



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
January 2012

# English Language and Literature (Specification B)

# ELLB1T

**Unit 1 Introduction to Language and Literature Study**  
*Travel, Transport and Locomotion Anthology*

**Thursday 12 January 2012 9.00 am to 10.30 am**

**For this paper you must have:**

- an AQA 12-page answer book
- your clean copy of the *Anthology*.

**Time allowed**

- 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is ELLB1T.
- Answer **both** questions.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.

**Information**

- Your clean copy of the *Anthology* **may** be taken into the examination room. Copies of the *Anthology* taken into the examination must be clean: that is, free from annotation.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 96.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

**Advice**

- You are advised to spend 30 minutes on Question 1 and one hour on Question 2.

**Re-sit candidates – *Travel, Transport and Locomotion Anthology***

- The questions in this question paper, on the *Travel, Transport and Locomotion Anthology*, are for **re-sit candidates only**.

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**Re-sit questions on the *Travel, Transport and Locomotion* Anthology****For re-sit candidates only****Candidates are allocated 1 hour 30 minutes for this re-sit examination**Answer **both** questions.

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**Re-sit Question 1**

0	1
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**Text A** is an extract from *Three Men on the Bummel*, a comic novel by Jerome K Jerome, published in 1900. It tells the story of three men travelling in a leisurely manner around Germany. 'Bummel' is the German word for 'leisurely journey' or 'stroll'.

**Text B** is an extract from the *National Rail Conditions of Travel* (2009). This is a legal document setting out the passenger's rights and responsibilities when travelling on the national rail network in Britain.

Compare the ways in which the texts achieve their purposes.

You should compare:

- how the texts are structured and how they present their material
- how the purposes and contexts of the texts influence language choices. (32 marks)

**Re-sit Question 2**

0	2
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Travel can be educational and enriching.

Compare **two** texts from the *Anthology* in which the writers show what they have learnt and/or gained from their travels.

In your answer, write about some of the following **where appropriate**:

- contexts of production and reception
- form and structure
- figurative language
- sound patterning
- word choice
- grammar
- layout and presentation

(64 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

### Text A

German travelling, it may be explained, is somewhat complicated. You buy a ticket at the station you start from for the place you want to go to. You might think this would enable you to get there, but it does not. When your train comes up, you attempt to swarm into it; but the guard magnificently waves you away. Where are your credentials? You show him your ticket. He explains to you that by itself that is of no service whatever; you have only taken the first step towards travelling; you must go back to the booking-office and get, in addition, what is called a "schnellzug ticket". With this you return, thinking your troubles over. You are allowed to get in, so far so good. But you must not sit down anywhere, and you must not stand still, and you must not wander about. You must take another ticket, this time what is called a "platz ticket", which entitles you to a place for a certain distance.

What a man could do who persisted in taking nothing but the one ticket, I have often wondered. Would he be entitled to run behind the train on the six-foot way? Or could he stick a label on himself and get into the goods van? Again, what could be done with the man who, having taken his schnellzug ticket, obstinately refused, or had not the money to take a platz ticket: would they let him lie in the umbrella rack, or allow him to hang himself out of the window?

### Text B

#### 2. Requirement to hold a ticket

Before you travel you must have a ticket or other authority to travel which is valid for the train(s) you intend to use and for the journey you intend to make.

If you travel in a train:

- (a) without a ticket; or
- (b) the circumstances described in any of Conditions 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 22, 30, 35 and 39 apply;

you will be liable to pay the full single fare or full return fare or, if appropriate, a Penalty Fare (see Condition 4) for your journey. You will not be entitled to any discounts or special terms unless either:

- (i) at the station where you started your journey:

there was no ticket office or no ticket office was open	and	there were no self-service ticket machines or no self-service ticket machines were in full working order	and	in Penalty Fares areas you bought a Permit to Travel unless no Permit to Travel issuing machine was in full working order
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or

- (ii) the notices and other publications issued by the Train Company in whose train you are travelling indicate that you can buy tickets in that train.

In circumstances where (i) or (ii) apply, you only need to pay the fare that you would have paid if you had bought a ticket immediately before your journey.

**END OF TEXTS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

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