

General Certificate of Education  
January 2004  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**ENGLISH LANGUAGE (SPECIFICATION A)  
Unit 2 Using Language**

**EA2W**

Monday 12 January 2004 9.00 am to 11.30 am

**In addition to this paper you will require:**  
a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or 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 EA2W.
- There are **three** Sections:
  - Section A:** Language Analysis
  - Section B:** Language Production
  - Section C:** Commentary on Language Production
- You must answer all four questions.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 120.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- Each question is worth equal marks.
- You will be assessed on your ability to:
  - select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and complex subject matter; organise relevant information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary where appropriate; ensure text is legible, and spelling, grammar, and punctuation are accurate, so that meaning is clear.

**Advice**

- It is recommended that you spend 30 minutes studying and preparing the source materials for the Language Analysis and Language Production tasks.

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**SECTION A – Language Analysis**Answer Question 1.

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**1 Text A**, which you will find on pages 4 – 5, is the beginning of Chapter One of *Endurance* by Alfred Lansing. This book recreates Sir Ernest Shackleton’s expedition to the Antarctic. It is a work of fiction written in the third person based on factual materials such as original first person accounts by the people involved.

- Comment linguistically on the significant features of the text.
- Explain how these language features contribute to the text’s meanings.

In your answer you should consider:

- vocabulary and meanings
- grammatical features, including sentence functions, types and structures
- how language is used to dramatise the actions and feelings of the men and the state of the ship
- how narrative is used to involve the audience.

(30 marks)

Turn over ►

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**Text A – For use in Section A – Language Analysis***chapter one*

The order to abandon ship was given at 5 P.M. For most of the men, however, no order was needed because by then everybody knew that the ship was done and that it was time to give up trying to save her.

5 She was being crushed. Not all at once, but slowly, a little at a time. The pressure of ten million tons of ice was driving in against her sides. And dying as she was, she cried in agony. Her frames and planking, her immense timbers, many of them almost a foot thick, screamed as the killing pressure mounted.

10 And when her timbers could no longer stand the strain, they broke with a report like artillery fire.

By 7 P.M., all essential gear had been transferred to the ice, and a camp of sorts had been established on a solid floe a short distance to starboard. The lifeboats had been lowered the night before. As they went over the side onto the ice, most of the men felt immense relief at being away from the doomed ship, and few if any of them would have returned to her voluntarily.

15 However, a few unfortunate souls were ordered back to retrieve various items. One was Alexander Macklin, a stocky young physician, who also happened to be the driver of a dog team. He had just tethered his dogs at the camp when he was told to go with Wild to get some lumber out of the ship's forehold.

20 The two men started out and had just reached the ship when a great shout went up from the campsite. The floe on which the tents were pitched was itself breaking up. Wild and Macklin rushed back. The teams were harnessed and the tents, stores, sledges, and all the gear were hurriedly moved to another floe a hundred yards farther from the ship.

25 By the time the transfer was completed, the ship seemed on the point of going under, so the two men hurried to get aboard. They picked their way among the blocks of ice littering the forecastle, then lifted a hatch leading down into the forepeak. The ladder had been wrenched from its supports and had fallen to one side. To get down, they had to lower themselves hand

30 over hand into the darkness.

The noise inside was indescribable. The half-empty compartment, like a giant sounding box, amplified every snapping bolt and splintering timber. From where they stood, the sides of the ship were only a few feet away, and they could hear the ice outside battering to break through.

35 They waited for a moment until their eyes grew accustomed to the gloom, and what they saw then was terrifying. The uprights were caving in and the cross members overhead were on the verge of going. It looked as if some giant vise were being applied to the ship and slowly tightened until she could no longer hold out against its pressure.

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### Shackleton's Incredible Voyage

50 The lumber they were after was stored in the black-dark recesses of the side pockets in the very bow of the ship. To reach it, they had to crawl through a thwartship's bulkhead, and they could see that the bulkhead itself bulged outward as if it might burst at any moment, causing the whole fore-castle to collapse around them.

55 Macklin hesitated for just a moment, and Wild, sensing the other's fear, shouted to him above the noise of the ship to stay where he was. Then Wild plunged through the opening and a few minutes later began passing boards out to Macklin.

60 The two men worked with feverish speed, but even so the job seemed interminable. Macklin was sure they would never get the last board out in time. But finally Wild's head reappeared through the opening. They hoisted the lumber up on deck, climbed out, and stood for a long moment without speaking, savoring the exquisite feeling of safety. Later, to the privacy of his diary, Macklin confided: 'I do not think I have ever had such  
65 a horrible sickening sensation of fear as I had whilst in the hold of that breaking ship.'

*Source:* ALFRED LANSING, *Endurance* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson)

**TURN OVER FOR SECTION B**

**Turn over ►**

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**SECTION B – Language Production**

Answer Questions 2 and 3.

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- 2 A publisher has decided to produce *Deeds Not Words*, a book on the suffragettes that highlights the personal courage of those who fought for the vote. You have been asked to write the beginning of a chapter that recreates the experiences of women who went on hunger strike in prison, as part of a campaign to win the vote. Your narrative should be about 400 words long. The book aims to appeal to those interested in human rights issues.

In your answer you should draw on the ideas contained in **Texts B, C, D and E** which you will find on pages 7 – 11. You will need to select appropriate ideas and adapt the factual material in the sources to create a third person fictional narrative.

(30 marks)

- 3 Write the script for a one minute radio advertisement promoting the book *Deeds Not Words* to its intended audience. You will need to give the audience a taste of the book and the issues it raises.

Your script should be about 150 words long.

(30 marks)

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**SECTION C – Commentary on Language Production**

Answer Question 4.

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- 4 Explain the linguistic devices you have used to make your narrative and radio script suitable for their different purposes. Use examples from your texts to illustrate your points and provide reasons for your linguistic choices.

(30 marks)

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## Texts B, C, D and E for use in Section B – Language Production

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**Texts B to E** are all taken from a factpack entitled *Votes for Women* produced by the Fawcett Library published by Elm Publications.

**Text B** is from the introductory section.

**Text C** is an article from a leaflet produced by the National Women's Social and Political Union, a copy of an original document.

**Text D** is a newspaper article from the *Daily Mail*, a copy of an original document.

**Text E** is an article from a leaflet produced by the National Women's Social and Political Union, (WSPU), a copy of an original document.

### Text B

## Votes for Women

5 In 1918 many women over the age of 30 won the right to vote in Parliamentary elections, and by 1928 ALL women over the age of 21 could vote. The battle for votes for women had been fought for more than 60 years.

10 The women's suffrage movement was founded in the 1860s by peaceful law abiding, well educated, largely middle class women who called themselves 'suffragists'. They collected petitions of signatures of those women, and men too, who demanded the vote, held drawing room meetings, and canvassed for support from their local Members of Parliament. By the 1890s suffragist activities were very much under the control of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS), led by Mrs Millicent Garrett Fawcett. They had members in all the major towns and cities of the United Kingdom.

15 However by the turn of the century the peaceful methods of the NUWSS had achieved no progress towards getting a women's suffrage bill passed in the House of Commons. The vast majority of politicians felt that votes for women was of little importance, and refused to take the matter seriously. In 1903 a new and militant organisation, the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) was founded in Manchester by the Pankhurst family. Their motto was 'Deeds Not Words'; and very quickly their methods of achieving publicity caught the attention of the Press and public alike. Because of their shocking and rather 'un-womanly' tactics and behaviour they were given the name 'suffragettes' by the *Daily Mail* newspaper in 1906. During that year they moved to London and set up the national headquarters.

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25  
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35  
40 The 2 main organisations of the women's suffrage movement, the NUWSS and the WSPU, used different methods to arouse interest in, and support for the idea of votes for women. It may seem strange to us now but during the 19th and early 20th centuries there was widespread opposition to the demand. Many ordinary people, and most politicians had to be won round. The women's suffrage campaign produced a vast amount of propaganda literature to try and counter the arguments of the 'Antis', those who were strongly opposed to votes for women.

**Turn over ►**

## Text C

No. 54.

**VOTES FOR WOMEN.****The National Women's Social and Political Union.**

Head Office : 4, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "WOSPOLU, LONDON."

TELEPHONE NO. 2724 HOLBORN.  
(THREE LINES.)Founder and Hon. Secretary— MRS. PANKHURST.  
Joint Hon. Secretary— MRS. TUKE.Hon. Treasurer— MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE.  
Organising Secretary— Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, LL.B.**FED BY FORCE.****HOW THE GOVERNMENT TREATS POLITICAL OPPONENTS IN PRISON.****Statement of Mrs. Mary Leigh****(Who is still in Birmingham Gaol).**

5 About noon on Saturday, I was told the matron wished to speak to me, and was taken to the doctor's room, where I saw the matron, eight wardresses and two doctors. There was a sheet on the floor and an arm chair on it. The doctor said I was to sit down, and I did.

10 He then said: "You must listen carefully to what I have to say. I have orders from my superior officers" (he had a blue official paper in his hand to which he referred) "that you are not to be released, even on medical grounds. If you still refrain from food, I must take other measures to compel you to take it."

15 I then said: "I refuse, and if you force food on me, I want to know how you are going to do it."

He said: "That is a matter for me to decide."

I said he must prove I was insane, and the Lunacy Commissioners would have to be summoned to prove I was insane, and he could

20 not perform an operation without the patient's consent. The feeding by the mouth I described as an operation, and the feeding by the tube as an outrage. I also said: "I shall hold you responsible, and shall take any measure in order to see whether you are justified in doing so."

25 He merely bowed and said: "Those are my orders."

**Fed through the Nostrils.**

30 On Saturday afternoon, the wardresses forced me on the bed and the two doctors came in with them, and while I was held down a nasal tube was inserted. It is two yards long, with a funnel at the end—there is a glass junction in the middle to see if the liquid is passing. The end is put up the nostril, one one day, and the other

35 nostril, the other.

### A Terrible Sensation.

40 The sensation is most painful—the drums of the ear seem to be bursting, a horrible pain in the throat and the breast. The tube is pushed down 20 inches. I have to lie on the bed, pinned down by Wardresses, one doctor stands up on a chair holding the funnel end at arm's length, so as to have the funnel end above the level, and then the other doctor, who is behind, forces the other end up the nostrils.

45 The one holding the funnel end pours the liquid down; about a pint of milk, sometimes egg

and milk are used. When the glass junction shows the fluid has gone down, a signal is given, a basin of warm water is put under my chin and the other doctor withdraws the tube and plunges the end into the water. Before and after use, they test my heart and make a lot of examination. The after effects are a feeling of faintness, a sense of great pain in the diaphragm or breast bone, in the nose and the ears. The tube must go below the breast bone, though I can't feel it below there.

I was very sick on the first occasion after the tube was withdrawn.

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*Copies of this leaflet can be obtained from the Woman's Press, 4, Clement's Inn, price 9d. a hundred, 6/- a thousand, post free.*

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Read "VOTES FOR WOMEN"—The Official Organ of the Women's Social and Political Union. Edited by Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. One Penny Weekly, from all Newsagents and Bookstalls.

PRINTED BY GEO. BARBER, THE FURNIVAL PRESS, FURNIVAL STREET, E.C., AND PUBLISHED BY THE N.W.S.P.U., 4, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND, W.C.

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## Text D

# FIVE DAYS IN A DUNGEON.

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## SUFFRAGETTE'S HOLLOWAY EXPERIENCES.

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By FLORENCE E. COOKE.

“On Monday, July 12th, I was sent to prison for six weeks for the part I had taken in the women’s demonstration on June 29th. On Monday last I was set at liberty.

5 “For five days and six hours I have been without food, and for five days I have been shut up in a punishment cell in Holloway, a cell which I can only fitly describe as a dungeon, and which I do not believe anyone outside of the officials of Holloway could believe to exist in civilised England in the twentieth century.

### THE PUNISHMENT CELL.

10 “I shall never forget the horrible place into which I was taken. When I saw the damp, underground dungeon into which they led me I could have cried bitterly, but somehow the spirit always comes to you when you are fighting for principle, and I determined to stand my ground. The place was horribly dirty and seemed full of all kinds of germs. There was scarcely any ventilation and no light except that which came from a thick skylight in the ceiling, so that the place was nearly dark.

15 “The only bed in the room was a piece of wood let into the wall. The whole place seemed to me as though it had not been used for a very long time and was dark and damp. I saw that all means of protest had been taken from me except one, and that was to do what Miss Wallace Dunlop had done and refuse to take any food.

20 “The hardest time was the first twenty-four hours. Milk was brought to me which I felt I could have taken very willingly, but I put it from me. Then the wardress brought me in some food. I said to her, “Will you please take that out?” She refused. I therefore took the tin in which it was and rolled it out of the cell, and what was in it went upon the ground. On Friday I took to my bed, and the doctor told me that if I persisted I should get fever, but I was absolutely determined to do my part at whatever sacrifice.

25 “On Sunday night I was taken to the hospital, and there a fresh effort was made to get me to take food. Medicine was brought to me, which I absolutely refused, knowing that it was either food in another form or else intended to aggravate my hunger. On Monday afternoon my head was exceedingly bad, and I felt that I hardly knew what I was doing, but I determined that I would not give in. In the evening the governor came to me and said, ‘I have orders to release you.’”

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**Text E****A View of a Medical Man**

No sane or honest man can deny that there is a deep, true, moral and unbending force at the bottom of the women's movement, so then in Heaven's name why does not the Government redeem its pledge to bring in a measure for the enfranchisement of woman! Forcible feeding of these noble women cannot be defended on medical grounds and those  
5 doctors who at the present time feel it is their duty to carry out this vile order know it in their inner consciences to be ultimately an utterly useless procedure. To forcibly feed these prisoners until they are either mental wrecks or at death's door, and then to send them to an asylum or to release them under the "Cat and Mouse"\* Act, only to be  
10 rearrested when sufficiently recovered – on the sole authority and direction of a policeman – and again forcibly fed, is a state of affairs which is intolerable and inhuman. Whether they die in prison or out of prison as a result of this treatment, can make no difference as to the real responsibility of those authorities who permit it.

Frank Moxon M.B., B.S.

\* Otherwise known as the Prisoners' Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health Act, it allowed hunger-strikers to be released when they became ill or weak from lack of food, and then re-arrested when they had recovered enough to finish their sentences.

**END OF TEXTS**

**THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE**

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