

terminology

explaining effects of techniques

discourse markers, signposting argument

Question 5 is based on both Text One and Text Two from the Extracts Booklet.

5 Compare how the writers present their ideas and perspectives about their experiences.

Support your answer with detailed examples from both texts, including brief quotations.

→ impeccable English + you are now family
→ mountains
→ listing of food (22)

simple intro. jumps straight in.

support from text

sense of the writer at work

writer at work

Zeppa and Grainger use different techniques in order to convey their experiences of the welcoming nature of the locals. In Zeppa's text, she uses ~~an~~ ~~an~~ ~~an~~ an anecdote.

For example, she describes that the "young man behind the counter walks with us to the street, pointing out ~~the~~ the way, explaining politely in impeccable English." Zeppa's use of the adverb "politely" highlights how kind and welcoming the Bhutanese ~~is~~ young man is to her, even though she is a stranger to him.

Furthermore, the adjective "impeccable" may be mightily ~~shocking~~ shocking or ~~initially~~ initially, the Bhutanese were described to be alienated from Western culture.

Also, Zeppa uses this quotation to highlight how helpful this young man was as he made the effort to "walk with us to the street" instead of just staying where he was. This suggests the friendly nature of all of the Bhutanese people. Similarly, in Grainger's text, she also highlights how welcoming the Bhutanese people were to her.

However, she uses speech from her guide in Bhutan to do so.

Her guide tells her "you are now family and it is our duty to our king to look after you." This

1
1st point on Zeppa

2
links to Grainger's text



quotation clearly highlights how kind and welcoming her guide was, similarly to the young man who gave Zeppa directions. (Grainger's use of speech) ~~the~~ emphasises how determined her guide is to make her feel at home in Bhutan. Also, ~~the~~ the use of the noun "family" specifically suggests this welcoming nature of the people as the guide is considering ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Grainger, whom he ~~is~~ has only known for a short while, to be "family", the people with which you love unconditionally. Both writers ~~both~~ convey the friendly and accommodating nature of the Bhutaneese in their texts.

write at work

sums up first comparison of texts

Through their use of "listing" ~~of~~ of foods, both writers convey their opinions about their experiences in Bhutan. In Zeppa's text, she describes the food to be unappetising. (She begins paragraph three with "I share breakfast of instant coffee, powdered milk, plasticky white bread and ~~flavourless~~ ^{flavourless} red jam in the hotel." In this quotation, Zeppa uses ~~unpleasant~~ unpleasant adjectives such as "flavourless" and "plasticky" in order to convey how ~~she~~ unimpressed she was with the breakfast she received in the hotel. These adjectives suggest that the food was very unappetising. Also, in this quotation, Zeppa

3

write at work



syndetic listing: connected by a conjunction
asyndetic listing: with a comma instead of a conjunction.

good use of tentative language

describes typical western breakfast foods such as "coffee", "milk", "bread" and "jam". This ~~is~~ shows how Bhutan is being influenced by western culture. This may be an attempt to be more accommodating, food-wise to the ~~visitors~~ foreigners that visit. Zeppa's use of a syndetic listing highlights the unappetizing nature of the food. ~~However, in~~ Similarly, in Franiger's text, she also lists the food she was offered at her hotel in Bhutan. However, she uses asyndetic listing and ~~just~~ describes the food in a much more pleasant manner than Zeppa does. Franiger ~~starts~~ begins her tenth paragraph with "Meats range from smoked salmon and tender Australian ribeye steak to Bhutanese feasts". This ~~highlight~~ "range" highlights how accommodating the hotel was as they give their guests a range of options. Also, they provide foreign delicacies such as "Australian rib-eye steak" to better accommodate foreigners. Both writers use listing in order to convey their ideas about the food they were served.

writes at work

sums up second point of comparison

Both writers use imagery to describe the beauty of Bhutan. Zeppa uses the ^{alliteration} ~~personification~~ of the translated Bhutanese district names such as "South Sandalwood Country" and "Lotus ~~is~~ Grove of



the Gods" This highlights the beauty that she was
lucky enough to experience. The alliteration of
"South" and "Sandalwood" suggests Bhutan's
exotic nature and good rhythm to the names.

~~the~~ ~~South~~



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