

INTERNATIONAL A-LEVEL

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Unit 4 Language exploration

Insert 2

This insert is for use with **Question 2**.

The three texts that follow are:

Text 4: World's seven wonders recreated in New Delhi using scrap

Text 5: My Visit to Giza

Text 6: Mount Everest

**Please open the insert fully
to see all three texts**

Text 4

World's seven wonders recreated in New Delhi using scrap

A Clean India project sees artists incorporating waste to make replicas of the iconic structures.



Artists used cutting-edge technology to create jaw-dropping structures, which they said was a tribute to world civilisations. [Nasir Kachroo/Al Jazeera]

By **Tahir Ibn Manzoor and Nasir Kachroo**

Published on 5 Feb 2019

New Delhi, India – For the past six months, a group of seven Indian artists has been working with discarded materials to produce replicas of the seven wonders of the world.

Under the Indian government initiative that began in August, the artists used scrap – from a typewriter to a grass cutter, drums to cycle rims, poles to pipes, iron bars to spare car parts – to create their masterpieces.

Part of the Clean India project, the initiative in capital New Delhi aimed at incorporating waste to recreate the iconic structures.

Through the installations, the city, ranked one of the world's most polluted, remodelled hundreds of tonnes of waste into art pieces, which are now expected to be a world-class attraction.

The South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) and the state-run Horticulture Department turned a two-hectare landfill site into a park that hosts the replicas.

Situated in the Sarai Kale Khan area of New Delhi, barely 100 metres from Hazrat Nizamuddin Metro Station, the park is expected to attract thousands of visitors.

The park has replicas of the Taj Mahal, the Eiffel Tower, the Statue of Liberty, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Great Pyramid of Giza, and Rome's famous Colosseum.

Yogesh Sharma, 51, who runs a tea stall near the park, is waiting "eagerly" for the opening. "It would be a dream come true to witness such iconic structures," he said.



"It has been pleasing for us to work alongside artists and make this site a major attraction. Recycling has an important role to play in our daily lives," a worker said. [Nasir Kachroo/Al Jazeera]

Text 5

Transcription key:

- (.) pause of less than a second
 (1.0) longer pause (number of seconds indicated)
bold stressed syllables

A personal recount of a visit to Giza

Hannah: Ah (.) I went to Egypt in January and it was **so** brilliant (.) I hadn't thought about the country at all or anything before I went but (.) erm we were staying in the touristy bit up north which is Sharm-el-Sheikh (.) but I really couldn't leave (.) erm without going to see the pyramids (.) so we (.) we booked on a tour (.) and we had to leave the hotel at like (.) one o'clock in the morning (.) twelve (.) one o'clock in the morning and and erm and travelled down 5 by coach down to Cairo (.) uh and got there by sort of (.) seven eight nine no (.) it was about eight (.) we had a couple of stops and then we went to see the pyramids (.) er (.) pyramids are in Giza but Giza and Cairo are **basically** the same thing it's like (.) you know (.) Manchester and Salford are the same thing now (.) you have urban er urban sprawl and there's nothing between the two places (.) erm yeah so they're one and the same (1.0) they're building a 10 massive new museum **next** to the pyramids so I think the Turkish er the Egyptian government are wanting to invest more in in showing off all the artefacts that they've got hidden away (.) because the museum we went to was quite modest and quite small so they **are** doing (.) a mega big new museum (1.0) so there's **four** pyramids there (.) erm (.) for you to look at (.) erm you **can** go up to them (.) you can physically **touch** them (.) erm it's quite touristy (.) there's 15 lots of people trying to sell you goods (.) sell you lots of things but (.) we went in January and it was that it was really quiet (.) it's the quietest month of the entire year (.) 'cause it's out of season (.) it was (.) you know (.) it was a super time to go (.) it was lovely temperature and it was lovely to not (.) it wasn't overcrowded at all so we looked at all all the pyramids and took a horse ride up behind them so we had some nice panoramic pictures of them (.) we **didn't** go 20 inside (.) there **was** an offer to go inside one of the the pyramids but the contents had been stolen many many years ago so (.) yeah we decided not to go in and especially if you're quite claustrophobic apparently it's (.) a bit uncomfortable so we did that (.) and then we went to look at the Sphinx which is (.) next to the pyramids as well and they're just **really** impressive (.) impressive pieces of erm of architecture considering how long **ago** it was (.) it is is hard to 25 imagine that (.) how (.) you know (.) how creative and clever people were a long time ago when we (.) you know (.) the UK we were still living in caves (.) erm yeah it was a **brilliant** (.) it was a brilliant experience and it's one of the **best** things I've **seen** in a long while

Text 6



Everest lies between Nepal and China, and the border runs across the very top of the mountain.

Mount Everest

The highest place on Earth, the summit (or peak) of Mount Everest rises 8848 m above sea level. The climb to the top – a patch of rock and snow, no bigger than a double bed – is long and dangerous. So far, more than 5000 climbers have succeeded in reaching the summit.



Scaling the peak

In 1953, New Zealander Edmund Hillary (left) and Nepalese Sherpa Tenzing Norgay (right), became the first recorded people to reach the top of Mount Everest. They carried extra oxygen in canisters to help them breathe as they went up.

The Himalayas

The world's highest mountain range, the Himalayas are about 10 million years old. Formed by gradual movements in the Earth's crust, the Himalayas are, in fact, still rising.

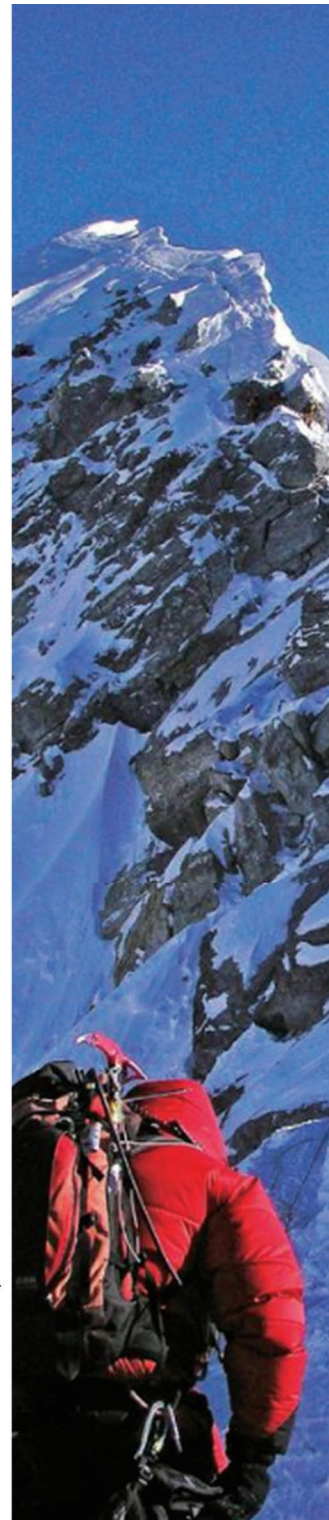
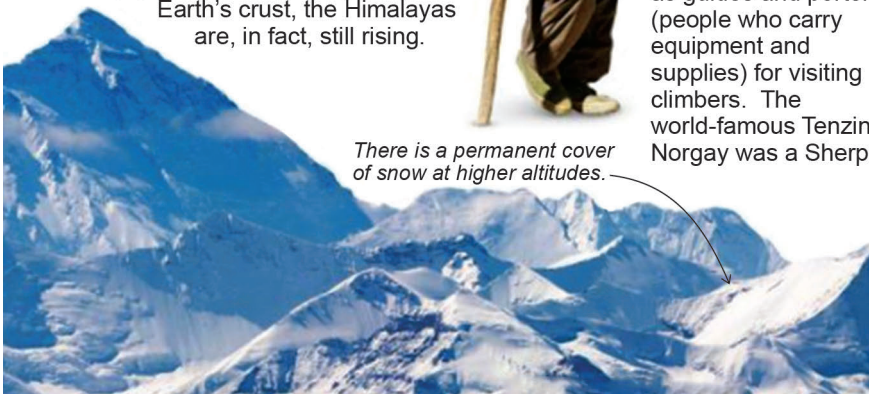


Sherpas often carry massive loads.

Sherpas

The Sherpas are a group of people who live in the valleys around the mountain. They earn their living as guides and porters (people who carry equipment and supplies) for visiting climbers. The world-famous Tenzing Norgay was a Sherpa.

There is a permanent cover of snow at higher altitudes.



Tough terrain

The air at the top of Mount Everest contains only a third of the oxygen it has at ground level. Winds blow at up to 180 kph and temperatures can drop to -62°C . Rescue helicopters cannot risk flying at such high altitudes, so injured climbers have to be carried down to safety.



The Nepali name for Mount Everest is **Sagarmatha** ("The head of Earth touching the sky").

Prayer flags at Rongbuk Monastery

Highest monastery

Located halfway up the northern side of the mountain, Rongbuk Monastery is the world's highest monastery at 4,980 m (16,340 ft). According to Tibetan Buddhist beliefs, goddess Miyolangsangma lives at the top of the mountain. Many climbers seek her blessing before starting their expedition.



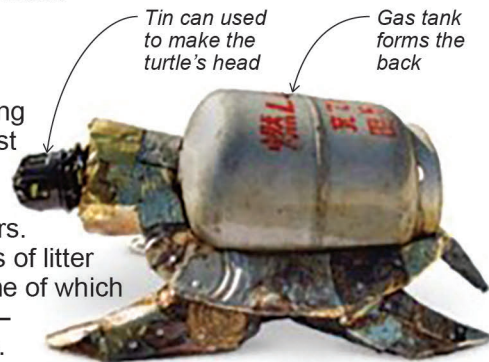
Ammonite shell fossil

Glimpses of the past

The limestone that forms the top part of Mount Everest contains fossilised seashells and remains of sea animals. The fossils show that the rock – now the highest point on Earth – formed at the bottom of the ocean around 450 million years ago.

Art from trash

The long trail leading up to Mount Everest is littered with rubbish left behind by careless climbers. In 2012, 1.4 tonnes of litter was collected, some of which was made into art – including this turtle.



Tin can used to make the turtle's head

Gas tank forms the back



EYEWITNESS

Junko Tabei

Japanese mountaineer Junko Tabei was the first woman to climb Mount Everest. On the way up, she was buried by an avalanche (a huge amount of snow and rock moving quickly down a mountain). But she did not give up, and reached the top of the mountain on 19 May 1970.



END OF TEXTS

Open the insert fully to see all three texts

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