

Revision

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Language B · HL

1 English audience, register and purposeful writing

- register
- proposal

U1-Q1

Which sentence best suits a formal proposal?

Available marks: 2.

Worked answer

We recommend a supervised weekly reading meeting with a clear sign-up process.

U1-Q2

Explain the mechanism or reasoning in this original case: A message to a friend and a proposal to a school principal can recommend the same activity differently. The audience changes the appropriate tone and structure.

Available marks: 4.

Worked answer

For a proposal about a reading club, identify the purpose, meeting schedule, supervision and expected benefit. Use polite, specific recommendations. We recommend a supervised Thursday meeting is clearer than we must have a great club soon.

- Accurate relevant concept (1)
- Specific evidence from the case (1)
- Connected reasoning (2)

English B is language acquisition, not Language A literary criticism. / Follow the SL or HL word range and task choice; do not pad the response with unrelated memorized phrases.

2 English listening and reading inference

- inference
- contrast marker

U2-Q1

What is the speaker's overall attitude in the original sentence?

Available marks: 2.

Worked answer

The journey was inconvenient but the view justified it.

U2-Q2

Explain the mechanism or reasoning in this original case: A speaker says the journey took longer than I expected, but the view made it worthwhile. The comment expresses a qualified positive attitude, not simple dissatisfaction.

Available marks: 4.

Worked answer

Longer than expected signals an inconvenience. Made it worthwhile then gives a positive overall evaluation of the view. A suitable answer preserves both parts rather than selecting only the negative clause.

- Accurate relevant concept (1)
- Specific evidence from the case (1)
- Connected reasoning (2)

A transcript is useful for analysis but does not replace listening practice with real audio. / This package needs school-recorded or licensed listening material before receptive-skill parity can be claimed.

3 English oral communication and follow-up

- stimulus
- interaction

U3-Q1

Which opening is most careful?

Available marks: 2.

Worked answer

The image shows shared dishes; this may connect to a specific communal dining practice studied in class.

U3-Q2

Explain the mechanism or reasoning in this original case: A photograph of a shared meal can prompt discussion of community, but it does not prove everyone in a culture eats alike. Start with what is visible, then make a cautious connection.

Available marks: 4.

Worked answer

For a visual, describe people sharing dishes, link this to a particular cultural practice you have studied and qualify the comparison. If asked about differences, explain one specific experience rather than listing stereotypes.

- Accurate relevant concept (1)
- Specific evidence from the case (1)
- Connected reasoning (2)

HL requires two literary works and extract-based discussion; an SL picture lesson alone does not cover that requirement. / The teacher conducts and records the actual oral; self-written answers cannot substitute for interaction.

4 English literary extract and oral development

- implication
- literary extract

U4-Q1

What supports the inference of unease?

Available marks: 2.

Worked answer

The contrast between reassuring words and avoidance of eye contact.

U4-Q2

Explain the mechanism or reasoning in this original case: A character says I am fine while avoiding another person's gaze. A literary extract can imply a feeling without naming it directly.

Available marks: 4.

Worked answer

In the original classroom vignette, the mismatch between words and behaviour may suggest unease. Explain this as a possibility supported by both details. For assessment, replace the vignette with an extract from the school's studied work and connect it to that work.

- Accurate relevant concept (1)
- Specific evidence from the case (1)
- Connected reasoning (2)

Do not claim an invented vignette satisfies the two-literary-work requirement. / Teacher selects eligible works and verifies the oral procedure and timing; no generic literature lesson covers every language.