

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Examiner:	005273
Paper:	M17ayengSP1E0XXXX
Paper Total:	17 / 20
Question	Total / Max Mark Mark
Criterion A	4 / 5
Criterion B	4 / 5
Criterion C	4 / 5
Criterion D	5 / 5

Example
Exemple
Ejemplo

27

27

Example
Exemple
Ejemplo

3

3

1 The text is an article in the magazine *New Scientist*, from 2015. In order to analyse the ways in which the article explores "The Journey of a Lifetime," the context, audience and purpose; and stylistic features will be explored, ~~to determine with~~ particular attention to the combination of the imaginative and the scientific.

While the format of the text is a magazine article, its contents read like a story. Given that the text is in a scientific magazine from 2015, the content of the article is scientific and accurate in terms of current scientific theories. Given that the article is written in English, and appears in a globally available scientific magazine, the target audience is likely people literate in English around the world. However, even though the article is located in a scientific magazine, the target audience may not necessarily be those interested in sciences. This is because the article is written in the format of a story and does not use ^{complex} scientific terminology that those without a background in science may not understand. This could explain the purpose of the text, which is to encourage more people to be interested in sciences by inducing interest in readers through the use of a story to make science appear interesting. Readers may be more likely to read further into the magazine, even if they did not have an interest in science. If readers read further into the magazine, their interest in science may increase, thereby making it more likely that they would become regular subscribers of "New Scientist".



04AX01

In the beginning of the article, the text uses both written and visual features as a hook to encourage the audience to read the article. This is done by presenting the story as science fiction, with the images of the cosmos, planets, and human head suggesting this, given that these features tend to be associated with science fiction. The first ^{sentence} ~~line~~ of the story sets the mood. "Welcome, weary traveller" suggests that the audience has ~~to~~ just make a long journey. By engaging with the reader in second person, readers can feel that they are relevant in the story and should therefore read on, instead of simply dismissing a character they have not heard of if the text is written in first or third person.

The text then states that: "you and the world around you are a temporary arrangement of matter and energy that took many billions of years to assemble". This induces interest in the reader, given that ~~they are~~ ^{they are} unlikely to consider themselves as "matter" or "energy that took billions of years to assemble". The introduction further invites the reader to read on by asking a rhetorical question: "what did they experience as they travelled through space?" By introducing the reader as atoms and molecules, readers can now understand the nature of the journey that takes place in the story, and ~~then~~ gain an idea of how "The Journey of a Lifetime" occurred. In a final attempt to involve the reader's curiosity and interest to get them to read further, the statement: "ONCE, YOUR BLOOD WAS DINOSAUR URINE" is written in large text, bolded, and completely capitalised to emphasise this statement. Readers could wonder how their blood was once something as distant as dinosaur urine, and would likely be convinced to read the story.

The article explains "The Journey of a Lifetime" as science fiction. First, the traveller, origin, destination, and duration are stated to emphasise that the story is science fiction. After that literary devices and imagery are used to set the scene. Personification, ^{and metaphor} is used in describing Earth 4 billion years ago, with Earth "being pummeled by a relentless rain of comets".



and asteroids." By personifying ~~the~~ ^{the} metaphor that comets and asteroids are a "rain", readers can understand that Earth at the time was very chaotic and unpleasant, as supported by the choice of diction such as "hellish" and "dry". By using these literary devices, visual imagery ~~was~~ of the Earth at the time is generated. Visual imagery is also used in describing the Earth's sea as "summar blue marble" to maintain the casual tone of the story and not bore the reader with too much science.

The story further progresses with more visual imagery to allow readers to visualize the scene. For example, "vast oceanic river" gives the impression of an abundance of water, as two bodies of water are mentioned. In order to emphasize that the molecule in question took a long journey, ~~the~~ personification is used to describe it as having "skirted continents, nudged the sea floor, helped to dissolve rocks and transport gases." ~~There~~ This long journey and activities fits in the typical narrative of a science fiction, involving a long quest.

It is then clear that the story takes a twist, where "a new deviation became possible." ~~The~~ The water molecule is described as being involved ^{with} a series of living organisms, and in doing so, introduces scientific concepts and terminology, given that it is an article in a scientific magazine and needs to ~~there~~ link an interesting story to science. This is demonstrated when it says: "It forces DNA, proteins and other cell membranes into the correct shapes to function." Whilst it does incorporate some science, the amount and depth of the scientific knowledge remains little so that readers do not lose interest. Hence, it does not explain why certain shapes of DNA, proteins and other cell membranes are needed in the correct shapes to function, and instead of ~~saying that~~ using scientific terminology like "force impulses" or "forces", it uses simpler and more commonly used words like "electrifying" and "warte" so that those unfamiliar with science can still understand the story.



After that, it is explored that it travels to many other locations, including in a whale's brain, an Antarctic ice sheet, a glass of water and a human heart. The large variety and difference between these ^{locations} ~~places~~ that the water molecule has been to emphasises its long journey and significance.

Finally, towards the end of the story, more scientific terminology is included, since there is less risk of readers becoming disengaged at this point of the story. ~~The~~ Scientific terminology such as "cellulose fibres" is needed to come to the satisfactory conclusion that ~~the~~ after four billion years, the water's journey terminates right in front of the reader.

In conclusion, the article explores "The Journey of a Lifetime" through its use of stylistic features and engaging narrative, whilst fulfilling its purpose as an article in a scientific magazine. However, the use of narrative to tell the story of a water molecule in order to reach out to a broad audience who do not have in-depth scientific knowledge is flawed. It is ~~rather~~ ~~greater~~ ~~impact~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~text~~, ~~considering~~ ~~a~~ ~~scientific~~ ~~article~~. In an attempt to create an engaging story, does not account for this molecule being broken down by hydrolysis, where the breaking of the covalent bonds in the water molecule means that it is no longer a water molecule, and should a condensation reaction cause the water molecule to form once again it would not be the same water molecule. Hence, an article in a scientific magazine may not be so scientific after all, and only provides readers of the illusion of science in an attempt to increase the magazine's sales.

In agreement

