



GCE A level

1154/01

ENGLISH LANGUAGE – LG4
Analysing and Evaluating Language
Modes and Contexts

A.M. MONDAY, 20 January 2014

2 hours 30 minutes

1154
010001

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
Answer Section A and Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Both sections carry equal marks.

In this unit you will be assessed on your ability to:

- select and apply a range of linguistic methods, to communicate relevant knowledge using appropriate terminology and coherent, accurate written expression (AO1);
- demonstrate understanding of a range of concepts and issues related to the construction and analysis of meanings in spoken and written language, using knowledge of linguistic approaches (AO2);
- analyse and evaluate the influence of contextual factors on the production and reception of spoken and written language, showing knowledge of the key constituents of language (AO3).

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

SECTION A

Analysis of spoken language

The two texts printed on pages 3 and 4 are examples of radio news broadcast on the 25th July 2012. They each begin with a news summary and then focus on one longer news story.

Text A is from *Newsbeat*, broadcast on Radio 1 in the lunch-time slot between 12.45 and 1.00 pm with a target audience of 15-29 year olds. Chris Smith is the presenter and there are three Newsbeat reporters: Dave Howard (political reporter), Sinead Garvan (entertainment reporter) and Ben Mundy. The other contributors are members of the public.

Text B is from the *Today* programme, broadcast live on Radio 4 in the morning slot between 6.00 and 9.00 am. James Naughtie and Justin Webb are the presenters; Mark Downs is the Chief Executive of the Society of Biology. The interview with Mark Downs was conducted over the phone and interference on the line made it difficult to hear what was being said.

Drawing on your knowledge of the frameworks of language study, analyse, discuss and compare the spoken language of these texts as examples of radio news. As well as addressing the key features of spoken language, you should include some consideration of the lexical choice and grammatical structure of each text.

(40 marks)

KEY TO TRANSCRIPTIONS

(.)	micropause
(0.5)	timed pause
(.h)	pause with an audible intake of breath
{laughs}	paralinguistic features or sound effects
bad	words in bold show emphatic stress
le.	incomplete word
=	smooth latch-on
// //	overlapping speech
(omitted text)	omitted text

TEXT A: *Newsbeat*, Radio 1

CS: Chris Smith
AM: Aminah

DH: Dave Howard
BM: Ben Mundy

GO: garage owner
SG: Sinead Garvan

JA: Jada

- CS bad weather and **bank** holidays are being given as **reasons** (.) for the **longest double-dip recession** for more than fifty years (1.0) we've got a **special** report on this our politics reporter Dave Howard is in **Warrington** =
- 5 DH = **with a garage** owner looking to **grow** his **business**
GO if you're constantly looking at your bank balance and you're constantly trying to make (1.0) every penny **count**
(*omitted text*)
- CS ahead of the Olympics we're in **East** London finding out if the promise of **jobs** for **young people** there has been **kept**
- 10 JA they wanted (.) **more** (.) experience from **me**
AM we've lived here **like** for **so** many years an' we still haven't got a **job**
BM it's as the first Games' event gets underway in Cardiff (.) Great Britain's women's **football** team take on New Zealand this is Ben **Mundy** with the details of **that** before **one**
(*omitted text*)
- 15 CS for the next two **weeks** the **spotlight** will be on East London for the **Olympic** Games (0.5) fifteen billion pounds has been invested (.) the London borough around the Olympic Park (.) **Newham** (.) sixty-two thousand **jobs** were promised **too** the Council say it has the **highest** level of unemployment in **London** and **more** young people aged sixteen to twenty-four living there than **any** other part of the UK (.) Sinead Garvan has **been** to **Newham** (0.5) for Newsbeat
- 20 SG **bright** pink glossy **signs** on the walls of the station here point **right** to the Olympic Park (.) but we're turning left *{traffic sounds}* **this** is **Stratford** town centre and it **used** to be very **run-down**
- 25 WOMAN it looks **better** (0.5) especially when you're coming up **around** the station
MAN da place has **changed** (0.5) coz people are **coming** in (.) like you were in your **house** man you **clean** it coz people are **coming** if people wasn't **coming** you wouldn't clean it
- 30 SG on the surface it **looks better** (1.0) as part of the regeneration of the area the **Council** promised nearly **sixty thousand** new **homes** (.) **improved** roads and **more** schools to be built by **twenty-twenty-five** (1.0) and what about **jobs** (.) well **sixty-two thousand** have been promised to **locals** but **Jada's** handing out maps for the Council for **free** because she still can't get paid **work**
- 35 JA they wanted (.) **more** (.) experience from **me**
SG what type of jobs would that be for
JA traffic marshalling (0.5) stewards (0.5) leaflet-handing out which is what I'm basically doin' now
- 40 SG she's not the only one (.) Aminah is **nineteen** and unemployed **too**
AM we've lived here **like** (.) for **so** many years an' we still haven't got a **job**
SG she's **still** hopeful for something during the **Games** though
AM some **guy** just gave us like some **LOCOG**¹ website to go on to **apply** (0.5) coz they still need (.) one **thousand** something (.) workers so we're gonna **try** (0.5) and see see online

¹ **LOCOG**: London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games

TEXT B: *Today*, Radio 4

JN: James Naughtie

JW: Justin Webb

MD: Mark Downs

- JN uh in the course of the next hour we'll be talking about (.) um (0.5) the strike that is due to begin at midnight (.) uh with some uh (0.5) members of the civil service union (.h) um we'll be talking about (1.0) the subsidy for (.) **wind** generation with the Climate Change Secretary Ed Davey and why it's **Flying Ant** (0.5) **Day**
- 5 JW you're listening to **Today** on Radio 4 (.) James Naughtie and Justin Webb
 PIPS¹
 JW it's **seven** o'clock on Wednesday the **twenty-fifth** of July (0.5) the headlines **this** morning
 (omitted text)
- 10 JW (.h) seventeen minutes past seven it's **Flying Ant Day** (.) er huge numbers of them expected to take to the air (0.5) **why** the **Society of Biology** wants to find out it's organizing a survey to **map** what er happens Mark Downs is its Chief Executive **good** morning (1.0) what w. what **actually** happens
- MD [unclear]
- 15 JW oh hold on a **second** um Mr **Downs** j. just uh I can (0.5) hear you but only // very //
 JN // ants //
- JW on the line faintly yes James says there's ants on the line // which I think // oh yes that's better
 JN // {laughs} //
- 20 JW actually le. le. le. let's start again so **sorry** yeah you were telling me w. what what happens
- MD yeah so um (0.5) **every** year in July August time the **black** (0.5) garden ant um (.) flies and the **queens** (.) on their natural flight **mating** on the wing with (0.5) **many many** males at the same time (0.5) it's really **important** that they have (.) a flight at the same time so they can (0.5) mate between colonies and most people have seen this phenomena at some time (.) um but although we know a lot about the **extraordinary** life **cycle** of these animals what we don't know much about (.) is the way they **emerge** across the // UK // and how the weather **affects** that and the **Society of Biology**
- JW // ahh //
- 30 MD is running a **survey** to try and find out a little bit more about that (.) and over the **last** week we've seen the numbers **building** and (1) yesterday afternoon we were up to about one record a minute being reported (.) ah we think today will be the **major** day across the UK for flying ants (1.0)
- JW **mm** well look (2) that's **fascinating** but ah w. the line is **really awful** and I l'd
 35 // l'd I {laughs} //
- JN // I hope we get back //
- JW people // deserve //
- JN // people // want to know about this
- JW yeah we // need to know // more but what we'll **do** (.) um Mr Downs if we can (.) is we'll
- 40 JN // {laughs} //
- JW we'll just dr. drop it **down** for a second we'll go on to **other** things and we'll try **then** (1.0) to to get back to you thank you very **much** Mark **Downs** from the Society of Biology

¹ PIPS: The series of six tones used by the BBC to mark the start of each new hour – officially known as the Greenwich Time Signal

SECTION B**Analysis of written language through time**

The three texts which follow are all extracts from travel writing.

Text A is taken from a book first published in 1588 by Thomas Hariot, a cartographer (map-maker), mathematician, astronomer and linguist who joined Sir Walter Raleigh in an attempt to establish a colony called 'Virginia' on Roanoke Island (now North Carolina, USA). His report focuses on the native inhabitants and their way of life, and on the plants, minerals and resources which could be traded. His aim was to inform his readers, but also to encourage investment and settlement. He was the only colonist who could speak the Algonquian language of the Native Americans and he therefore played a central role in the success of the expedition.

Text B is taken from *Travels through France and Italy*, first published in 1766 by Tobias Smollett, a poet and author. Unwell and grieving for the death of his only child Elizabeth, aged 15, Smollett left England with his wife in June 1763, travelling across France to Nice. In autumn 1764, they visited Genoa, Rome, Florence and other Italian towns. As he travelled, Smollett recorded his experiences and observations in the letters he wrote. These were put together in a book the year after he returned to London.

Text C is taken from an online version of Michael Palin's book *New Europe* on his website. He travelled through Central and Eastern Europe in 2006-7 to make a travel documentary for the BBC, which was broadcast in 2007. The book was published in 2008 and contained additional material about his experiences.

Analyse and compare the use of language in these three texts as examples of travel writing. In your answer, you should consider the contexts, the tenor and the attitudes of the writers.

(40 marks)

TEXT A: from *A Brief and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*, by Thomas Hariot, 1588

There is an herbe which is sowed a part by it selfe & is called by the inhabitants *vppowoc*: In the West Indies it hath diuers names, according to the seuerall places & countries where it groweth and is vsed: The Spaniardes generally call it *Tobacco*. The leaues thereof being dried and brought into powder: they vse to take the fume or smoke thereof by sucking it through pipes
 5 made of claie into their stomacke and heade; from whence it purgeth superfluous fleame¹ & other grosse humors², openeth all the pores & passages of the body: by which meanes the vse thereof, not only preserueth the body from obstructiōs; but also if any be, so that they haue not beene of too long continuance, in short time breaketh them: wherby their bodies are notably preserved in health, & know not many greeuous diseases wherewithall wee in England are
 10 oftentimes afflicted.

The *vppowoc* is of so precious estimation amongst them, that they thinke their gods are maruelously delighted therwith: Wherupon sometime they make hallowed fires & cast some of the powder therein for a sacrifice: being in a storme vpon the waters, to pacifie their gods, they cast some vp into the aire and into the water: so a weare³ for fish being newly set vp, they
 15 cast some therein and into the aire: also after an escape of danger, they cast some into the aire likewise: but all done with strange gestures, stamping, sometime dauncing, clapping of hands, holding vp of hands, & staring vp into the heaue~s, vttering therewithal and chattering strange words & noises.

It resteth I speake a word or two of the naturall inhabitants, their natures and maners. They
 20 are a people clothed with loose mantles⁴ made of Deere skins, & aprons of the same rounde about their middles; hauing no edge tooles⁵ or weapons of yron or steele to offend vs withall, neither know they how to make any: those weapōs that they haue, are onlie bowes made of Witch hazle, & arrowes of reeds; flat edged truncheons also of wood about a yard long, neither haue they any thing to defe~d the~selues but targets⁶ made of barcks; and some armours made
 25 of stickes wickered together with thread.

¹ fleame: phlegm

² humors: in ancient and medieval medicine, the body was believed to be made up of four fluids (blood, phlegm, choler and melancholy or black choler). The relative proportions of these fluids influenced a person's temperament and health.

³ weare: a fence or enclosure for catching fish

⁴ mantles: loose sleeveless cloaks, or outer garments

⁵ edge tooles: implements with a sharp cutting edge, for instance a knife or sword

⁶ targets: shields

TEXT B: from Letter XXXIV *Travels through France and Italy*, by Tobias Smollett, 1766

There being no relays¹ at the post², we were obliged to stay the whole day and night at Perugia, which is a considerable city, built upon the acclivity³ of a hill, adorned with some elegant fountains, and several handsome churches, containing some valuable pictures by Guido, Raphael, and his master Pietro Perugino, who was a native of this place. The next stage
 5 is on the banks of the lake, which was the Thrasimene of the antients, a beautiful piece of water, above thirty miles in circumference, having three islands, abounding with excellent fish.

[omitted text]

The fifth night we passed at a place called Camoccia, a miserable cabaret⁴, where we were fain to cook our own supper, and lay in a musty chamber, which had never known a fire, and
 10 indeed had no fire-place, and where we ran the risque of being devoured by rats. *[omitted text]*

But all the nights we had hitherto passed were comfortable in comparison to this, which we suffered at a small village, the name of which I do not remember. The house was dismal and dirty beyond all description; the bed-cloaths filthy enough to turn the stomach of a muleteer; and the victuals cooked in such a manner, that even a Hottentot⁵ could not have beheld them without
 15 loathing. *[omitted text]*

This forenoon, one of our coach wheels flew off in the neighbourhood of Ancisa, a small town, where we were detained above two hours by this accident; a delay which was productive of much disappointment, danger, vexation, and fatigue. *[omitted text]*

Understanding that all the gates of Florence are shut at six, except two that are kept open for
 20 the accommodation of travellers; and that to reach the nearest of these gates, it was necessary to pass the river Arno in a ferry-boat, which could not transport the carriage; I determined to send my servant before with a light chaise to enter the nearest gate before it was shut, and provide a coach to come and take us up at the side of the river, where we should be obliged to pass in the boat: for I could not bear the thoughts of lying another night in a common cabaret.
 25 Here, however, another difficulty occurred.

¹ relays: a supply of horses to relieve others on a journey

² post: a fixed place on a road for changing the horses

³ acclivity: an upward slope

⁴ cabaret: a tavern or inn

⁵ Hottentot: the old name for the Khoikhoi people of southwestern Africa from the Dutch, now considered offensive

TEXT C: from *New Europe*, by Michael Palin, 2008

Day Four: Istria

Istria is famous for its truffles. The truffle is an unprepossessing, misshapen off-white tuber which grows in the soil around tree roots and which is considered so good to eat that men risk imprisonment to smuggle it across national borders. My guidebook describes the taste so many desire above all other as 'part nutty, part mushroomy, part sweaty sock'. And Istria is famous for them. Truffles, that is, not socks.

We drive through a sedate and timeless rural landscape that reminds me of Tuscany, with crops growing from deep-red earth and small towns growing from the tops of the hills.

In the Mirna valley is a stretch of thick oak and birch wood where we are to go truffle-hunting with Damir, a tall, rangy old hippy with a goatee beard, Guinness baseball cap, ex-army jacket and baggy trousers, and his eighty-six-year-old uncle Zdravko. Zdravko, who has a ruddy, outdoor complexion, wears an old forage-cap and carries a small stainless-steel spade slung across his shoulder like a rifle. Damir laughs when I worry about his octogenarian uncle.

'He's up every morning at four and in the forest until nine!'

But the two most important members of the expedition are Betty and Dick (a bit of a shock here as they're the names of my aunt and uncle), a four-year-old Labrador and a seven-year-old Retriever respectively.

Lovely, lively dogs that they are, I can't disguise my disappointment that they're not using pigs to nose out the truffles as depicted on the folklorique postcards they sell in France. Apparently pigs tend to eat the truffles as soon as they find them, which cuts down profits. So off we go into the forest. Betty, Dick, Damir, Zdravko and me. (And, of course, Nigel, Pete, John, J-P, Uncle Tom Cobby and all'.)

[omitted text]

Dick and Betty hare around among the silver birch saplings like children just let out of school.

Damir's honestly not expecting much. For the last two years it has not been obligatory to have a licence and there are various cowboys who come in, buy up what they can't find themselves and smuggle the truffles (*tartufi* in Italian) across the border into Italy where they have plenty of black truffles but few of the highly prized Istrian whites. Their other concern is for the delicate ecosystem of this part of Istria. Truffles thrive in unspoilt forest and they need the minerals from unpolluted rivers, but Croatia is on a building spree, with twenty-three golf courses seeking planning permission in Istria alone.

¹ Uncle Tom Cobby and all: reference to a traditional folk song 'Widcombe Fair' which ends with a long list of people travelling to the fair; now an idiom for 'anyone and everyone'