



GCE A level

394/01

ENGLISH LANGUAGE
ELang4: Demonstrating
Expertise in Writing

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 11 June 2008

2 hours

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **one** question, completing all three tasks: **(a)**, **(b)** and **(c)**.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Both questions carry equal marks.

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

- communicate clearly the knowledge, understanding and insight appropriate to the study of language, using appropriate terminology and accurate and coherent written expression;
- demonstrate expertise and accuracy in writing for a variety of specific purposes and audiences, drawing on knowledge of linguistic features to explain and comment on choices made;
- apply and explore frameworks for the systematic study of language at different levels, commenting on the usefulness of the approaches taken.

Remember that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

Answer one question only.

Either,

1. Answer tasks (a), (b) and (c).

Note that (a) and (b) each counts for a quarter of the marks, and (c) counts for half: you should divide your time accordingly.

*Read Texts X, Y and Z on pages 3-5, and then complete the **three** tasks which follow.*

Texts X, Y and Z are concerned with the only known attempt to steal the Crown Jewels (including the crown, orb and sceptre) from the Tower of London, by Colonel Thomas Blood on 9 May, 1671.

TEXT X provides some brief details of Colonel Blood's earlier life.

TEXTS Y and **Z** give accounts of the attempted robbery. There are some minor discrepancies between the accounts in these texts.

Tasks

(a) Write a newspaper report of the attempted theft of the Crown Jewels for a London newspaper. You should use modern English, and include typical features of modern newspaper journalism, but should keep the original setting of 1671: do not try to update any of the details.

- Your report should be written very soon after the event – either the next day or within a couple of days.
- Whatever style you choose, (e.g. tabloid or broadsheet, or somewhere in between) you should maintain an appropriate tenor (register).
- You should use appropriate details selected from Texts X, Y and Z, but you may invent and add extra details if you wish. You do not have to include all the details given.
- You may interpret the details as you see fit, and take an appropriate angle on the event, but should not distort basic facts.
- You should adopt a largely disapproving attitude towards Colonel Blood.
- Use language appropriate for a newspaper report, and use your own words as far as possible.

Write the newspaper report in at least 200 words.

(25%)

- (b) An historical magazine is running a series of imaginary written interviews with famous figures from the past. The intention is to provide, in an entertaining format, some information and insights about these historical figures. **Write an extract from the interview with Colonel Blood for this series.**

- Set the imaginary interview with Colonel Blood a few years after the attempted theft of the Crown Jewels.
- You should use appropriate details and ideas from Texts X, Y and Z, but you may interpret the information as you see fit, and you may invent some additions of your own if you wish.
- Write in modern English.
- You should adopt a largely admiring and approving attitude towards Colonel Blood.
- This is an extract, so you do not have to use all the details. Do not give a detailed account of the robbery, as you already have given for Task (a). You should include some brief reference to Blood's earlier exploits, and some exploration of some of the more controversial aspects of his career, such as why he was pardoned by the King.
- Use an appropriate style and tenor (register) for a written interview, and use your own words as far as possible.

Write the extract from the historical magazine interview in at least 200 words. (25%)

- (c) **Analyse and comment on the main features of language and style** in the texts you have produced. You should use appropriate terminology and draw on your knowledge of linguistic features and frameworks to explain and comment on your language choices and features of appropriate style. Comment very briefly on any features of language in Texts X, Y or Z that may have influenced you in any way.

Write at least 400 words. (50%)

TEXT X

Colonel Thomas Blood (1618 – 1680) was born in County Clare in Ireland. Educated in England, he served under Oliver Cromwell in Ireland during the Commonwealth period, receiving grants of land in payment for his services. When the monarchy was restored under Charles II in 1660, he lost all his lands, and in revenge in 1663 he attempted, with accomplices, to kidnap the Duke of Ormond, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by seizing Dublin Castle. The plot was discovered and most of the gang arrested, but Blood, using various disguises, including that of a priest, escaped to Holland.

Some think that Blood acted as a double-agent, working both for the Government and also for groups hostile to the Government.

He may have had no right to the title of 'Colonel'.

TEXT Y

COLONEL BLOOD AND THE GREAT CROWN JEWELS ROBBERY

- At that time, the Crown Jewels were kept at the Tower of London in the basement of the Martin Tower, in a cupboard protected by a large metal grille.
- Many of the Jewels, including the Sovereign's orb and sceptre, were newly-made for Charles II at the Restoration in 1660. The earlier crown jewels had been sold, destroyed or lost when Charles I was executed.
- The Master of the Jewel House, Sir Gilbert Talbot, entrusted the running of the Jewel House, including the admission of visitors, to his retired servant, Talbot Edwards, who lived with his family on the upper floors of the Martin Tower.
- Edwards was unpaid but was allowed to keep fees charged to visitors who wished to see and hold the Jewels.
- During April 1671, Blood visited the Tower on several occasions, disguised as a clergyman. He won the confidence of Talbot Edwards and suggested that his 'nephew' and Edwards' daughter might be married. A date was set for the young couple to meet.
- On the morning of the robbery, Blood and three armed accomplices, one of them pretending to be his 'nephew', came to the Tower under the pretence of visiting Mrs. Edwards and her daughter. Since the ladies were not yet dressed, Blood suggested that he and his companions should be allowed to see the regalia while the family finished dressing upstairs. One of the thieves stayed outside and Blood and the other two entered the jewel chamber.
- As soon as the party entered the room, Blood pulled out a mallet from under his cloak and struck Edwards on the head; his accomplices bound and gagged him.
- Blood seized the crown and tried to flatten it with the mallet so as to hide it under his clerical cloak. His 'nephew', Parrot, pushed the orb into the slack of his breeches and as the sceptre was too long to go into a bag, Blood's brother-in-law, Tom Hunt, filed away at it to cut it in half.
- At that point, the robbers' luck ran out. Talbot Edward's son, Wythe, unexpectedly returned on leave from military service in Flanders; the look-out thief tried to prevent him going upstairs. However, by this time, Edwards had managed to struggle free of his gag and began to shout "Murder, Treason!".
- The thieves fled, dropping the sceptre, but three of the four were caught as they tried to escape. Parrot was arrested immediately and Blood and Hunt on the Wharf. A few shots were fired during their arrest but no-one was injured and all the prisoners were confined in the Tower.
- Blood wrote to Charles II on 19 May from the Tower, begging for pardon. He repeatedly demanded an audience with the King which he was eventually granted. The result of the interview was quite extraordinary. Far from being punished, all the gang was pardoned and Blood was awarded a pension of £500 per year and made welcome at court.
- After the failed robbery, Blood went on to become a figure of society. The diarist John Evelyn describes meeting him at a dinner in the Treasurer's House, calling him "an impudent bold fellow... (with) a villainous unmerciful look, a false countenance, but very well spoken and dangerously insinuating".

TEXT Z**Colonel Blood and the theft of the Crown Jewels**

Blood's plan commenced by making himself familiar to the Assistant Keeper of the Jewels, a seventy-six year old ex-soldier called Talbot Edwards who lived with his wife and family in the Martin Tower. Dressed convincingly as a parson (a priest), Blood came accompanied with a woman whom he addressed as his wife. She expressed a wish to see the crown and Edwards obliged. Having seen the jewels, the lady was seized with a violently upset stomach.

This gained the pair admission to Edwards' private apartments, where the kindly Edwards led them and allowed her to recuperate on a bed.

The 'parson' returned a few days later, bringing a gift of a pair of gloves as a gesture of thanks to Mrs Edwards. He was warmly received by the unsuspecting couple and invited to call again. The next time he did, Blood remarked that the Edwardses had a daughter of marriageable age and he brought up the possibility that a marriage could be arranged between her and a nephew of his, whom, to whet their appetite, he added, was possessed of three hundred a year in land. The gullible Edwardses expressed themselves very interested and invited their visitor to come for dinner a few days later.

After a further visit, he arranged to return with the prospective husband on the morning of 9th May. He duly arrived on the appointed day, accompanied by his 'nephew' (in reality his son) and two others, whom he introduced as friends. His wife would be arriving soon, he explained and in the meantime, to while away the time, he suggested that Edwards showed them the jewels. As Edwards reached the bottom of the stairs, he was overwhelmed and gagged. The old man struggled to free himself and made as much noise as he could. He was knocked about the head with a mallet, but bravely he continued to resist, until one of the villains stabbed him in the stomach.

They then set to work removing the regalia from the cupboard and concealing them under their clothing. Blood himself crushed the crown with the mallet to make it less conspicuous under his parson's cloak. Just as it looked likely that their audacious plan was going to succeed, Edwards' son returned unexpectedly and raised the alarm. The gang was captured as they tried to get away and all the jewels recovered.

In custody in the Tower, Blood refused to answer questions, instead repeating stubbornly, "I'll answer to none but the King himself". Blood knew that the King had a reputation for liking bold scoundrels and reckoned that his considerable Irish charm would save his neck as it had done several times before in his life. King Charles II, intrigued by accounts of his exploits, agreed to see the famous rogue. The King asked Blood, "What if I should give you your life?" and Blood replied humbly, "I would endeavour to deserve it, Sire!"

Amazingly he was given a full pardon, and was restored to his confiscated estates in Ireland, which led to whispers that the merry monarch himself was involved in the plot in some underhand way. John Evelyn, the diarist, gathered that Colonel Blood had been taken into the King's service as a spy.

EXTRA NOTE: Although Charles II was known as the 'Merry Monarch' it is unlikely that he would have released Blood merely because he admired his derring-do. Historians have noted the Royal money troubles, and have speculated that Blood was acting under orders. The jewels, most of which were made for Charles II, may have been destined to be broken up and sold on the continent and the proceeds used to refill the royal treasury.

Or,

2. Answer tasks (a), (b) and (c).

Note that (a) and (b) each counts for a quarter of the marks, and (c) counts for half: you should divide your time accordingly.

Read Texts X, Y and Z on pages 8-10, and then complete the **three** tasks which follow.

Texts X, Y, and Z provide information about Emily Davison, who is famous as the woman who died by ‘throwing herself’ under the hoofs of King George V’s horse, Anmer, on June 4, 1913, at the Epsom Derby in support of the suffragette movement. (The suffragettes campaigned for the right for women to be able to vote in national elections: at that time only men had this right. Women over 30 were eventually given the right to vote in 1918, and women over 21 in 1928. ‘Suffrage’ means the right to vote.)

Text X provides a general account, **Text Y** has extracts from the report in *The Morning Post* the following morning, and **Text Z** shows some contemporary views of the incident.

Tasks

- (a) Imagine that the modern medium of television was available in 1913. Produce an item for the TV News at 6.00 pm on BBC1 for June 4, 1913 about the incident during the afternoon’s Derby horserace involving Emily Davison. Use modern language and presentation, but keep the 1913 setting. You will need an anchorman/woman in the studio, and at least one TV reporter in the field. **Write the item for the BBC TV News.**

- Bear in mind that this would be the main news item for the day.
- You should include brief interviews as appropriate.
- You may wish to use flashbacks and reports from on the spot earlier in the day.
- The news item may interpret the incident as you wish.
- Use appropriate ideas and details from the information provided in Texts X, Y, and Z. You may invent extra details of your own if you wish, but you must not distort the basic facts.
- You may wish to include very brief indications of visual images that the audience would see, but your main focus must be on the actual words spoken in the news item. (You are not expected to have any technical knowledge about TV news broadcasting.)
- Use an appropriate style and tenor (register) for a TV news item, and use your own words as far as possible.

Write the TV News item in at least 200 words.

(25%)

- (b) Imagine that a publisher is producing a book called ‘Historical Puzzles and Controversies’, which aims to cover a number of incidents and events from the past that are open to differing interpretations. The book is intended to appeal to a general audience with some curiosity about history, not for specialists, but the publisher wants it to be accessible to readers aged about 12 (roughly Year 7 or 8).

You have been asked **to write a short contribution for this book on the death of Emily Davison**, with a major focus on whether her death was an accident or was a deliberate suicide, and whether it achieved anything for the suffragette cause.

- You will need to set the tragic event briefly in the context of Emily Davison’s background and beliefs, as well as very briefly in the context of the Derby, and then provide evidence or arguments both for and against the suggestion that she intended to kill herself. You must finally come to a conclusion that seems most likely to you.
- You should also briefly reach some conclusion as to whether her death achieved anything.
- Do not give a detailed account of what happened in the race, as you may have done for Task (a).
- You should use appropriate information, facts and details from Texts X, Y, and Z, but you are free to interpret and present these as you wish, and you may add some ideas of your own.
- You do not have to use all the information provided.
- Use an appropriate style and tenor (register) for a lively and interesting, but clearly argued, contribution to the book.
- Use your own words as far as possible.

Write your contribution for the book in at least 200 words.

(25%)

- (c) **Analyse and comment on the main features of language and style** in the texts you have produced. You should use appropriate terminology and draw on your knowledge of linguistic features and frameworks to explain and comment on your language choices and stylistic features. Comment very briefly on any language features in Texts X, Y, or Z that may have influenced you in any way.

Write at least 400 words.

(50%)

TEXT X

Emily Wilding Davison (1872 - 1913) is remembered as the woman who died by "throwing herself" under the hoofs of Anmer, King George V's horse on June 4, 1913 at the Epsom Derby in support of the British suffragette movement. She was trampled and died a few days later, never having regained consciousness. Facts surrounding the event, including newsreel footage, have led experts and many historians to doubt the popular notion that she intended to kill herself. Some people even claimed that she was trying to pin the suffragette colours on to the horse!

Emily Davison studied English Language and Literature at St. Hugh's College, Oxford, and obtained first-class honours in her final exams, though women were not at that time admitted to degrees at Oxford. She joined the Women's Social and Political Union in 1906, and immediately involved herself in their more militant activities. She was arrested and imprisoned for various offences, including a violent attack on a man she mistook for the chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd George. She went on hunger strike and was force-fed in Holloway prison, where she threw herself down an iron staircase as a protest. She landed on wire netting 30 feet below, which saved her; however, she suffered some severe spinal damage.

On the night of the 1911 census, Davison hid in a cupboard in the Palace of Westminster overnight in order that she could legally give her address on the census form as the 'House of Commons'.

Davison's purpose in attending the Derby of June 4 1913 is unclear. Much has been made of the fact that she purchased a return rail ticket, suggesting that suicide was not, on this occasion, her initial intention. Film of the incident shows her stepping out in front of the horse, Anmer, as it rounded Tattenham Corner, with Davison carrying the banner of the WSPU. But instead of stopping, or swerving round her, as she may have expected, Anmer inevitably trampled her, knocking her unconscious. Eyewitnesses at the time were divided as to her motivation, with many believing that she had simply intended to cross the track, believing that all horses had passed; while others reported that she had attempted to pull down the King's horse.

She died 4 days later in Epsom Cottage Hospital, due to a fractured skull.

Her reckless action did little to further the political cause, but she was hailed by her friends in the suffragette movement as a heroine.

The funeral attracted a large crowd. Her gravestone bears the WSPU slogan, "Deeds not words".

TEXT Y**THE MORNING POST JUNE 5 1913****SENSATIONAL DERBY****KING'S HORSE BROUGHT DOWN****WOMAN AND JOCKEY INJURED**

An extraordinary incident marked the race for the Derby yesterday afternoon. As the horses were making for Tattenham Corner a woman rushed out on the course in front of the King's horse Anmer, and put her hands above her head. The horse knocked her down and then turned a complete somersault on its jockey, Herbert Jones. When the animal recovered itself Jones was dragged a few yards. He is suffering from concussion, and the woman, who had a Suffragist flag wrapped round her waist, and whose name is Emily Wilding Davison, is in a very serious condition in Epsom Cottage Hospital. The King made immediate inquiries regarding his jockey, who has no bones broken.

The horses were nearing Tattenham Corner - the danger spot of the course - when the woman was seen to rush from the inside rails on to the course. At that moment the field was beginning to tail; but it so happened that the King's horse - Anmer - was just then outside to Nimbus. Henry, jockey to the French owner of Nimbus, pulled his horse out to avoid the woman and swerved into Anmer. In a moment the woman was trampled down by Anmer, which also stumbled, and Herbert Jones, the jockey, was thrown and then dragged a little distance. Police and course officials rushed to the aid of both the jockey and the woman. Superintendent Robinson commanding the Metropolitan Police at Epsom Races, and Superintendent McCarthy in charge of the detective force, were quickly on the scene. The woman who had brought about the disaster was seriously injured about the body and head and was unconscious. Superintendent McCarthy despatched her in charge of one of his men in a motor-car to Epsom Cottage Hospital. An inquiry on the spot by the chiefs of the police disclosed little information beyond the fact that the woman rushed from the rails as the field was coming along, and dived between the leading horses and those which looked virtually beaten, and, missing Nimbus, was ridden down by Anmer. It is assumed that it was sheer accident that enabled her to reach the King's horse. At such a point, and with the field galloping, it would be next to impossible to single out the right moment. But the woman's object, whatever it was, was achieved at the cost of grave injury to herself.

When the cause of the injury to Jones became known a feeling of resentment against the Suffragists was only natural. And yet outside the Epsom Downs Station about five o'clock when the return to town was in full swing, a woman in the Suffragist colours was to be seen endeavouring to sell the papers of the cause.

The woman knocked down by Anmer was Miss Emily Wilding Davison, a well-known Suffragist, who has been sentenced on several occasions for acts of militancy. The fact that a Women's Social and Political Union card was found on her, and that she had the Suffragist colours tied around her waist, suggested that her action was a deliberate one, but [says the Press Association] people who were close by her at the rails expressed the view that she rushed on the course in the belief that all the horses had passed. Some of the spectators gave it as their opinion that she was crossing the course in order to get to a friend on the opposite side, and fainted when she saw the horses galloping on her. On the other hand, an eyewitness regarded it as a deliberate act. "We were," he said, "all intent on the finish of the race, and were straining forward to see which of the leaders had won. Just at that moment there was a scream, and I saw a woman leaping forward and making a grab at the bridle of Anmer, the King's horse. The horse reared and fell, bringing down its jockey."

TEXT Z**Some contemporary views:**

A friend claimed that she and Emily had intended a mere waving of the purple-white-and-green at Tattenham Corner, which, by its suddenness, it was hoped would stop the race. She said that Emily would not have died thus without writing a farewell message to her mother.

‘Emily Davison clung to her conviction that one great tragedy, the deliberate throwing into the breach of a human life, would put an end to the intolerable torture of women. And so she threw herself at the King’s horse, in full view of the King and Queen and a great multitude of their Majesties’ subjects.’ (Emmeline Pankhurst’s autobiography)

The magazine *Votes for Women* claimed that Emily held in her soul ‘the vision of wronged women’, and that inspired by this she ‘threw herself into the fierce current of the race. So greatly did she care for freedom that she died for it.’

- * ‘Taking counsel with no one, she had gone to the racecourse, waited her moment, and rushed forward. Horse and jockey were unhurt, but Emily Davison paid with her life for making the whole world understand that women were in earnest for the vote. Probably in no other way and at no other time and place could she so effectively have brought the concentrated attention of millions to bear upon the cause.’ (Christabel Pankhurst)

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