#### **SOURCE A - 1867**

ON a foggy or a frosty night a London coffee-stall is a pleasant thing for the eye to fall upon. It looks like a little bit of home come out of doors to comfort the cheerless and the cold.

Perhaps it may be somewhat tantalizing to those who cannot purchase of its wares, but even they can linger in its warmth; and those who are hurrying or drifting through the blinded, shuttered streets in the small hours, not caring to eat or drink, get a notion of company from the coffee-stall as they go by, which they do not find in the solitary, suspicious policeman, flashing his bull's-eye into dark entries, trying windows and rattling door-handles, or in the long lines of dimly-gleaming lamps, and abbreviated ranks of the night cabs.

Most canvas tenements have an unpleasantly temporary look about them. The covered coffee-stall, on the contrary, has, as I have said, a look of home. We know that although its glow may vanish in the garish light, of day, it will re-appear next night in the same place, like a night-blowing cereus\* to shed its perfume. Brightly gleam or cosily twinkle the lamps of the coffeestall. The round eyes of its cans have no angry heat, but warm welcome in their red glow, which surrounds them with a ring of light, pleasantly reflected in broken radiations from their polished silver-like tin, their burnished gold-like brass. How fragrant is the aroma of the coffee, although it may not have come from Mocha. Tea and cocoa may also be obtained at the coffee-stall, but the beverage from which it derives its name is the specialty which deservedly gives it its fame.

\*cereus: a striking plant known for its pale petals which bloom at night

# LANGUAGE PAPER 2 WARM UP

### Question I HIGHLIGHT FOUR TRUE STATEMENTS

A) Starbucks has introduced a stricter policy for its B) All cafes in Paris now serve almond milk cortados. C) Cafes have historically been places for more than just drinking

D) In the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, coffee houses were open to everyone, including

rth E) The term
'third place'
refers to
to somewhere
that is not
home or worl

F) Ray Oldenburg believed that third places should be formal and G) Third places are meant to allow conversation and regular visitors. H) Coffee shops have only recently started to be viewed as social spaces.

#### **SOURCE B - 2022**

There has been a kerfuffle about cafes recently. In the US, Starbucks' new "Coffeehouse Code of Conduct" is making people buy something or leave, reversing its previous laid-back attitude.

Meanwhile, in Paris, cultural barricades are being raised between trad cafes and the kind that sell €5 almond milk cortados.

This is about what cafes are for - and the answer has always been more than coffee. Seventeenth-century coffee houses offered a democratic meeting space (well, unless you were a woman). Revolution brewed in US and French ones in the 18th century. They were also, historically, a refuge.

That gets to the heart of what good cafes are: third places, the term coined by the sociologist Ray Oldenburg to designate spaces that are neither home nor work. Third spaces are also, Oldenburg explained, accessible and inclusive; allow visitors to keep a low profile, but welcome regulars; and provide room for conversation and playfulness.

I cherish a third place. At various points in my life, department stores, museums, libraries and stations have been vital third places. Perhaps they didn't all fit the "playful" criterion, but they met a need. Cafes, too. Viscerally unhappy in Paris, I eked out endless small black coffees, benignly ignored, reassuringly surrounded by others doing the same.

There has been protest, rightly, at the loss of these kinds of spaces, killed by Covid, spluttering economies and the web. There is precious value to neutral, welcoming spaces, but not on the balance sheet. I suppose it's unrealistic to expect the free market to provide. France has lost 160,000 cafes since the 1960s

## Question 2 SUMMARISING THE DIFFERENCES/SIMILARITIES

<del>-00-</del>	
Write a	
summary of	
the differences	
between the	
cafes in each	
source.	

### Question 3 ANALYSING WRITER'S USE OF LANGUAGE

Question 4 COMPARING THE WRITERS' S/D VIEWPOINTS

XVVX	COMPARING	THE WI	KITEKS.	2/D AIF	<u>WPOINT</u>	<u> </u>
Compare						
the						
writers'						
thoughts						
and						
feelings						
about						
cafes/						
coffee						
stalls and						
their role						
in society						

# Question 5

"Teenagers today have nowhere to go. Without safe, welcoming public spaces, it's no wonder so many young people feel isolated or misunderstood." Write a speech giving your views on this statement.