

Impact Assignments in English

Second Edition

by R.B. Heath

Head of the Department of English Wellesbourne School,
High Wycombe



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It is to be noted that the Army Apprentices School charts reproduced on page 38 are not in current use.

Foreword

The aim of this book is to present a series of assignments, based on and related to selected photographs, diagrams and extracts, which will enable students in the upper forms of secondary schools and colleges of further education to practise their powers of understanding and expression.

Much of the work is based upon the belief that the power of expression springs from the art of observation, and that the visual image can be used to encourage such observation and so lead to effective writing.

The arrangement of the assignments offers maximum variety and interest, and some progression according to difficulty. As the book does not take the form of a conventional course a Reference Section is provided to enable the student to check on those skills which may have been taught but are not yet fully mastered.

There is sufficient practice material for a two-year course and ample scope for exposition, discussion and further reading at the discretion of the tutor.

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I

Read the following poem carefully, and then:

- (a) tell the story in your own words, and
- (b) write a brief criticism of it, saying whether you think it is a good poem or a bad one and giving reasons for your view.

Out, Out . . .

The buzz saw snarled and rattled in the yard And made dust and dropped stove-length sticks of wood, Sweet-scented stuff when the breeze drew across it. And from there those that lifted eyes could count Five mountain ranges one behind the other Under the sunset far into Vermont. And the saw snarled and rattled, snarled and rattled, As it ran light, or had to bear a load. And nothing happened: day was all but done. Call it a day, I wish they might have said To please the boy by giving him the half hour That a boy counts so much when saved from work. His sister stood beside them in her apron To tell them 'Supper'. At the word, the saw, As if to prove saws knew what supper meant, Leaped out of the boy's hand, or seemed to leap-He must have given the hand. However it was, Neither refused the meeting. But the hand! The boy's first outcry was a rueful laugh, As he swung toward them holding up the hand Half in appeal, but half as if to keep The life from spilling. Then the boy saw all-Since he was old enough to know, big boy Doing a man's work, though a child at heart-He saw all spoiled. 'Don't let him cut my hand off-The doctor, when he comes. Don't let him sister!' So. But the hand was gone already. The doctor put him in the dark of ether.

He lay and puffed his lips out with his breath. And then—the watcher at his pulse took fright. No one believed. They listened at his heart. Little—less—nothing—and that ended it. No more to build on there. And they, since they Were not the one dead, turned to their affairs.

ROBERT FROST



Use the photograph and the following information to write a narrative account of the incident as told by the watchman who discovered the fire and stayed to help the firemen.

- 1 The fire began at 5.30 pm and was discovered by a watchman.
- 2 Flames 100 feet high shot above the building.
- 3 All Manchester fire brigades were mobilised and more than 100 jets were used.
- 4 Hundreds of firemen tried to save the store and the buildings near by.
- 5 Twelve firemen were treated for minor injuries.
- 6 Damage was estimated at hundreds of thousands of pounds.
- 7 The fire was still blazing over four hours later, but the danger of the fire spreading had been averted.







You are a newspaper reporter accompanying the press photographer who took these pictures in Israel. They show a young policewoman directing traffic and people at a multi-junction in the heart of Jerusalem.

Your Editor wants three paragraphs to go with the photographs for a half-page feature called Photonews. Supply a title, make up any names or information you need and write the paragraphs for him.

Read the following passage carefully and then make a summary of it in not more than 120 words. You are advised to read the information given on page 220 of the Reference Section before you begin.

No archaeological excavation has ever excited so general and so lasting an interest as that which brought to light the tomb of the Pharaoh Tutankhamun. The tomb's importance was due, first and foremost, to the amazing number of beautiful things which it contained—an unparalleled contribution to the world's treasury of art which the public was right to appreciate.

On the other hand it must be admitted that the discovery added nothing to what was known about the history of Egypt. The tomb yielded no written documents other than the stereotyped funerary inscriptions. The brief reign of this insignificant boy Pharaoh (he was only eighteen years old when he died) was not marked by any event of note; that he renounced the Aten worship proclaimed by his father-in-law Akhenaton and that under his rule the priests of Amun at Thebes regained their old power was a fact already familiar to historians. Of course the tomb, the only Egyptian royal tomb found virtually intact, did illustrate with unsurpassed splendour the ritual of a Pharaoh's burial, but ritual too was already known, from written documents, from wall-paintings and reliefs, and from objects surviving in plundered graves; it was indeed satisfactory to have the actual furniture instead of pictures of it, but it taught us nothing new.

What struck the imagination of the world was, in the first place, the dramatic character of the discovery—the long and patient search, a real act of faith, culminating in the discovery of something the like of which had never been found before—the undisturbed body of one of the ancient Egyptian kings. Egypt had always figured as the land of mystery and romance, and here was romance brought to life. In the second place there was the sensational prodigality of the treasures which today fill room after room of the Cairo Museum. It was a curiously mixed collection. Side by side with objects of breath-taking beauty there were others exhibiting a quite lamentable taste; on the one hand there was superfine technique, on the other, careless and shoddy workmanship. But in the excitement of the moment the public could not stop to discriminate but accepted everything alike as marvellous; the name of Tutankhamun, which had hitherto meant little even to the professional Egyptologist, became 'familiar as a household word' throughout

Europe and America. It can be fairly said that this popular reaction was the main contribution to archaeology made by the famous tomb.

SIR LEONARD WOOLLEY History Unearthed

5

A magazine carried out a nationwide survey to discover whether or not people wanted their children taught about God in school. Imagine that one of the interviewers has called at your house and requires an answer to each of the following five questions. Write down the answer you would give and in each case supply a good reason for the answer.

The Questions

- 1 By and large, do you think of Britain as a Christian country or not?
- 2 All schoolchildren have to take part in religious instruction and daily worship unless their parents ask for them to be excused. Do you think this arrangement should continue or not?
- 3 Would you prefer religious instruction to compare different religions, or to concentrate on Christianity?
- 4 Would you prefer there to be no religious instruction in state primary schools?
- 5 Would you prefer there to be no religious instruction in state secondary schools?

Study the specimen letter given on page 219 of the Reference Section and then write a suitable letter of application in reply to the advertisement below.

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Written applications in the first instance to:

The Personnel Manager The Rotem Corporation Ltd Star Works, Hargreaves Road Portsmouth