



GCE AS/A level

1151/01

ENGLISH LANGUAGE – LG1
Introduction to the Language of Texts

A.M. FRIDAY, 24 May 2013

2½ hours

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

You will need a WJEC 20-page answer booklet (pink), which has been specifically designed for this examination paper. No other answer booklet should be used. Should you run out of space, use a standard 4 page continuation booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use pencil or gel pen. Do not use correction fluid.

Answer **both** questions: **01** for Section A and **02** for Section B.

Write your answers in the separate answer book provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer book.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Question **01** carries **40 marks**, and Question **02** carries **20 marks**.

You should divide your time accordingly.

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

The Language of Texts

This Section counts for 40 marks, and you should devote an appropriate proportion of your time to it.

The following two texts are taken from newspaper accounts of street violence.

Text A, published in 2011, is taken from *Mail Online*, the website of the *Daily Mail* newspaper. It is an account of riots in a number of English cities that took place in August of that year.

Text B, published in 1964, is from *The Glasgow Herald* and is an account of fighting between two gangs (Mods and Rockers) in a number of English south coast resort towns in May of that year.

Question 01

Analyse the use of language in these texts.

In your answer you should:

- analyse and explore the use of language to present the events described;
- consider in what ways and to what effect the writers use language to present the participants in these events;
- include some consideration of similarities and/or differences.

(40 Marks)

TEXT A: (from *Mail Online*)

Child looters' rampage: How rioters as young as nine pillaged Manchester city centre

- 'Feral' children run wild in the streets of UK cities
- Police struggle with marauding gangs
- 'Brazen attitudes' of thugs stuns police

5 By Jaya Narain

Manchester city centre was torn apart by looters as young as nine in the worst riots in the city for 30 years. Hundreds of youths and 'feral' children stormed through the streets smashing windows and stealing clothing, mobile phones and jewellery.

10

Shops and bins were set on fire as police struggled to keep up with marauding gangs in a cat-and-mouse chase across the city.

Yesterday police chiefs admitted they had been 'overwhelmed' by the scale of the disturbances and had to call on neighbouring forces to assist.

THEY'RE GONNA GIVE ME AN ASBO? I'LL LIVE WITH THAT

15 They came from outlying towns and districts to the city centre with only one thing on their mind – a night of lawless mayhem.

The young Manchester thugs' brazen attitude and belief they will face no punishment has stunned police. One 15-year-old masked looter said: 'They can't touch me. I'm still a kid.

'The police can't hit us, they can't injure us and when they arrest us they have to let us go so we don't care what we do on the streets.

20 'I've got phones and clothes from the raids and what is the worst they can do? Give me a caution or a curfew I won't obey.' Another boy said: 'I'll keep doing this every day until I get caught. When I get home, I might get shouted at, but that's it. This'll be my first offence. 'The prisons are overcrowded – what are they going to do, give me an Asbo? I'll live with that.'

25 A teenage girl who raided a mobile phone store and smashed a BlackBerry on the pavement said: 'It don't mean nothing, this. We're not in it for the stuff, we're in it for the laugh.'

And a girl who claimed she left school at 13 said: 'All these rich businesses for rich people are getting a bit of payback and it's about time the ordinary poor person had a say in this country.'

30 NOTTINGHAM: POLICE STATION FIREBOMBED

A police station was firebombed and more than 90 people arrested as rioting blighted Nottingham. Canning Circus police station was attacked by a group of up to 40 men at around 10pm on Tuesday but no injuries were reported.

35 Meadows police station was also attacked by a gang of 15 to 20 men and a police car was set alight.

Police said it was one of ten force cars that were damaged across the area on a second night of disturbances.

40 The violence followed the arrest of ten youths after a small group got on to the roof of one of the buildings at fee-paying Nottingham High School. Groups of youths using masks and hoods to hide their identities congregated around parts of the city setting light to cars and attacking businesses, pubs and community centres.

Nottinghamshire Police said hundreds of officers were deployed to contain numerous incidents of criminal activity and of 'gratuitous violence'.

45 A spokesman said from 6pm until just before midnight, the force had dealt with more than 1,000 incidents. Elsewhere in the East Midlands, Leicestershire Police said 13 people were arrested after disturbances in Leicester city centre.

In a night of mayhem which caused millions of pounds of damage, the rioters used social networking sites, mobile phones and texts to exchange information.

50 Then, huge gangs of masked youths slipped through the back streets, avoiding police lines to strike at the next store in what appeared to be co-ordinated manoeuvres.

Around 1,000 riot police, officers on horseback and dog handlers desperately tried to flush them out – but the gangs worked with lightning speed and were able to swarm through a store and empty it of all valuable goods in just minutes.

55 Officers would arrive to discover places ransacked before receiving another emergency call to the next store.

© Mail Online

TEXT B: (from *The Glasgow Herald*)

Magistrates Shock Mods and Rockers

Prison Sentences and £1900 in Fines

Seaside towns in the South of England hit back at the Mods and Rockers yesterday with one resort's magistrates' court fining 36 of them a total of £1900 and another jailing youths for wielding a cricket bat or pushing passers by.

It was Whit Monday, last day of the sun-drenched holiday in crammed Margate and all day rival gangs roamed the beaches and promenades, clashing with police and holidaymakers.

And all day, the Courts sat dealing, as the chairman of the Margate Magistrates Dr George Simpson put it, with "these long-haired, mentally unstable, petty little sawdust Caesars."

Margate, Dr Simpson said, gladly accepted the challenge and these were some of the fines imposed:- Thirty of the young people were fined £50 each. For five more it was £75.

Three of the youngsters were sent to prison for three months and five more given detention for up to six months.

Offensive Bat

"You came to Margate deliberately to cause damage and to interfere with the residents," the chairman told the accused, most of them Londoners. "Insofar as this court has been given power, we shall discourage you and other thugs of your kind."

At Brighton, one Mod of 18, sent to prison for three months for being in possession of an offensive weapon – a cricket bat – said he was playing cricket on the beach when a group of Rockers intervened. He swung the bat in self-defence.

Another Londoner was similarly jailed after the police said he was pushing passers-by out of the way. All afternoon and into the evening the magistrates sat imposing fines of £5 and £10 on the string of culprits brought in from the front.

Outside the court, and well into the dark, the Mods' pursuit of the Rockers continued. They pelted them with litter bins and deck-chairs, and jeered their appearance. A strong force of police drove about 600 Mods out of the centre of the town but they filtered back by night.

One group of chanting youths dived from the front into a side street but were met by a van of police coming the other way. They fled as the police jumped out and chased them with batons drawn.

Extra police measures taken in Brighton for the holiday included dogs, horse patrols, policewomen brought in from routine jobs to relieve men for the seafront and a variety of corporation vehicles in use, including Civil Defence vans.

Nearly 40 policemen were brought in last night from Eastbourne – some of whom had already been on duty there for nearly 12 hours.

By 9 o'clock last night it was estimated that 75 persons had been arrested.

For most other south coast resorts, it was an ordinary Whit Monday with lots of youngsters about but well-behaved, as police put it.

Any chance of a flare-up at Southend was scotched by the police who disarmed teenagers of belts and knuckledusters and split up groups as soon as they formed.

Twenty charged

Twenty youths are due to appear in Court today after being charged last night with causing an affray at Bournemouth's West Undercliff, Bournemouth police said.

As the youths were charged, four van loads of police and dogs were called to the town centre where a gang of 200 smashed Winter Gardens windows during a symphony concert. Motor-cycle police also went.

The bus station, which had been charged by youths, was cleared and sealed off. Later four police motor cyclists shepherded crowds in the pleasure gardens.

Squads of policemen from the Medway towns were sent to the service area on the M2 Motorway at Gillingham in Kent late last night after reports that large groups of Mods and Rockers were gathering there.

They were on their way back from the Kent coast to London and stopped off at the service area, which has an all-night restaurant.

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SECTION B**Language Focus**

This Section counts for 20 marks, and you should devote an appropriate proportion of your time to it.

The following text is taken from the Cardiff Local pages of *The Guardian* newspaper's website.

Question 02

Analyse and discuss the use of language in this text to convey the attitude of the writer towards Cardiff.

You should consider in your answer:

- how the language choices show the writer's enthusiasm for the city;
- how language is used to suggest the idea of change.

(20 Marks)

A short history of Cardiff

City poet and writer **Peter Finch** looks at Cardiff as it was then, and now

5 Cardiff – the vertical drink capital of western Britain, the rebuilt post-industrial port where the sea is so far away hardly anyone knows it's there. Cardiff – call centre capital, shopping capital, media hub, political epicentre, administrative sprawl – a place of white high rise, glass and aluminium, red brick and Victorian charm.

10 Cardiff was once the largest coal exporting port in the world. Dark streets, pale squares, grime on the faces of its workers. When you arrived you could see the strain of money being made and taken through the pervasive drizzle. Today it's the capital of Wales, a restructured and transformed place that people visit to enjoy and clamour to live in. Parks, clubs, bars, shops, theatres, cultural centres, sporting stadia. A destination where the world collects. No longer a stop-over on the way to somewhere else.

15 It's small enough to know and large enough to get lost in. You could have an affair and you wouldn't be found out. Oh yes you would be, interjected a woman when I suggested this at a talk.

I look for the real city. The one below the surface. How much of the city's fishing village past remains visible? (Not much). Can you track its now vanished industrial waterways? (You can). Is there anything running underneath the streets? (Yes). Is this one place? (No, it's two). Do people love it? (Depends who you ask).

20 In Cardiff the booming population arrived from everywhere. Less than two thousand of us at the start of the nineteenth century. Well above three-hundred thousand as we roll through the twenty-first. You call it Kaardiff or Caerdydd. If you come from here, that is. Roman castle on the Taff. Then a walled Norman stronghold surrounded by villages. Crockherbtown. Canton. Whitchurch. Rumney. Roath.

25 In the past twenty years the city has gone through enormous change. The wrecked and mostly abandoned docklands have been rebuilt and rebranded, changed from a multi-cultural bay of Tigers¹ to the leisure and media centre that is Cardiff Bay – opera and arts WMC², Barrage empounding fresh-water river delta, Senedd³ seat of Welsh government, more restaurants than you can shake a steak at, ash wood and sofa-filled bars, Dr Who's landscape and Torchwood's underground power base.

30 I'm walking across the Oval Basin – it's been renamed Roald Dahl Plass after one of the city's more famous sons – but no local will call it that. Ahead of me are a bunch of tourists photographing everything in sight. The Senedd is in session, the AMs⁴ are warm in their super green aquarium. The Butetown locals who lived here before the new Cardiff began and who still live here now – aaright love – are emulsified among the new arrivals. Cardiff Bay, home for Welsh National Opera, is also the location of one of the most deprived wards in Wales. High unemployment. Low educational achievement. But change is ahead.

¹ Tigers: a reference to Tiger Bay – the original name for the dock area of Cardiff

² WMC: Wales Millennium Centre. A large arts centre

³ Senedd: the Welsh name for the parliament that sits in Cardiff

⁴ AMs: Assembly Members; members of the Welsh Parliament