stories, explain how the authors convey the theme of relationships. (30)

#### OR

2. Ivan smiled slightly. It was a sad smile, Nell thought. 'I'm working out something to tell Daniel.' She thought he was looking at the scar on her hand and she turned it palm-downwards. 'I shall tell him how it was you sitting in the passenger seat and he was in the back, playing with his cars, and the engine was running. I shall make it plain that he was in no way to blame. Of course I'll explain to him that you were feeling too ill to know what you were doing.'

'You needn't make it sound as if I cut myself on purpose. I'm not going to die, you know. I'll be around to answer for myself.'

Ivan didn't reply. He said it would be a nice idea to have a party for the seventh wedding anniversary.

The people Ivan had known during his first marriage he knew no longer, they had been left behind when he and Nell came to this house. But they invited Nell's mother and Nell's sister and brother-in-law and their doctor and his wife and the neighbours and the woman at the gallery with her husband and the girl who had taken over from Denise. It was a fine moonlit evening for a barbeque and Emma was up and still rushing about the garden at nine, at ten. She was naughty and uncontrollable, Ivan told the doctor, brimming with energy it was impossible to cope with her.

'Hyperactive, I suppose,' said the doctor.

'Exactly,' said Ivan. 'For example, only a few weeks ago she shut Nell up in a cupboard, closed the door, and just ran off and left her there. If my son hadn't happened to forget something and come back for it I don't know what would have happened. There's no air in that cupboard.' Everyone had stopped talking and was listening to Ivan. Nell, handing round little cheese biscuits, stopped and listened to Ivan. 'I gave her a talking-to, you can imagine the kind of thing, but she's only two. Precocious of course but basically a baby.' Ivan's smile was so wolfish, he looked as if he was about to lift his head and bay at the moon. 'I don't know why it is,' he said, 'but neither of my children ever do what they're told, they don't listen to a word I say.'

Nell dropped the plate and screamed. She stood there screaming until the woman from the gallery went up to her and slapped her face.

- a. Limiting your answer to the given passage, explain how Ruth Rendell uses language to confirm the kind of character Ivan is. (13)
- b. In 'Mother's Help', Ruth Rendell repeatedly presents Nell as a character in conflict with herself. Discuss. (17)